DAILY, ONE CENT. SUNDAY, THREE CENTS.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER. Fair; light to fresh easterly winds.

COPYRIGHT, 1899, BY THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

VOL. XLIX...NO. 15,587. NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899.—FOURTEEN PAGES. ONE CENT in Greater New York and Jersey City. ELSEWHERE, TWO CENTS.

TO-DAY: FOURTEEN PAGES, WITH SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART,

THE NEWS CONDENSED.

Stocks weak.

Cash wheat, No. 2 red, 72⅝c; cash corn, No. 2 mixed, 40¼c; cash cotton, 7 9-16c.

FOREIGN.—The rush of volunteers to enlist in Great Britain shows no diminution. Sentiment in Germany seems to be veering to Great Britain. Winston Churchill, who was captured by the Boers, and who escaped, has reached Delagoa Bay. A pro-Boer meeting in Paris was broken up last night by the Socialists. The Duke of Westminster, said to have been the wealthiest man in the world, died of pneumonia yesterday at London. Andrew Carnegie has given £20,000 for swimming baths to Dunfermline. The French Chamber of Deputies yesterday sustained the Government policy by voting the provisional appropriation. It is said in Berlin that Prince Arenberg, who was court-martialled in German South Africa for killing a subordinate, fiendishly tortured his victim before he died. Dr. von Wittek has been appointed to head Austria's Council. The expulsion of Czechs from Thuringian States continues. The question of the next Republican candidate for Vice President is arousing interest throughout Europe. Benjamin Brandt Conn Costelloe, Chairman of the Local Government Committee of the London Council, died yesterday. Opposition to the Franco-American reciprocity treaty's ratification may come from the French agricultural districts. More than forty Belgian school children were drowned yesterday by the breaking of the ice on the River Lys.—Pages 1 and 6.

Page 1.

A league has been formed in Maine for the purpose of enforcing the prohibition law.

The Goebel election law provides a queer method of determining a contest, which is practically a lottery.

The body of Maurice Strauss, who is believed to have jumped from a Fall River boat, identified at Providence.

The whaleback barge No. 115, which has been missing for some time, is aground on the north shore of Lake Superior. Her Captain reports the crew safe.

Page 3.

A notable wave of liquidation was the feature in Wall Street yesterday, for a time depressing prices.

Secretary of the Treasury Gage spoke on "Some Aspects of the Public Finances" at a Forefathers' Day dinner at Orange.

The bill to meet the deficiency in the expenses of the Government for last year will carry an appropriation for $51,000,000.

During a run on the Portland (Me.) Savings Bank about $125,000 was paid out. The bank will reopen to-day.

In a rear-end collision at the High Bridge Station of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, Christopher V. Halsizer was killed and his body burned, and several other pasengers were injured.

Page 4.

Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, died yesterday at East Northfield, Mass.

Page 5.

At a farewell banquet to Gen. Brooke, Gen. Wood and other expressed their respect and good wishes for the retiring Governor.

Page 6.

The various Carnegie works will increase wages on Jan. 1 over 7 per cent.

The question of a new home for the Academy of Design is yet unsettled. Mayor Van Wyck has intimated that a grant for a site in one of the new parks might be made by the city.

Page 7.

The funeral of Malcolm Graham, who died at his country residence at Seabright, N. J., Monday, was held yesterday in this city.

An unidentified and respectably dressed woman, stricken ill on an electric car at Sixtieth Street and Central Park West, last night, died after being carried into Durland's Riding Academy.

William L. Wixson and Edward F. Johnson, the later an octogenarian, were knocked down and dragged by an Amsterdam Avenue electric car last night and badly hurt.

Page 8.

The Brooklyn dry goods firm of John M. Conklin & Son made a general assignment.

Surrogate Varnum refused to admit to probate an alleged lost or destroyed will of Rachel Lenox Kennedy, which contained numerous public bequests.

A lively discussion marked the second hearing of the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels on the resolution authorizing the construction of the two proposed bridges over the East River.

A petition was presented to the Inter-State Commerce Commission yesterday asking that the Attorney General be urged to take action against the railroads to prevent the increase of rates.

A bill which provides for the transfer of the State pilot license, granting power to the United States Steam Vessel Inspectors' Office, was discussed at a conference yesterday by Congressman Daly and a committee from the United States Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association.

Page 9.

The Intercollegiate Golf Association has decided to change its championship contests from Fall to Spring, and has adopted the English scoring system as formulated by Horace Hutchinson.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, who practices law here, with Alfred R. Page and others, is charged with conspiring to defraud in the matter of an inheritance worth about $100,000, by Joseph W. Pullar, who brings suit.

Page 10.

Plans were filed for many buildings, including Hammerstein's Republic Theatre, in order to escape the provisions of the new building code, which goes into effect to-day.

Page 12.

More than five hundred acres of land fronting on the Far Rockaway and East Rockaway roads, Long Island, have been sold to a Manhattan law firm. It is thought that the property and another tract at Woodsburg, for the purchase of which negotiations are pending, may be used for the site of a Summer resort.

Page 14.

Ex-Alderman Charles J. Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, a Tammany politician, is dead.

Martin Regan, who killed his brother-in-law, Edward Slater, Oct. 26, was sentenced to life imprisonment.

Mrs. Ida Schirbs, a native of Russia, said to be one hundred years old, died suddenly at the home of her daughter on Grand Street, this city.

William Mutter, junior partner of the tobacco firm of Kimball Brothers & Co., shot himself yesterday, no adequate cause being yet assigned for his act.

At the trial of William Neufeld for the murder of Annie Kronman, a witness identified jewelry which belonged to the murdered woman as that which he had pawned for the defendant.

Amusements.—Page 7.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Business Troubles.—Page 9.
Court Calendars.—Page 9.
Insurance Notes.—Page 12.
Legal Notes.—Page 8.
Losses by Fire.—Page 9.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 3.
Markets.—Page 12.
New Corporations.—Page 12.
Real Estate.—Page 12.
Society.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 2.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 9.

Maine's Dead to be Buried Thursday.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Navy Department has announced that the ceremonies at Arlington attending the burial of the Maine's dead, which are coming on the Texas, will take place at 11 A. M. on the 28th instant.

No Extra Fare on "Pennsylvania Limited" to St. Louis.

Leaves New York (West 23d St. Station) daily at 9:08 A. M., arrives St. Louis 1:48 P. M. next day.—Adv.

ELEVEN CHILDREN KILLED

Burned to Death in a Christmas Rehearsal.

AT LEAST TWENTY-TWO AFIRE

With Costumes Aflame, They Rushed About Among 600 Pupils—Panic in the Auditorium.

Special to The New York Times.

QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 22.—Francis Parochial School, situated at Seventeenth and Vine Streets, this city, was the scene of a terrible disaster at 3 o'clock this afternoon. The school has between 500 and 600 pupils and a number of them had been drilled for a Christmas entertainment by Sister Theotama. This afternoon a dress rehearsal was given, to which all of the pupils of the school and the children of St. Aloysius Orphan Home had been invited.

Laurena Menke, aged nine years, who was to impersonate a lamb in a tableaux of the birth of Christ, came in contact with the gaslight, and the cotton batting from her costume was at once enveloped in flames, which by running about in her wild frenzy, she communicated to the costumes of other girls, who, in turn, spread it still further among the children.

Father Andrew and the Sisters present rushed to the assistance of the children, and were badly burned, while eleven of their charges were burned to death and as many more may be fatally burned. But for their heroic fight against the fire the loss of life would have been still greater.

The dead are: Eleora Wavering, Carlotta Middendorf, Bernardino Freund, Mamie Feutterer, Mamie Hickey, Mary Althoff, Mena Friburg, Marathe Werner, Olivia Tempo, Wilhelmina Kottendorf, and Josephine Bohne. The probably fatally burned are: Laura Menke, Celia Vonderhaar, Josie Borne, Lena Zelger, Eleanora Timpe, and Helena Soebbing. Those painfully but not dangerously burned are: The Rev. Father Andrew, Sister Theotama, Sister Ephren, Sister Redulpha, and Sister Ludwiga, Prof. Mushoit, and Janitor Koetters. Both Father Andrew and Sister Theotama are suffering from severe attacks of nervous prostration to-night.

The agonizing screams of the children and sisters which came from behind the curtain threw the children in the auditorium into a wild panic, and they immediately rushed down the stairs to the street in a state of wild excitement and gave the alarm in the near-by houses and stores. One boy, Oscar Kathman, aged nine years, leaped to the ground from a third-story window and received no other injury than a broken finger.

As soon as the children's cries were heard an alarm of fire was sent in, and as soon as the fire on the stage was put out the firemen turned their attention to removing the dead and dying from the building. A large number of physicians had been summoned to the scene, and they were closely followed by the hospital ambulances and the police patrol, in which those still living were taken to St. Mary's Hospital, and the dead were removed to the Morgue. The bodies of the dead were charred to a crisp, as were also the bodies of some of those in whom there was still life.

Little Bernardina Freund reached the foot of the stairs with all of her clothing burned off. She ran into the arms of a man she met there, and crying out, "My name is Bertie Freund," died.

Large crowds congregated around the school building in an instant after the alarm was given. The scenes that were witnessed as the bodies were borne out to the ambulances on litters were heartrending. Women fainted and strong men turned their eyes from the awful sights. Parents of some of the unfortunate little ones were present to make the scene all the more painful.

KLONDIKER SUED FOR DIVORCE.

Mrs. Oliver, Wife of a Pullman Official, After a Futile Search for Gold, Is Fighting in Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The wife of W. T. Oliver, assistant auditor of the Pullman Company, because of her husband's insomnia and other ailments, feared he might lose his position, and decided in 1898 to go to the frozen gold fields of Alaska. She arrived in Dawson City Aug. 4 with 45 cents.

The guide of the party, F. G. Danstrum, was stricken with typhoid fever, and lay in his tent without medical aid, as doctors charged $18 a visit. All of the party save Mrs. Oliver left him. She staid with the sick man and nursed him to a partial restoration of his health. It was then too late to dig for gold. She sold what provisions she had for a sum sufficient to pay her way back to Chicago and a guide to help her, who died soon after arriving.

Mrs. Oliver, when she landed at San Francisco, received a letter from her husband, it is said, telling her not to return to Chicago, but she did. Mr. Oliver filed a bill for divorce in the Superior Court, but Mrs. Oliver filed a cross bill, asking for separate maintenance. The first count is on trial.

FIGHT FOR SERGEANT AT ARMS.

Belief at Albany that F. W. Johnston of Buffalo Will Win.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—Frank W. Johnston of Buffalo probably will be chosen Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly of 1900. It is known that a man named Murphy of New York, who was backed by Charles Hess, a brother of Police Commissioner Jacob Hess, endeavored to get the appointment. It was said that Chairman Quigg was one of his supporters, and that Weeks, the Independent New York Assemblyman, would also lend his aid. This turned the current strongly in favor of the Buffalo candidate.

The tentative candidacy of Charles R. Hotaling of Bethlehem, Albany County, for the position is regarded only as a bid for the place of Principal Doorkeeper of the Assembly, which Johnston has held for two years past. Hotaling's chances are also affected according as Assemblyman Coughtry is successful or unsuccessful in getting the insurance Chairmanship.

WANT TO IMPEACH PINGREE.

Legislators Will Base Charges on Municipal Ownership Action.

Special to The New York Times.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 22.—A number of anti-Pingree legislators, including Senators Davis, Atwood, Heald, and Sayre, and Representatives Chamberlain, McCall, and Gordon, held a conference here to-day to discuss the feasibility of impeaching Gov. Pingree for his connection with the McLeod municipal ownership measure.

This is the measure which passed the last Legislature by which Tom L. Johnson and R. T. Wilson of New York hoped to sell the Detroit Street Railway to the city for $17,500,000. No decision was reached, but it is said the plan will not be dropped.

The proposed process of securing an impeachment is to have a resolution introduced in the House preferring charges, and calling on the Senate to make an investigation.

The Fingerhut Jury Out.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Dec. 23.—The jury in the Fingerhut murder trial took the case at 12:20 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and at 2 o'clock this morning still had it under consideration.

Christmas and New Year Excursions to Niagara Falls, via New York Central. Half fare. Particulars from Ticket Agents.—Adv.

KENTUCKY ELECTION LOTTERY.

Queer Method Provided by the Goebel Law to Determine a Contest Before the Legislature.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Attention has been directed by a Kentucky Republican to certain provision of the Kentucky election law, made by Goebel, who contests Taylor's right to be Governor. These may explain any apparent hesitation on the part of the Goebelites to try the experiment of a contest before the Legislature.

The law provides a strange plan for deciding a contest. When a contest is to be made for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, a board must be formed. The Senate is to select, by lot, three of its members, and the House is to select, also by lot, eight of its members. Of the eleven so chosen seven are to have the power to act. In making the selection, the names of all the Senators and all the Representatives in the Legislature are to be written on separate slips of paper, which are to be rolled in balls and placed in a box, from which, after the contents have been well shaken, the names are to be drawn. The persons whose names are drawn shall be the Election Board to determine who is to be Governor or Lieutenant Governor.

The lottery thus provided for may turn out to be unfortunate for the Goebelites, and they are not quite sure that they would do well to run any risk with it. It is true that the committee or board might be all Democrats, or might be entirely Republican. If it were all Democratic, the Goebelites would not be sure of a decision in their favor, because all the Democrats are not Goebel Democrats. If it were all Republican, there is no chance that it would decide the case in Goebel's favor.

IS BUTLER A REPUBLICAN?

Senator's Critics Say He Has No Future as a Populist.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Evidently with the purpose of "smoking out" Senator Butler, Populist, of North Carolina, the report has been circulated here that he has about concluded, but has not announced, his determination no longer to affiliate with the Populists or the Democrats in the Senate, but to cast his lot with the Republicans.

Senator Butler could not be found to affirm or deny this story, but those who criticise him say that it has been apparent that he is no longer in sympathy with the Democrats, and has no future as a Populist in North Carolina.

Senator Butler yesterday mailed a circular letter to the Populist National Committeemen, asking them a number of questions the answers to which will determine the plans of the Populists with reference to the campaign of 1900

TO DIVIDE OLD LIBRARY SPACE.

Senate and House May Each Get Fourteen More Rooms.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—It is probable that as soon as Congress reassembles a resolution will be passed by the House to concur with the Senate in the division between the two houses of the space in the Capitol Building vacated by the Library of Congress.

The Senate desires to divide the space equally by a line drawn east and west, and will convert its share into committee rooms. The Committee on Rules of the House has the matter under consideration, and Speaker Henderson, Mr. Payne, and Mr. Dalzel have inspected the place. It was found that fourteen committee rooms could be made for the use of the Senate, and fourteen for the House. The additional rooms are badly needed by both houses, and it is thought that a proposition to establish them will be favorably received.

When the Library of Congress moved out it was stipulated in an appropriation bill that the space should be used for no purpose whatever until Congress should dispose of it. In the last session it was proposed to locate the Capitol restaurants in the space, but the plan was not carried out. Another proposition for the utilization of the space is to establish a reference library as a branch of the Congressional Library. This has been recommended by Librarian Putnam in a recent report to the House and Senate.

POSTAL RECORDS NOT WANTED.

The Congressional Library Does Not Want the 12,000 Volumes.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Congressional Library is about to return to the Post Office Department the old records of that department. These half-forgotten books were disentombed when the department moved to its new building. Nobody knew exactly what to do with them, and it was finally decided that the library authorities might find them of historic value.

They were presented to the library accordingly. The records now occupy a room by themselves. They are packed in a solid mass across the room breast-high. The distance past the pile is 100 feet. They weigh twenty tons, and there are 12,000 volumes in the unassorted mass.

The library authorities received the gift with mingled feelings, and have been wondering what to do with it ever since. A little investigation showed that there was nothing suitable for the uses of the library in the collection, and the room is needed.

FARNHAM MEMORIAL LIBRARY.

To be Erected in Dublin, N. H., by a New York Woman.

Special to The New York Times.

DUBLIN, N. H., Dec. 22.—Mrs. H. P. Farnham of New York, a Summer resident here, has presented the town with a public library building to cost $20,000, to be called the Farnham Memorial Library, in memory of her late husband. A St. Louis architect has designed the building, and work on the foundation has begun.

In it will be placed what books remain of what is said to have been the first free public library in the United States. This was the Dublin Juvenile Library, founded by the Rev. Dr. L. W. Leonard in 1825. The institution was supported by contributions from the several school districts of this town, and was free to all inhabitants.

MAY ADVANCE HAT PRICES.

Eastern Manufacturers Seek to Form a New Trust.

Special to The New York Times.

DANBURY, Conn., Dec. 22.—An effort is now being made to induce the leading hat manufacturers of this city, Fall River, Mass., and other Eastern cities to join a trust which will differ materially from any now organized. The object of the trust will be the advancement of prices, but every member of the combination will have full charge of the factory which he now controls and the profits of the same, but all factories must have a uniform price for goods of an equivalent quality. If the combination is successful, all goods will be advanced from $1 to $3 a dozen, according to quality.

A secret conference of those interested in the trust was held a few days ago in New York. Although those who attended the meeting would not divulge the result, it was ascertained that severe opposition was met with by the refusal of a number of wealthy manufacturers, whose plants are in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

Another meeting will be held within a fortnight, and it is expected that those who have heretofore objected to the project will be brought into line.

Reports of State Banks.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The 208 State banks of discount reporting to the State Banking Department their condition at the close of business Dec. 4 have total resources of $366,304,182, as compared with $372,982,538 Sept. 20, a decrease of $6,678,356. The surplus is $18,489,983; undivided profits, $9,785,770; due depositors, $263,571,731.

Give Bensolyptus Tooth Powder one trial. Its merits will do the rest. Cleanses the teeth. Sweetens the breath. At all druggists.—Adv.

SUGAR PRICES MAY BE LOWER.

Refiners Have Found It Impossible to Prevent the Most Active Competition.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Sugar refiners admit their inability to uphold card prices, and with the beginning of the new year the "equity" plan of selling the commodity will become a thing of the past. All sugar will be sold henceforth at competitive rather than established rates.

"This information," says The Modern Grocer, "will be a great surprise to the grocery trade throughout the country, for the immense capital invested in the combined sugar refineries has led every one to believe that the position taken by the refiners was impregnable."

The price of sugar has been slashed so mercilessly during the past year that the thinnest kind of a margin of profit is left. Meetings have been held and solemn compacts to make no cuts entered into, but all to no avail.

In all probability in the near future sugar will be sold even cheaper than ever before. Under the new plan, a thirty-day guarantee will be given on all sales made by the refiners.

SHORT ICE CROP IS EXPECTED.

Even in Maine the Rivers Are Still Open and a Moderate Winter Is Predicted.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 22.—At this date Winter has not arrived in Maine, and the ground is as bare as in August, while the rivers are entirely free from ice. This is pleasing to the ice dealers here, for they argue that if Maine's Winter is to be short, that of New York must be still shorter, so that there can be but little ice in the Hudson. A failure of the Hudson crop generally means brisk demand for Maine ice at high prices, but this year there is a surplus of about 1,000,000 tons of ice on the Hudson and 450,000 tons in Maine, so that in any event there can scarcely be a repetition of the famine of 1890. Furthermore, the ice trade is now practically controlled by one corporation, the American Ice Company, which is able to so regulate the amount harvested, the distribution, and the prices that violent fluctuations are not likely to occur except under most unusual and unlooked-for circumstances. The corporation has many houses in Maine and in other States, and thus is able to get a crop in one section, even if there should be no ice at all in other localities.

In times past, as in 1880, ice has sold on the Penobscot as high as $4 a ton, and on several occasions for $2 a ton; but of late years the price has seldom gone above $1 a ton, and this year, with a great stock at all points, sales were made at Bangor of good ice as low as 35 and 40 cents a ton. The average for nine years has been about 75 cents a ton.

PAUPER GETS A PENSION.

Almshouse Inmate to Receive $3,993.60 Back Pay.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 22.—Mrs. Alice McGonigle, who has been an inmate of the Newcastle County almshouse since 1884, today received notice that she had been allowed a pension of $12 per month, with back pay amounting to $3,993.60. Mrs. McGonigle had two sons in the Union Army during the civil war, and the pension is on account of their deaths.

NO MORE WILD WEST SHOWS.

The Government Will Not Permit Indians to be Used in That Way.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.—A new departure in the policy of the Department of the Interior is emphasized by unequivocal refusals which have met all recent requests for loans of Indians for exhibition purposes. Secretary Hitchcock and Commissioner of Indian Affairs Jones have determined to stop the abuses of the privileges, and have so stated in a number of communications lately.

Mr. Jones said to-day: "There will be no more Indians permitted to leave their reservations for Wild West Exhibitions purposes. The consent of the Indian Bureau for such exhibitions cannot be secured unless they are planned on lines showing the progress in Indian education. The day when the departments permitted Indians to be let for Wild West shows and such affairs is past. Such shows demoralize the Indians, many of whom would dress in citizen's clothes and would otherwise conform to more civilized ways but for the money there is in continuing in their old customs."

AFTER MAINE LIQUOR SELLERS.

League Formed to Enforce the Prohibitory Law.

Special to The New York Times.

BANGOR, Me., Dec. 22.—The constituted authorities of Maine not having made much progress lately in the enforcement of the prohibitory liquor law, an organization known as the Maine Civic League, composed chiefly of clergymen and active men and women of their congregations, have taken the matter up and entered upon a vigorous warfare against the saloons. In Bath, Lewiston, Rockland, Waterville, and other places the movement has gathered considerable headway, and it is the avowed intention of the leaders of the league to carry the campaign into every city and town in the State. Many arrests have been made.

The usual punishment is a fine of $100 and costs, and in nearly every case the respondents appeal from the sentence of the municipal courts, taking the matter to the Supreme Court. By this means they secure a long delay in settlement, and sometimes a reduction of the fine.

Liquor law enforcement has been tried at intervals in every city in Maine, and to some extent the business is stifled in Portland and Lewiston—that is, driven under cover. In Bangor there has been no pretense of enforcing the law since 1878. There are about 185 open bars here, but very little drunkenness.

A PLUMBERS' SUPPLY TRUST.

After One Failure, Present Attempt Seems a Success.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 22.—Negotiations are pending in New York which will probably lead to the absorption of the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company by a gigantic combine of manufacturers of enameled bathtubs and plumbers' supplies in the United States. Theodore Ahrens, representing the Louisville firm, is now in New York at a conference of the leading manufacturers. There was a report current today that the firm had sold out for $1,000,000.

When asked about the reported sale, Charles Ahrens said: "There has been no sale. The price is not large enough."

Mr. Ahrens admitted that the deal for a combine was on, saying:

"This is the second time the manufacturers have tried to get together. Five months ago we thought everything had been arranged, when suddenly the bottom dropped out. The present negotiations indicate that the combine will be effected. I have heard nothing to-day from our representative in New York, however."

Some time ago the Ahrens & Ott Manufacturing Company sold its solder pipe plant to the Central Foundry Company.

New York Man Killed by a Train.

PORT CHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 22.—James Hughes, twenty-two years old, whose father keeps a saloon on Jane Street, New York, was struck by the Boston express train here to-night and killed. Hughes, with two companions, was waiting for an opportunity to board a passing freight train.

Travel, a Luxury.

The "Royal Limited," Finest Day Train in the World, leaves New York, South Ferry and Foot of Liberty St. Daily, 3 P. M.; arrives Washington 8 P. M. Splendid Dining and Café Car Service.—Adv.

FIND DEATH IN THE SEA

Italian Hotel, Monastery, and Villas Slide Into the Water.

DEBRIS SINKS FOUR VESSELS

Rock Upon Which Buildings Stood Became Detached and Caused the Disaster—Loss of Life Is Heavy.

ROME, Dec. 22.—A terrible disaster took place this afternoon at Amalfi, the popular tourist resort on the Gulf of Salerno. About 2 o'clock an enormous rock, upon which stood the Cappuccini Hotel, slid bodily into the sea with a deafening roar, and without a moment's warning, carrying with it the hotel, the old Capuchin Monastery below, the Hotel Santa Calerina, and several villas.

Many people were buried in the debris, which crushed four vessels to the bottom of the sea, destroying their crews. The mass of earth which slipped was about 50,000 cubic yards.

The population is in a state of terror, fearing fresh calamities. Troops have arrived upon the scene and begun rescue work.

It is believed that the loss of life is heavy, including a number of monks and the occupants of the hotel. As yet it is impossible to ascertain the exact number.

Amalfi is a small but lively town of 7,000 inhabitants, situated at the entrance of a deep ravine, surrounded by imposing mountains and rocks of the most picturesque forms.

The Capuchin Monastery was founded in 1212 by Cardinal Pietro Capuano for the Cistercians, but came into possession of the Capuchins in 1583. The building, which stood in the hollow of the great rock that rose abruptly from the sea to a height of 230 feet, contained fine cloisters and a charming veranda, and offered magnificent points of view.

The town is mentioned for the first time historically in the sixth century, when it enjoyed the protection of the Eastern Emperors. In the twelfth century the sea began gradually to undermine the lower portions, and a terrible inundation in 1343 proved still more disastrous.

DROWN ON A HOLIDAY.

More Than Forty Belgian Children Break Through the Ice.

BRUSSELS, Dec. 22.—More than forty school children were drowned this afternoon in an ice accident at Frelinghem, near the French frontier. The school children of the district had been given a holiday, with permission to play on the frozen River Lys. When the merriment was at its height the ice broke suddenly and the children disappeared. A few were rescued half dead, but the majority were drowned. Thirty-six bodies have been recovered, but others are still missing.

The catastrophe spread consternation through the town, where nearly every family suffered loss.

CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR EMPLOYES.

American Express Company Will Give Each a $5 Gold Piece.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The executive officers of the American Express Company in this city have received instructions from the head office to make every person in the employ of the company a Christmas present of a $5 gold piece. There are 267 employes connected with the Boston office, but the Christmas gift is said to extend to all the employes of the company in the United States, of which there are about 30,000.

DIAMOND MATCH CHANGES.

One Director Resigns and Another May Follow His Example.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Clarence Buckingham has resigned his position as a Director of the Diamond Match Company. The resignation was accepted, and he has been succeeded by Mr. W. M. Graves, the general manager of the company.

The office of auditor was created, and the Secretary, H. C. Cranz, appointed to the position. The Assistant Secretary, R. E. Wirt, succeeds Mr. Cranz.

The retirement of Mr. Buckingham is publicly announced to be because of numerous other engagements. His friends say he was not dissatisfied with the management of the company.

It is now probable that George H. Webster may leave the directory at the end of the year.

GEORGE B. McCLELLAN'S CHUM.

Representative Stallings of Alabama His Constant Companion.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative McClellan, who has a companion in Congress with whom he is almost as intimate as he formerly was with Ermentrout of Pennsylvania, may lose him. His friend is Representative Stallings of Alabama, who aspires to be Governor of his State, and who may get the nomination if Gen. Shelley does not run off with it.

An observant writer for The Washington Times says of the acquaintance existing between McClellan and Stallings:

"Stallings and McClellan are like Damon and Pythias. They are inseparable. They walk together, they manage to sit side by side in the House, and they almost invariably dine together. There is only one time when they separate, and that is when McClellan enters society. Stallings does not care for society. While the New Yorker is dapper and always dressed in the height of fashion, the Alabaman is anything but a swell. His soft hat is as big as Bailey's or Champ Clark's, and he invariably wears a double-breasted sack coat. Stallings has a peculiar faculty of getting people out in the street when they talk with him—clear off the sidewalk and into the middle of the road. This is believed to have been acquired by his campaigning down in the Montgomery district, where the roads are narrow."

Boston's New Librarian.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—James Lyman Whitney, who for over thirty years has been connected with the Public Library of Boston, was to-day unanimously elected by the Board of Trustees to the office of Librarian of that institution.

Swindler Sentenced in Norwalk.

Special to The New York Times.

NORWALK, Conn., Dec. 22.—Two young men were arrested here to-day on a charge of attempting to swindle local storekeepers. They gave their names and addresses as Thomas Reardon of 190 Broad Street, and Joseph A. Callahan of Clarence Street, Bridgeport. Callahan was sentenced to jail for thirty days. Reardon was discharged for lack of evidence.

Work of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Dec. 22.—The work of the Court of Appeals during the year 1899 has effected the following results: Arguments on cases on general calendar and appeals from orders, 538; appeals dismissed, 80; motions disposed of, 152; total, 770.

From 7 A. M. to Midnight.

There is a through train every hour leaving Grand Central Station by the New York Central. Two-cent mileage tickets are good.—Adv.

IMPOSED ON SENATOR CULLOM.

Bill to Rehabilitate Deserters Was Introduced Before He Read It—Now Denounces the Measure.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Senator Cullom of Illinois is a man of generous impulse, prone to be too willing to oblige anybody who comes to him on behalf of "comrades" of the war of the rebellion. He introduced a bill at the very beginning of the session proposing to give an honorable discharge to all soldiers who had served sixty days and who were borne on the records as deserters. When asked about the bill, the appearance of which created a certain surprise, he expressed an opinion to the effect that after so long a time it seemed to be about right to let up on the deserters, particularly if they were in suffering or distress.

When it was explained to him that there are about 160,000 deserters to be accounted for, and that his bill gave the deserter who should be rehabilitated an advantage over the man of honest and continued service, in that all others except deserters must have served ninety days in order to be eligible for pensions, he thought, and his thinking worried him when it was stimulated by letters from hundreds of soldiers protesting against such an unjust and uncalled for discrimination in favor of deserters and bounty jumpers.

Now the Senator gives a different account of how he came to introduce the bill. To begin with, he denounces it and declares that it shall have an early and adverse report. He says that as he was entering the Senate Chamber some one handed him a bill with the request it be introduced. The Senator casually glanced at the measure, and, not realizing its scope, sent it to the desk. Later his attention was called to the matter and he made a statement on the floor of the Senate in which he frankly admitted he had made a mistake, and he notified the members of the Military Committee he did not favor the bill and asked an unfavorable report on it.

This statement was not given wide circulation, and the Senator has received a quantity of protests from the old soldiers throughout the country, who claim the bill opens the way for bounty jumpers, deserters, and other dishonorably discharged soldiers to have their names placed on the pension rolls.

"THE TWILIGHT OF THE GOD."

Play Presented by Mrs. Gould Without the Consent of the Author or the Publishers.

While the private performance of "The Twilight of the God" in Mrs. George Gould's private theatre at her handsome home at Lakewood may not create any further sensation beyond the pale of society, the feelings engendered through the use of the play without the consent of either the author or the publishers, who have copyrighted the book of which "The Twilight of the God" forms a part, will not readily disappear. The book, which was originally published in Scribner's Magazine, is copyrighted by Charles Scribner's Sons. In its present form it is called "The Greatest Inclination," and has had quite a vogue.

Charles Scribner said yesterday afternoon to a reporter in reply to a query: "The play is the same that we have copyrighted, and it is true that our permission to produce it was not asked. If it had been we most assuredly would have given it, for the performance was an amateur one and given privately. We certainly would not have withheld our consent if it had been asked, and we believe that the failure to ask it was an oversight. It is said that Mrs. Wharton is annoyed because she was not invited to the function, but I can hardly believe that is so, for her position in society is fully as good as that of Mrs. Gould. I believe that she is surprised to learn that her work was performed without consulting her, that is all.

"This book, which we published last Spring, is not her first literary venture. Previously she, in collaboration with Mr. Codman of Boston, wrote a book entitled 'Decoration of Homes.'

Mrs. Edith Wharton is an intimate friend of Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, who was a prominent figure in the cotillion at the Lakewood function, and one of the leaders of the ultra-fashionable set of Newport. She said last night that the fact that she was ignored by Mrs. Gould in the invitations did not concern her in the least, but that she felt hurt that her work was produced without her knowledge or consent, which could have been obtained without the slightest difficulty. Mrs. Wharton received credit for her work on the printed programme.

EXPENSES IN THE KLONDIKE.

Hospital Charges Are $35 Per Day—Milk Costs $4 a Quart.

SUFFERN, N. Y., Dec. 22.—David Fox, Jr., son of the proprietor of the Mountain View House, has just returned from the Klondike. He brought with him a few nuggets which are valued at $150 and a quantity of gold dust, the value of which cannot be estimated until it is assayed. Mr. Fox formed the first surveying and engineering company in Dawson City, under the title of Fox & Barwell, the latter being a Dominion land surveyor.

Mr. Fox was ill with typhoid fever at Dawson, and treatment in a private hospital cost him $35 per day. He was obliged to pay $4 per quart for cow's milk. He will return to Dawson in February, remaining there until June, when he will go to Cape Nome and engage in the surveying and mining business, and also look after the property interests he has there.

POLITICAL TANGLE IN ALABAMA

Man Who Under Peculiar Conditions Gave Up Office Wants It Back.

Special to The New York Times.

GENEVA, Ala., Dec. 22.—A peculiar political tangle has developed here. Several weeks ago the Probate Judge was handed the resignation of Circuit Court Clerk Purtis, and he notified the Governor's office accordingly. This was followed by applications for appointment to the office. Two or three weeks later the Probate Judge notified the Governor to withhold appointment, as there was no vacancy.

It now is alleged that a citizen who wanted the office plied Purtis with liquor and induced him, while under its influence, to leave the country by representing to him that he had killed a man. Purtis signed his resignation, so the story goes, received $300, and went to Florida. When he learned how he had been tricked he took steps to recover his office. The case has been referred to the courts.

Escape Death on a Trestle.

Special to The New York Times.

LAWRENCEBURG, Ind., Dec. 22.—Frank Gaines and his little child, while crossing a Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway trestle, 200 feet long, heard the whistle of a locomotive, and the next instant saw a train coming around a curve, a short distance away. Two feet away was a crossbeam, which extended about a foot beyond each side of the trestle. Standing on the extreme end of this beam he steadied himself and the child while the train swept past.

A Handsome Court Room.

Every lawyer should be interested in the decoration of the new Appellate Court Room. Examine the splendid half-tone pictures of the interior and great paintings in the Illustrated Supplement of Sunday's Tribune. That Supplement is especially adapted to intelligent and educated people, and is considered one of the most charming publications issued by the New York press. It is equal to a dollar magazine.—Adv.

A Magnificent Train.

The "Pennsylvania Limited" via Pennsylvania Railroad. Makes fastest time to St. Louis; 24 hours to Chicago.—Adv.

SCHOOL BILL'S NEW FOES

Platt Declared to be Antagonist of One-Head System.

GOVERNOR'S WISHES IGNORED

Office Tenure of Machine Men Involved—Mr. Roosevelt Discusses Measure with President Low.

Strong opposition it is reported has developed within the Republican State organization to the proposed plan of the Unification Commission, of placing the public school system of the State under one head, which is favored by Gov. Roosevelt. The Governor is reported to be greatly interested in the idea, and wants to see it realized at the coming session of the Legislature. He will not find this an easy matter, as, according to a well-grounded report which was in circulation last night, Senator Platt and the organization leaders had determined to oppose the passage of the measure.

The plan proposed has for its object the placing of the schools under a Chancellor of the State Board of Regents. Should it become a law, it would affect the tenure of office of many employes in the office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Superintendent Charles R. Skinner and Deputy Superintendent Danforth E. Ainsworth are both organization men, and their friends are opposed to the passage of the proposed bill.

Gov. Roosevelt was the guest at dinner last evening of President Seth Low of Columbia University. The name of President Low has been mentioned in connection with the post of Chancellor of the State Board of Regents in case the plan proposed by the Unification Commission should pass the Legislature. The Governor and President Low had a talk over educational matters last night. The latter is an advocate of the plan.

Opposition to the plan on the part of the Republican organization will be somewhat of a surprise to the Governor's friends who favor its adoption. It has received favorable consideration from many of Gov Roosev

and energy, and an officer whose administration has coincided with the largely augmented usefulness and honor of the university.

Prof. Dewey has held the office of Secretary of the State Board of Regents of the University since 1888. The office, in conjunction with that of financial officer of the board was worth $5,000 per annum. Previous to his appointment he was Chief Librarian of Columbia College, in this city. When he assumed charge of the State Library he introduced a system of arrangement and indexing the volumes that became known as the Dewey system. The effect of his work was felt not alone upon the library, but the entire power back of it, the Board of Regents and the university. Under his management it has grown to be one of the most stable, practical, and valuable working institutions of its kind in the world.

Prof. Dewey was born in Adams Centre, Jefferson County, N. Y., on Dec. 10, 1852. He was graduated from Amherst in 1874, where he was Acting Librarian from 1873 to 1876. He then took up a residence in Boston and devoted himself to library work and a system of simplifying and systematizing it; also the work of introducing the metric system of weights and measures.

He has been a contributor to various magazines in the advancement of his ideas and edited The Library Journal from 1876 until 1881. He also filled the editorial chair of Library Notes, Metric Bulletin, The Metric Advocate, and Spelling Reform Bulletin. He became manager of the Library Bureau in 1883 and Professor of Library Economy at Columbia College Library School in 1887, where he remained until he accepted the position from which he has just resigned. Fifteen years ago he founded the New York Library Club, and was for a period its President. He was also one of the charter members of the Association of State Librarians that was organized in California in May, 1888, with a representation from twenty-eight States.

TEACHERS' SALARIES CUT.

Edward L. Stephens, Superintendent of Schools for the Borough of Queens, has notified all the school Principals in the borough that the salary of every teacher, with the exception of those whose pay was not increased by the Ahearn law, and those whose salaries are $650 or less, will be reduced from 15 to 20 per cent. after Jan. 1, and that the reduction will continue through the school year from that date. Unless this cut is made, Superintendent Stephens says, the force of teachers will have to be greatly reduced.

There are 730 teachers in the borough, and only 108 are benefited by the Ahearn law. More than 300 other teachers are receiving salaries in excess of $650, and all of them will be subjected to the cut. The Superintendent advises the teachers to obtain transfers to other boroughs.

JOINT COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

Steps toward the organization of a joint college admission examination board were taken yesterday afternoon at a conference held at Columbia University between representatives from colleges of the Middle States and Maryland.

The institutions represented at the conference were Barnard College, Bryn Mawr, Columbia, Cornell University, New York University, Princeton University, Rutgers College, Union College, the University of Pennsylvania, Vassar College, and the Woman's College of Baltimore. The secondary schools were represented by Dr. Julius Sachs of New York, Principal Edward J. Goodwin of the mixed High School of this city, and Principal Wilson Farrand of the Newark Academy. President Low of Columbia University presided, and Prof. Nicholas Murray Butler, the author of the resolution adopted at Trenton Dec. 26, was also present.

It was voted unanimously to establish a College Entrance Examination Board. This board will consist of a representative from every college in the Middle States and Maryland having a freshman class of fifty or more students that is willing to adopt the plan. The secondary schools will have five representatives on the board. The board will appoint each year a staff of examiners. The examinations will be held at a number of convenient points throughout the Middle States, and it is agreed that certificates issued by the board shall be accepted by the colleges in lieu of their independent entrance examinations, although the latter will be continued for the present.

A committee of five, of which Prof. Butler will act as Chairman, will be appointed today by President Low to complete the details of administration.

CITY COLLEGE BOYS STRUGGLE.

Students of the College of the City of New York made matters decidedly lively in the Tenderloin last night. There was a joint debate at Chickering Hall between members of the Clionian and Phrenodosinian Societies, at which more than 2,000 persons were present. The subject for discussion was: "That the recent attitude of Great Britain is unjustifiable," the Clionian Society sustaining the affirmative. Dean George Chase of the New York Law School, Dr. Thomas Hunter of the Normal College of the City of New York, and Abraham Gruber, the judges, decided in favor of the affirmative after a very long consultation.

Meanwhile the representatives of the two societies became wildly demonstrative. When the meeting dispersed the students made matters as lively as they knew how, and until long after midnight Fifth Avenue, Madison Square, Broadway, and West Twenty-third Street were packed with people. The boys were aggressive and enthusiastic, and finally the police had to interfere. The students, for a while, paid no attention to the bluecoats, but when some of them who had already had their optics put in mourning were threatened with a night in a cell, they quieted down.

BIG STATE PROGRAMME.

The Republican legislative programme for the approaching session will be finally settled this morning at a breakfast to be given by Gov. Roosevelt at the home of his sister, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, 422 Madison Avenue. The following persons have been invited to be present: Senator T. C. Platt, leader of the Republican State organization; B. B. Odell, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee; Dr. Albert Shaw, Nicholas Murray Butler, Gen. Francis V. Greene, Chairman of the Canal Advisory Commission; Charles Stewart Smith, John Harsen Rhodes, and Capt. J. Norton Goddard.

Some of the invited guests have not been friendly toward Senator Platt, and the State organization in the past, and the result of the conference is admittedly awaited with interest by the politicians, who are speculating as to the attitude of the organization toward proposed legislation which comes from outside its councils.

The questions to be discussed this morning and which are expected to be settled are:

Revision of the educational laws and the appointment of a Chancellor should the plan proposed by the Unification Commission be adopted.

Question of a successor to Louis F. Payn, State Superintendent of Insurance.

Question of a successor to Avery D. Andrews, Adjutant General, who has resigned.

Designation of Supreme Court Justices for duty in the Court of Appeals.

Composition of proposed Charter Commission.

Amendments to the city charter to be passed at the next session.

Further expenditure on improvements on the canals.

Revision of the tax laws.

Senator Platt and Chairman Odell would like to see Superintendent Payn retained at the head of the Insurance Department, but the Governor's friends say he will not reappoint him. Superintendent Payn publicly declared last week that his friends in the Senate would refuse to confirm any nomination, other than his own, which might be sent in by the Governor.

Gov. Roosevelt said yesterday that his annual message to the Legislature was completed. It will be elaborate and of more than ordinary interest, according to those who know what it contains. Certain sections of the message have been submitted to specialists on the subjects to be treated.

It was reported at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night that Frank W. Johnson of Erie County will be elected Sergeant at Arms of the Assembly in place of James C. Crawford, deceased. Mr. Johnson was principal doorkeeper of the Assembly last Winter. Garret J. Benson of Albany is understood to be the organization's choice for Sergeant at Arms of the Senate to succeed Harry Jacqu'llard of Brooklyn, who has signified his intention of resigning. Benson was defeated last year for the place.

Bids of Gas Companies Higher.

Bids were opened for the lighting by gas for the year 1900 of the streets and buildings at the office of Commissioner Kearny, in the Park Row Building, yesterday. There were thirty-two bids. The Consolidated and the Amsterdam Gas Companies' bids are the same, 92½ cents per 1,000 feet for gas in public buildings. The Standard Gas Company did not put in any bids. The bids for the gas lamps in the streets are $17.50 per lamp. These bids include the maintenance of the lamp. Commissioner Kearny said that he was surprised that the gas companies had gone up in their prices. He added that the contracts would not be let for some time.

NEW ENGLAND TO THE OLD

Descendants of the Puritans Cheer for the British Arms.

DEMONSTRATION AT A DINNER

Toasts Drunk with Enthusiasm to the President and the Queen by a Brilliant Assemblage.

The ninety-fourth annual banquet of the New England Society in the City of New York, held in the grand ball room of the Waldorf-Astoria last night, was declared by many old members of the society to be the most elaborate in their recollection. It was remarkable, too, as being made the occasion of a pro-British demonstration on the part of the majority of the 528 members and guests at table.

The ornate room, with its grand ceiling, depicting Music and the Dance, had been profusely decorated with flags, bunting, and evergreens. In the rear of the table of honor the wall was decked in the centre with the seal of the society, surmounted by trophies of American flags and draped below with a large flag. It was flanked on the left by a four-starred Admiral's flag and on the right by the jack. From these, curtainlike, two British flags were draped. Over all were the arms of the United States, and to right and left of this main scheme were the arms of the various New England States, set off by flags. The double tier of boxes around the room were hung with American flags that were set off by a mass of banked and trailing evergreens. These boxes, when the speaking began, were filled with handsomely dressed women. The decorations of the seventeen tables were roses and smilax.

The souvenir was a pretty rustic well, with sloping red tile roof and a tiny bucket hanging from the windlass over a mirror representing water. A verse of "The Old Oaken Bucket" was pasted on tiles. The menu card was ornamented with an etching illustrative of E. J. Rankin's lines:

"Through snowy wilds devout they walked
With book and gun in hand."

AT THE TABLE OF HONOR.

Henry E. Howland, President of the society, presided. At the table of honor also were Rear Admiral William T. Sampson, Gov. Roger Wolcott of Massachusetts, Major Gen. Wesley Merritt, John Barrett, ex-Minister to Siam; Capt. French E. Chadwick, United States Navy; Col. Charles A. Woodruff, United States Army; Prof. William R. Terrett, the Rev. Dr. William H. P. Faunce, President of Brown University; the Rev. Dr. Charles Cuthbert Hall, Prof. W. Gordon McCabe, Augustus Thomas, Justice Morgan J. O'Brien, President of St. Patrick's Society; George Gray Ward, President of St. George's Society; Frederic de Peyster Foster, President of St. Nicholas Society; Julien T. Davies, President of St. David's Society; Robert B. Roosevelt, President of the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution; Frederic A. Ward, President of the New England Society of Brooklyn; Tunis G. Bergen, President of the Holland Society; Milton L. Southard, President of the Ohio Society; Dr. William M. Polk, President of the Southern Society; the Rev. Dr. Edward H. Krans, President of the Canadian Society; Frederic J. de Peyster, President of the Huguenot Society; Daniel F. Appleton, President of the New England Society, 1877-79; Edward Russell, President of the New England Society, 1885-87; Cornelius N. Bliss, President of the New England Society, 1887-89; J. Pierpont Morgan, President of the New England Society, 1889-91, and Charles C. Beaman, President of the New England society, 1893-97.

Others present included Thomas F. Wentworth, William Dean Howells, Dr. Henry F. Walker, Richard T. Davies, Francis M. Bacon, Lawrence Godkin, E. C. Stedman, G. E. Stedman, George H. Story, Robert M. Gallaway, John H. Starin, Robert C. Ogden, George W. Van Siclen, Charles S. Smith, Gen. Francis V. Greene, William B. Hodge, Morris K. Jesup, E. V. W. Rossiter, C. L. Rossiter, Ashbel P. Fitch, William F. Havemeyer, Frederick D. Kilburn, James M. Varnum, Joel B. Erhardt, Horace E. Deming, George Henry Sargent, Collis P. Huntington, Charles R. Flint, Cephas Brainerd, George Wilson, and E. B. Treat.

CHEERS FOR THE BRITISH.

President Howland, in his opening address, which teemed with humorous anecdotes, made a reference to the Boers and the British that was productive of the pro-British demonstration, in which the spectators in the boxes participated. President Howland, alluding to the early colonists, said that, unlike the Boers in the Transvaal, they had given later comers a chance, a remark that was greeted with cries of "Good! Good!" "That is so!" and cheers.

"Our hearts," he went on, "beat with a quicker throb at the recollection of the achievements of these last pregnant years; the quick light with enthusiasm at the sight of the flag whose fluttering folds have witnessed such scenes of danger and inspired such daring deeds, and our voices shout in unison of acclaim the achievements of what a wondering African called 'the angry Saxon race.'

"The American regular has shown in his stern resolve, his self-control, his obedience to orders, his contempt of danger, that while he leads a forlorn hope in war he is the advance guard of liberty and justice, law and order, peace and happiness.

"The gallant officers, who, true to the spirit of the service, stood up on the firing line in Cuba and the Philippines, charging heights, wading rivers, and storming the trenches at the head of their men, have shed new glory upon the American army, and none more illustriously than that splendid soldier, Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who, after a distinguished and brilliant service of nearly forty years in two wars and continuous Indian fighting, has received the soldier's summons on the field of battle.

"Such men have their counterparts in the very pink and flower of the chivalry of England, who face their foe standing and are now dodging to the front and fearlessly into the storm of shot and shell that awaits them, deeming it, in the language of young Hubert Hervey, 'a grand thing to die for the expansion of the empire.' [Loud applause.]

"The pride of England in its navy is justly matched by that of every American in his own. Its record from the days of John Paul Jones to those of Dewey and Sampson is unsurpassed in the history of the world." [Applause.]

TO PRESIDENT AND QUEEN.

Judge Howland then called upon the company to pledge "the nation's representative head, the Commander in Chief of its army and navy, the President of the United States."

The toast was drunk standing, the orchestra plying "The Star-Spangled Banner," in which the company joined enthusiastically.

When quiet had been restored, Judge Howland continued: "In the past year, when the friendship between the mother country and this has been so strongly cemented, I wish to say that in her hour of trouble it would be well to drink to that august lady, the Queen of England and the Empress of India."

This toast was drunk with equal enthusiasm, the band playing "God Save the Queen."

Prof. William R. Terrett next spoke to the toast "Forefathers' Day."

"It is sometimes said that the Puritan was narrow, that he was a religious bigot, that he cared for nothing but his fantastical religion," he remarked, "but that was a mistake. He cared for almost all the great things of the world. The Puritan knew little of sculpture or of painting. He did as Lincoln advised—he did the great things first. I have often thought that after the Puritan had finished the regeneration of the world he might have turned his attention to art and science, and there is no reason why he might not have succeeded in both.

"In him was enough of tragedy, of agony, of rapture, and of glory to furnish themes for a century of poets and thinkers. The Puritan failed in much, but he failed most illustriously. The great failures of the past are the foundation of the present. It is the men who have dared and failed greatly who have made civilization possible to man."

Prof. W. Gordon McCabe, a veteran of the Confederate Army, was called upon to speak to the toast, "Our Reunited Country." He said that he was puzzled that nearly all the orators had insisted that the Pilgrims really founded and shaped the destinies of the Nation, and invited his hearers to come down to Jamestown when they met there to celebrate the anniversary of the first permanent English settlement in America, as a blending of the two points of view would give a truer perspective as to the National development.

"What you call the Puritan spirit, of which you are justly proud," he said, "has never been confined to New England alone, nor do I believe that Virginia can claim exclusive heritage in the gracious and generous qualities of the cavalier."

SOUTHERNER HITS AT BRYAN.

He referred to the probability of Bryan leading the Democratic forces in the coming Presidential campaign as "our great American version of the Passion Play of Oberammergau," and said that during it he expected to hear some hard things said about his solid section. "I trust," he said, "that when the swelling clouds of next November sweep him from the public ken, he may find his consolation in the remembrance that every cloud has a silver lining," and then, in a drawling, sarcastic tone, quoted the closing sentence of the famous "crown of thorns, cross of gold" speech.

In conclusion, Prof. McCabe said: "Should war come, men of the North should hear the tramp of the Southern legions as they wheel into line to touch elbows with the stalwart sons of New England, eager to keep time with cadenced step to the music of the Union, and to hedge round with stubborn steel that Starry Banner that symbolizes once more to us as to you the majesty of American citizenship and the indestructibility of American institutions."

Col. Charles A. Woodruff spoke to the toast "The Army." "There are those," he said, "who speak of the army as though its members were a class different and distinct from the honest, law abiding citizen; not moved by the same warm impulses of patriotism and respect for civil rights and laws; ever ready and eager to oppress the people. This is simply bosh, pure demagogy.

"If a republican form of government is synonymous with anarchy and lawlessness, then our army, which under the most trying circumstances has ever been found upon the side of law and order, is dangerous; but if a republic means a government subject to laws made by the people, then an army formed, as is ours, from the people, and of the people, and by the people, is a necessity.

"Every American who loves valor, justice, and honor should be proud of the record of our regular army, in war and peace, from 1791 to 1899."

Rear Admiral Sampson, in rising to respond to the toast, "The Navy," was warmly greeted. He confined himself to thanking the company for the welcome accorded to him and his confrères.

The toast to "The Old Commonwealth" was responded to by Gov. Wolcott, who dwelt upon the glorious history and traditions of New England.

LAWTON'S MESSAGE TO AMERICA.

Ex-Minister Barrett announced the toast to "The New Pacific." He vigorously protested against the calumnies and arguments of the anti-expansionists, "the anti-responsibility party," as he called them, and continued:

"In my hand I hold an unread warning and message to the American people—for I hope through the medium of the New England Society that they may go to all his mourning countrymen—which came to me last month in the form of a letter from Gen. Lawton, who has just fallen in the struggle to maintain without faltering America's honor, prestige, and influence in the new Pacific. Had he lived his official position would have prevented giving publicity to these sentiments. He has gone, but his influence still lives, and it is good that they should be heralded throughout the land. He wrote:

"'I would to God that the whole truth of this whole Philippine situation could be known by every one in America as I know it. If the real history, inspiration, and conditions of this insurrection, and the influences, local and external, that now encourage the enemy, as well as the actual possibilities of these islands and peoples and their relations to this great East, could be understood at home, we would hear no more talk of unjust "shooting of government" into the Filipinos, or of hauling down our flag in the Philippines. If the so-called anti-imperialists would honestly ascertain the truth on the ground and not in distant America, they, whom I believe to be honest men misinformed, would be convinced of the error of their statements and conclusions, and of the unfortunate effect of their publications here. If I am shot by a Filipino bullet it might as well come from one of my own men, because I know from observations, confirmed by captured prisoners, that the continuance of fighting is chiefly due to reports that are sent out from America.

"'Who can question the honesty of opinion voiced by this fearless, noble soldier, whom all the Nation mourns? With the impending consideration by Congress of the Philippine question, it is well that there should be a clearing of the atmosphere and unprejudiced effort to reach the truth and do what is right in our responsibilities.'"

Col. Woodruff at this point announced the receipt of the following telegram from Adjt. Gen. Corbin:

"'I have just asked Judge Howland to request the New England Society to help us to provide for Gen. Lawton's widow and children. Please help us in your own way, which will be better than any I can suggest.'"

Augustus Thomas spoke to the toast "The New Englander and the Land."

THE BOSTON BANK FAILURE.

Shawmut Bank Offers to Advance Depositors of Globe National 50 Per Cent. of Their Accounts.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Another day of unrest in Boston's financial circles went by without incidents of a startling nature. The receivership for the Globe National Bank took nearly every banker and broker by surprise, and before business in the money market began, forebodings were dire. But prophesying and fears were not realized, for the situation to-night was considered as good if not slightly better than at any time for a fortnight.

Business men learned the news only this morning, and a number of out-of-town customers, who came to draw money for Christmas were considerably upset by the information that the bank was closed. One man in his excitement threatened to "pump lead" into those who had ruined him.

During the forenoon the National Shawmut Bank made public the following notice: "That there may be as little inconvenience as possible to the depositors of the Globe National Bank and others the National Shawmut Bank offers to advance to-day to all depositors in the Globe Bank against their deposits 50 per cent. of the net amount of the same."

At a meeting of creditors of the John P. Squire Company, Mr. Chaplin, the assignee made a denial of the reported indebtedness of the firm to the Globe National Bank. He stated that the firm was represented as owing more than $1,000,000 through the falsifying of the books of the bank.

This was done, Mr. Chaplin explained, by charging the notes and collateral loans against the firm without crediting the collateral, so that every loan was made to appear twice as large as it should. An explicit explanation of the facts caused the overdraft to disappear.

The Globe Bank's New York correspondents were the National City Bank and the National Bank of North America. It had a credit balance at each.

To Continue Business of Squire & Co.

BOSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—The creditors of the John P. Squire & Co. corporation, at a meeting to-day, voted to continue the business of the firm under an assignee subject to the assistance and approval of a committee of three representing the creditors.

OPERA 'BUS TEAM RUNS AWAY.

A handsome large opera 'bus belonging to Emanuel Einstein of 45 East Seventy-second Street, driven by Edward Murphy, was wrecked about 11:30 o'clock last night at Forty-first Street and Fifth Avenue. The driver was thrown off and his skull was fractured and one of the horses attached to the 'bus had a large gash cut in his side and may have to be shot.

The team took fright at Fifth Avenue and Forty-fifth Street while going to the opera for Mr. Einstein and his party. The horses ran to Forty-first Street, where the 'bus struck a public cab, driven by Frank Courtney. The cab driver jumped and escaped injury, but the driver of the 'bus was thrown to the pavement. He was removed to Flower Hospital.

Miss Potter's Trouble.

Miss Jennie O'Neil Potter, elocutionist, was taken to Bellevue Hospital yesterday suffering, according to the report of the examining physician, Dr. F. W. Robertson, from bronchitis, which threatened serious developments. Miss Potter had been previously arraigned in the West Side Police Court before Magistrate Deuel charged by Samuel E. Harris of 342 Manhattan Avenue with being insane. She lives at 134 West Ninetieth Street in the building owned by Mr. Harris, who said in his complaint that she had been acting in a peculiar manner. He also alleged that she was addicted to the morphine habit and had been in Bellevue before.

Mrs. Sanderson Is Acquitted.

MARSHALL, Mich., Dec. 22.—The jury in the case of Mrs. Sanderson, charged with killing her husband by feeding him ground glass, returned a verdict of not guilty to-night.

HOW YOUNG ROBERTS DIED

Struck by a Shell While Trying to Save Buller's Guns.

BRAVERY OF OTHER OFFICERS

British Soldiers Fought Until Cut Off by the Boers, and Even Then Declined to Surrender.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Daily Telegraph has a special from Chieveley, dated Dec. 16, which tells how Lieut. Roberts, son of Lord Roberts, fell at Tugela River. It says:

"The horses of the Fourteenth and Sixty-sixth Batteries had been killed, and Lieut. Roberts, Capt. Schofield, and Capt. Congreve of the Rifles attempted, with gunner volunteers, to drag out the guns. Capt. Schofield succeeded, helped by a Corporal and some men.

"Lieut. Roberts was hit badly by a shell. Capt. Congreve was struck repeatedly and wounded slightly. After awhile Capt. Congreve, Capt. Foster, and Major Baptie brought Lieut. Roberts from the open into a little ravine, where he lay hidden from the enemy's terrible fire.

"Fourteen gunners, fourteen men of the Devonshire Regiment, and —— men were with Col. Bullock. When the retirement was ordered these men, with isolated parties of Devonshires and Scots Fusiliers, together with some of the Queen's, were cut off and captured. Many fought until late in the afternoon, a part of the Irishmen running the gauntlet of the Boer Mausers from hiding places along the river bank.

"At 5 P. M. forty Boers approached the ten abandoned guns. On espying Col. Bullock, Capt. Congreve, and the others in the ravine, they called upon the British to surrender. Col. Bullock declined and threatened to shoot, although his party had only fourteen rifles.

"The Boers retired from the guns, and a parley ensued. Then a hundred Boers rode up to within a few yards of the party, but Col. Bullock swore he would not be a prisoner, whereupon a Boer knocked him down with his rifle butt.

"Afterward the enemy gave our wounded water and cordials. Then, having taken all their arms, ammunition, and field glasses, they let them return by our ambulances.

"Col. Bullock, Col. Hunt, Major Watkiss, and Capt. Goodwyn were also taken prisoners. The Scots Fusiliers lost nearly two companies captured."

A dispatch to The Daily Mail from Chieveley, dated Dec. 17, estimates the casualties in Gen. Buller's repulse as 1,150, including 332 missing. It announces that "a portion of the British troops has returned to Frere."

A correspondent at Modder River, under date of Dec. 17, describing the changes in the art of warfare, says:

"It would be almost impossible to take such a position as Magersfontein by assault. The modern battle, owing to the length of rifle range, will last six days, where formerly it would only have lasted a few hours.

"The Boer trenches, which are rather like underground dwellings than trenches, always provide a safe means of retreat. They are very wide and deep and are casemated at every 100 yards, allowing the concentration of defenders at any given point without danger to themselves.

"The British here are anxious that the Boers should attack them; and the belief is prevalent that treachery is largely responsible for the underestimate placed upon the Boer forces by the cavalry scouts."

The Chieveley correspondent of The Standard, who attributes the whole disaster involved in Gen. Buller's repulse to the mistake of Col. Long in taking the artillery too close to the river, says:

"Col. Long fired for ninety minutes, and simply exhausted his ammunition."

The Cape Town correspondent of The Times, under date of Dec. 17, says:

"The Boer fighting line is very thin, and a single British success might crumble it completely. The real danger, however, is not the military situation, but the likelihood of a Dutch rebellion, which would make the area of war so vast that an additional 50,000 men would be easily swallowed up in maintaining the enormous length of British communicatinos."

Referring to the tardy acceptance of assistance from local forces, the correspondent says:

"Gen. Buller undoubtedly at the beginning displayed a certain self-sufficiency and unwillingness to accept local advice and assistance, which events rapidly modified."

Owing to the gravity of the situation, the War Office officials will not remit their duties during the Christmas holidays.

The War Office has issued an official warning against British subjects or foreigners in British territory trading with or supplying the Boer Republic, either directly or indirectly, with any kind of merchandise whatsoever. This is regarded as showing that the Government has good evidence of the existence of such traffic, and that even some English firms have been supplying the enemy, perhaps unintentionally, through foreign consignees.

It is announced that two battalions of the Guards will be included in the Eighth Division.

Lord Kitchener will join Lord Roberts at Gibraltar. The Earl of Erroll, Hereditary Lord High Constable of Scotland, will accompany the Commander in Chief in special service.

The Earl of Derby is raising a corps of volunteers in Lancashire.

Victor Christian Cavendish, member of Parliament for West Derbyshire, and heir apparent of the Duke of Devonshire, has volunteered to go to the front.

A Cape Town dispatch, dated Dec. 17, reports that Commandant Diedericks of the Boer forces was killed in a recent engagement, but no details are given.

Advices from Naauw Poort describe everything as quiet there, and the only fresh news from Arundel concerns the weather, which is excessively hot.

Gen. Methuen's complaint about the rudeness of his opponent is the latest surprise of this surprising war, and, judging from the tone of some comment, Gen. Methuen's peevishness is more distasteful to many people in Great Britain than his continued silence would have been.

There is no diminution of the enthusiasm among the volunteers. All kinds of offers are reaching Lord Chesham, who is to command the mounted volunteer force. Members of the Stock Exchange have already promised one hundred horses from their stables, and an offer of an Irish contingent of 115 hunting men was accepted this morning.

Prince Francis of Teck, younger brother of the Duchess of York, sailed for Cape Town to-day with a detachment of the Royal Dragoons.

Lord Salisbury and Gen. Roberts had a conference with the Queen at Windsor this afternoon.

A dispatch from Cape Town, dated Sunday, Dec. 17, says that Gen. Methuen's primary object in crossing the Modder River appears to have been to establish searchlight communication with Kimberley, which is believed to be still on full rations. The water in the mines is plentiful. On the other hand, in spite of their usual tactics, it is considered possible that the Boers have been compelled to assume the offensive, the commander having arranged for the disposition of the forces and anticipating difficulty in maintaining food supplies in the present positions. Moreover, it is said there is a growing desire among the Free Staters to return home, which is testified to on many sides and may tend to precipitate an action on the part of the Boer commands.

In spite of the delay of Gen. Methuen in advancing, he is regarded as largely the master of the situation, and his entrenched position is believed to be unassailable. In the event of the Boers attacking Kimberley Gen. Methuen would be enabled to make a counter move with his artillery and cavalry. Consequently, such a movement on the part of the Boers, it is said, is not contemplated. It is apparent, therefore, that to "make haste slowly" is the truest policy at present. In accordance with Gen. Methuen's dictum, the army should not advance faster than the slowest ox-wagon.

A War Office dispatch from Pietermaritzburg, Natal, gives a list of casualties, Monday, Dec. 18, of seven men killed and fourteen wounded, all non-commissioned officers and men. The names of the regiments concerned indicate a hitherto unrecorded sortie from Ladysmith on that date.

GEN. MILES ON BOER TACTICS.

Says They Are Not Similar to Those of the Indians—Their Success Not Surprising.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Major Gen. Nelson A. Miles to-day, in expressing his opinion regarding the South African war, said to a reporter:

"The struggle between the British and the Boers is a very serious war. There have been some severe losses and I believe there will be more serious encounters before it is ended. As to the probable results, I, of course, cannot predict. If the British are defeated, is it likely to involve Europe in serious complications? It might, and it might not.

"As to the tactics of the contending armies, both seem to be pursuing what is termed 'open-order' methods. It is a mistake to compare the tactics of the Boers to those of our Indians. Their tactics are the white man's tactics.

"The outcome, of course, depends upon the skill of the commanders, as it does in every war. The Boers have been preparing for it for the last ten years. In view of the circumstances, I do not think their showing so far is in the nature of a surprise.

"They have had no difficulty in procuring ammunition. The people in the Transvaal are accustomed to the use of powder in mining operations. There they know how to manufacture cartridges. Besides, they had plenty of money to buy necessary war materials beforehand and store them away for use when needed.

"To succeed in war is to get ready before you commence hostilities."

GERMAN SENTIMENT VEERING.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—A gradual veering of public opinion in Germany regarding the war in South Africa is becoming apparent. The change is led by the inspired section of the press. To-day several articles appear pointing in the new direction.

The Cologne Gazette argues strongly against the "folly of demonstrative Anglophobia." It says:

"Germany's real interest is to maintain absolute neutrality in sentiment. It is wise to retain England's good-will if Germany intends to develop colonially."

The Berliner Post contains an obviously inspired article in which this argument is made:

"South African confederation is impossible without harbors and the seashore. England, as a great power, is necessary for the maintenance of the world's political equilibrium; and Germany's policy will be to keep friends with England."

The Kreuz Zeitung also contains to-day a paragraph meant to be Anglophile.

There is no doubt that the Government is beginning to bring the weight of its influence on the press to bear in favor of England. The same is true regarding the army, navy, and official world.

Emperor William's influence is now strongly exerted in an Anglophile direction. It is said, on reliable authority, that he has repeatedly expressed himself during the week in the following vein:

"We must not repeat last year's mistake. Right or wrong, we must continue friends with England."

RIOT AT A PRO-BOER MEETING.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—A pro-Boer demonstration convened this evening at the Tivoli-Vauxhall by the Executive Committee of the Jeunesse Royaliste ended in a riot.

The Socialists entered in force and broke up the meeting, amid indescribable uproar and shouts of "Vive la Social revolution" and "A bas Déroulède," which were met with counter cries of "Vive Déroulède" and "Vive l'Armée."

Several Nationalist Deputies who were present endeavored to speak, but they were quite inaudible. A free fight ensued, and the proprietor of the hall turned off the gas. The combatants then fighted newspapers and continued the fight, smashing the fittings of the hall and using them as weapons. Finally, the police cleared the room; but they were compelled to charge several times before order was re-established.

PORTUGAL FEARS THE BOERS.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Lisbon correspondent of The Daily Mail, discussing the Boer importation of food, munitions of war, and recruits by way of the Portuguese port of Lorenzo Marquez says:

"Portugal is undoubtedly doing her utmost to check the transit of war material for the Boers through Delagoa Bay, although Great Britain would do well to make a demand for greater watchfulness. Portugal, however, is in constant terror of a Boer raid on her African possessions, and cannot stop the passage of volunteers for the Transvaal.

WINSTON CHURCHILL IS SAFE.

Escaped from the Boers and Is Now at Delagoa Bay—Would Have Been Released.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Lady Randolph Churchill has received a cable dispatch from her son, Winston Churchill, who was captured by the Boers in Natal and taken to Pretoria, and whose escape from there was announced Dec. 14.

He has arrived safely at Delagoa Bay.

The following press dispatch has been received from Lorenzo Marques, under date of Dec. 17, regarding Mr. Churchill's escape:

"Mr. Churchill wrote Gen. Joubert on Dec. 9, asking to be released on the ground of being a war correspondent. Gen. Joubert on Dec. 13 replied that Mr. Churchill had been detained because he had been represented as a combatant assisting an armored train to escape. He added that Mr. Churchill was unknown to him personally, but he would accept his assurance that he was a non-combatant and would order his release.

"The order arrived at Pretoria ten hours after Mr. Churchill had escaped, leaving behind him a letter expressing gratitude for the treatment he had received."

BULLER'S WOUNDED REMOVED.

CHIEVELEY CAMP, Natal, Dec. 17.—The camp which was pitched to the left of the position taken up by the Union Brigade was shifted from that point this morning to Chieveley.

The wounded are being entrained for Pietermaritzburg. Most of the wounds are in the arms or legs. Dr. Treves is operating on the wounded. Sir William MacCormack attended at the railway platform, and several assistant Surgeons are giving every attention.

MAY USE JACKSON AS A MODEL.

LONDON, Dec. 23.—The Daily News sees immense significance in the fact that Lord Roberts has appointed on his staff Lieut. Col. Henderson, author of a life of Gen. Stonewall Jackson, the Confederate leader, and a man who has closely studied the history of the American civil war, especially as he has not served under Lord Roberts before and is but little known to him personally.

The appointment is regarded by The Daily News as proving Lord Roberts's belief that what is wanted in the war in South Africa is a strict application of Jackson's principles. It also connects the appointment with a rumor that Gen. Joubert served under Gen. Stonewall Jackson.

BOERS HEAVILY REINFORCED.

STERKSTROOM, Cape Colony, Dec. 16.—The Boers have been largely reinforced since Gen. Gatacre's reverse at Stormberg. The country north of that point is in arms, and the farms of the loyalists are being taken by the Boers, who reap the crops.

Boer accounts of successful engagements are printed for distribution throughout the disaffected districts.

Dutch Protest Against "Cruelties."

AMSTERDAM, Dec. 22.—A committee has been formed to draw up a protest against cruelties alleged to have been committed by the British in South Africa. A manifesto will be issued to the people of England and the Continent reciting instances.

Consul Hay Prepares for Duty.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Adelbert S. Hay, the new United States Consul at Pretoria, formally received at the United States Embassy to-day a number of wives and other relatives of British officers who came to make special requests regarding the prisoners at the Transvaal capital.

BOERS' STRUGGLE APPROVED.

Just before the Board of Aldermen adjourned yesterday afternoon Alderman Ledwith (Tam.) called an attendant and sent a resolution to the desk. Alderman Muh, who was in the chair, ordered Clerk Martin to read the document, and the latter began:

"Whereas, A state of war exists between the republic of the Transvaal—"

"I move it be referred to the Committee on War," interrupted Alderman Woodward, (Rep.)

The Chairman banged the desk with the gavel, and demanded that the board be in order, and the Clerk proceeded to read as follows:

"Whereas, A state of war exists between the Republic of the Transvaal in South Africa and the monarchy of England; and

"Whereas, The people of South Africa are defending their homes and firesides from the incursion of the foreign invader, who, for the lust of gold and the acquisition of power, are endeavoring to deprive those God-fearing people of their inalienable rights, chief among which is the right to govern their own country in their own way and for the benefit of their posterity; therefore be it

"Resolved, That we, enjoying the blessings of freedom and representative government, desire to place on record our hope for the success of the Boers, those noble, stalwart farmers now repeating at the close of the nineteenth century the struggle which our forefathers underwent at its dawn against the same common enemy; and we pray that the God of Battles will give success to their arms, so that they and their children may enjoy in perpetuity the greatest of all endowments, the power of making their own laws and of governing themselves without the dictation or suggestion of any country or power on earth."

"All in favor of the resolution will say 'Aye,'" said Chairman Muh.

Several "ayes" were heard, and then the Chairman declared the resolution adopted, without putting the negative. A few spectators who sat in the gallery applauded.

PRESIDENT'S CRITIC HISSED.

An audience that filled the large hall of Cooper Union listened to an address last night by Gamaliel Bradford of Boston on "Our Philippine Problem." The meeting was one of a series of four conducted by the People's Institute, in which the colonial policy of the Government is to be discussed from different viewpoints. At the close of the address an opportunity was offered to those present to ask questions.

There were signs of disapproval, and at one time, when the speaker asserted that the only hope for the country was in the success of the Democratic Party next year, there was a regular storm of hisses. Charles Sprague Smith presided.

Mr. Bradford began his address by referring to the success achieved by Great Britain in dealing with her colonies in the Malay Peninsula, and contrasted with them the condition of Sumatra, where Holland has had a war in progress for twenty-five years.

"Our methods," said Mr. Bradford, "are likely to be those of the Dutch, the Spanish, and the French, I fear."

Mr. Bradford said that so far as commerce is concerned the cost of the Philippines would exceed the profits of twenty years of trade. If there were any profits, too, they would go chiefly to the syndicates. He prophesied that if America should keep the Philippines there would be a war over China soon. He continued:

"Mr. Roosevelt says there is no more danger in a standing army than in the police. I would recommend to His Excellency that when he retires from office, and can spare time from his gymnastic exercises, he should spend a little time reading some first lessons in history. Mr. Root says that a standing army should be maintained so as to be prepared to go to war. That means the beginning of military rule. There are plenty of wealthy men who would not object to having this city put under military rule at once.

"The personality of Mr. McKinley is the real issue. Our only hope now is in the Democratic Party. [A storm of hisses, which the Chairman suppressed.] The Democratic Party to-day stands for the rights of the people. If McKinley is re-elected, the fate of the Republic is sealed. McKinley is not a big enough man to overthrow the Republic himself, but the people would then have approved his policy, and a military dictator could not be far distant."

BRITISH STEAMER DISABLED.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—A dispatch received here says the British steamer Appomattox, Capt. Foall, which sailed from London Dec. 16 for Newport News, passed Kinsale today bound for Queenstown, with the British steamer Nasmyth, Capt. Braithwaite, in tow.

The Nasmyth sailed from New York Dec. 3 for Manchester, and after covering more than half her voyage her shaft broke. She was then sighted and picked up by the Appomattox.

NEW SHIPBUILDING PLANT.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 22.—The Murphy Iron Works of this city has just demonstrated the fact that steel and iron ships can be built here. Up to a short time ago no local firm had the boldness to attempt such a

GAGE ON PUBLIC FINANCES

The Secretary at a Forefathers' Day Dinner at Orange.

GOVERNMENT AND THE BANKER

Functions of Each Discussed with Reference to the Needs of the Country's Business.

ORANGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—The annual Forefathers' Day dinner of the Orange New England Society was held this evening in Upper Music Hall. The hall was tastefully decorated, the National colors and Christmass greens predominating. About 300 sat down to the tables. President C. J. Kidder presided and acted as toastmaster.

The principal speaker of the evening was Secretary of the Treasury Gage, whose topic was "Some Aspects of the Public Finances." The other speakers were the Rev. Dr. Walter D. Buchanan of the Fourth Avenue Presbyterian Church, New York, whose theme was "Forefather's Day"; Justice William W. Goodrich of the New York Supreme Court, who spoke on "The Modern Puritan," and Severo Mallet-Prevost of this city, who was a member of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission, who told of "The Paris Tribunal of 1899."

Secretary Gage began his address with a reference to his earliest New England ancestor, who settled at Yarmouth, on Cape Cod, about fifteen years after the landing of the Pilgrims, and who was not very much of a Puritan, as he once went fishing on Sunday and was duly fined for it. After paying a serious tribute to the Pilgrim Fathers the Secretary took up the theme assigned to him, and said, in part:

FIVEFOLD FINANCIAL PROBLEM.

"Among the many problems which are thrust upon us, from which, until rightly solved, we must ignorantly suffer, the problem of Governmental and public finance is not among the least, and it is upon this particular problem that I venture to take your time. The problem is fivefold, or, rather, it is one under five principal divisions, and may be thus classified:

"First—The independent Treasury—its desirability as a measure of safety to the public funds, and its economic evil as an absorbent of that portion of the capital circulating in the form of money.

"Second—The effect and influence for good or evil of Government issues of legal-tender money.

"Third—The money standard.

"Fourth—Banking and currency.

"Fifth—The public debt and taxation.

"As to the independent Treasury, we witness a strange inconsistency. The Congress of the United States formulates a great banking system, and endows it with multiplied checks and guards calculated to give safety to its operations. The Government assumes over the institutions organized under the law—now some 3,500 in number—a close and vigilant supervision. It appoints special agents clothed with large powers of jurisdiction. It allows the institutions thus under its patronage and protection to take under their control some two thousand millions of dollars of the people's money, while in its own fiscal operations the Government itself will not trust the best of them to the extent of one dollar. In direct opposition to Governmental methods abroad, which have for generations transacted their financial operations through banking agencies, it takes up into itself a strong box the funds of the taxation it imposes.

"If general prosperity appears, the products of human industry increase in quantity, or improve in price. Then the proceeds of taxation are, pari passu, larger. As a consequence, the supply of money, increasingly necessary to more active conditions, through the effect of Government action, is at that important period diminished in volume by being withdrawn from public use. On the other hand, and quite to the contrary, when business depression comes, or activity diminishes, prices fall. Then the public revenue declines and becomes relatively less than the public expenditure. The public hoard, which might have been useful under reverse conditions, is then freely poured out into channels where it cannot be profitably used. I offer these comments to excite reflections. I do not suggest a present remedy.

LEGAL-TENDER PAPER MONEY.

"I might speak after a similar fashion in regard to the legal-tender paper money issued by the Government. Really a debt obligation, they are, through their legal-tender feature, given in certain directions the potentiality of money itself. In the bank reserves they are recognized by law as equal in efficiency to gold. Now, banking reserves are in a particular sense the foundation upon which the large superstructure of credit reposes, and upon the verity and quality of these reserves the immediate solvency of the credit structure depends.

"One does not have to look long to see a vital difference of quality between standard money itself—gold—and the Government's promise to pay money. If the latter were supported by a deposit—dollar for dollar of gold—in the Public Treasury, this criticism would not exist. The sign or promise of the thing would be, substantially, the thing itself. Such, however, is not the condition of things. Behind some $440,000,000 of Government legal-tender paper there is held $100,000,000 in gold. To make good this great difference the Government has no convertible value in hand. It must, either by borrowing from others or by taxation upon those who have, secure the means to make good the difference.

"But, quite aside from these weaknesses, there has been developed in the general public mind a conviction more evil, perhaps, in its final effects than are those to which I have just alluded. The conviction is that the law makes money; while the truth is deeply founded in the nature of things that the law can do no such thing. It can recognize and give sanctions; it cannot create.

"But I am not going to take up your time in any argument for immediate change or repeal, either as to the independent Treasury, or the law which establishes Government legal-tender paper money. In my opinion, it would be a waste of time to attempt this. Prejudice and preconceptions are too deep-rooted. Time and a large knowledge are essential to their cure. Let me pass to the third question—the standard of money.

"Here we come to a question of immediate and practical import. It has been the occasion of much heated debate, as well as of calm and deliberate study. Political parties have formulated propositions concerning it, and embodied these propositions into the body of their political doctrines. Agitation and doubts, excited by the long debate, have disturbed business, adversely affected industry, and brought disaster and ruin to thousands.

RESTORATION OF CONFIDENCE.

"Three years ago the voice of the people decreed a period of rest. That voice declared for the preservation and perpetuation of that form of metallic money which has long been in use by us, as the ultimate measure of value, and the standard of future payments. The welcome assurance that for at least four years the base of our commercial exchanges would remain undisturbed, operated to restore confidence, to stimulate enterprise, to revivify public and private credit, to put labor into larger employment, and to increase the rewards of both labor and capital.

"We have had the demonstration clear and forcible that the fear of instability in the money standard works evil and tends toward industrial paralysis. We have had demonstration, complete and convincing, that confidence in the stability of the standard brings life and activity with their rich harvest of benefits to all the people. What, then, is the duty of those who possess the power to furnish guarantees for the future? Manifestly, it is to put such guarantees into form, and to give them body and substance. The one word most important in our commercial affairs is stability—stability of conditions; and the most important feature to that stability is an established money standard, and so established that it cannot be subverted or changed by any hasty or ill-considered action.

"It has long been the desire and hope of many intelligent and patriotic citizens to secure needful and enduring stability in the money standard by an international agreement in regard to gold and silver, which would be effective to that end. The realization of that desire and hope now seems too remote to justify present consideration; but if those who still cherish it shall offer it in objection it is a sufficient answer to say that stability on the gold standard is the only stability now possible to us, and if the time should some when international agreement offers a safe and desirable substitution, the freedom of our representative form of government will give to our people the liberty of choice.

"If it be true, as true it undoubtedly is, that gold is now our standard of money value, the future needs only the assurance that it will so continue to be, until at least the people shall be so united in their desire for a change therein as to be able to direct the voice of both houses of Congress and secure the approving signature of the Chief Executive.

"I must now ask your attention to the fourth proposition, banking and currency. While stability in the standard is of commanding importance, flexibility in the volume of the circulating medium of exchange is most desirable, if not indispensable.

MONEY IN TRADE.

"Now, it is a fact as familiar to us as the most common affairs of life that trade is carried on, goods exchanged, and wages paid, in much the larger part, not with money—real money—but with credit substitutes, in the form of book credits, notes of hand, checks, and drafts, and what is popularly named paper money. It is, of course, vitally necessary to economic health and soundness that all these substitutes and intermediaries should have such a relation to real money—standard money—as to be certainly convertible into such money at the will of the holder. Thus qualified and secured, they add enormously to the power of society, and become a vast economizer in the use of real money. Money—real money—is a form of real capital, and like all capital, must be produced, at the cost of sacrifice and labor. Credit and credit instruments, on the contrary, are created without cost, and, within the limits of a prudent safety, are agents of the highest social and commercial value. It is the province of credit to transfer capital, without the condition of an immediate equivalent in exchange. Without the function which credit performs, the use of capital would not be possible except to the man who had capital. One form of capital could indeed be exchanged for another form of capital, but it would still be on even terms of so much capital for so much capital. First get your capital, then exchange, if you please. Credit gives to character and ability the use of capital, upon the promise of payment hereafter, and thus the tools of production are passed into the hands of the capable and wise, who could not otherwise enjoy their use.

"I have indulged in this too brief analysis of credit in order that the principles exhibited may be applied to what I have still to say. Since men entered upon civilized and orderly society these principles have influenced their action.

"Our own trade with foreign people aggregates two thousand millions per annum. Is it carried on with money? Certainly not. The fact that only $122,000,000 in money has crossed the ocean to and from our shores ($37,000,000 going out and $85,000,000 coming in) within the year proves absolutely that it was not money that moved the commerce. It was effected by the mechanism of exchange, under the varying forms of credit; the gold passing to and fro represented only the final adjustment in the credit settlements.

THE BANKER INDISPENSABLE.

"I now make another proposition, which will be readily recognized and conceded by this company of business men. It is this: The office and function which the banker performs was indispensable to the efficiency of the credit instruments through which the great trade was accomplished. If that is true as to our foreign trade, it is more forcibly true as to our domestic operations. The exchange and re-exchange of raw products, labor services, and finished goods, within our own borders, amounted during the year now closing, to more than fifty thousand millions, yet the total of standard money—gold—was less than one thousand millions; and even as to this the bulk of it remained stationary in Government vaults or bank reserves. How was all this trade effected? Evidently with the credit machinery employed. That machinery consisted of book credits between merchants, or promissory notes, checks, drafts, and paper money, so-called, all rendered fluid and effective to the end designed by the banking agency.

"It is not my purpose to laud the banker, or unduly magnify his importance. He is a needful factor in our industrial system. So also is the merchant and the miller. The motive of action for each is not the love of philanthropy, but the hope of gain. Their respective services are not therefore the less useful. The banker discharges his function honorably and justly he, like the miller, who grinds the grist with equal fineness for all, and takes his just toll, may claim appreciative praise from those he serves; simply this, and nothing more.

"Now, of all the instruments of credit, there seems to be one especially important and necessary in the multiplied affairs of life, such as the payment of wages, the purchase of commodities in small quantities at isolated points in the interior, and in the small, retail purchases at the shops, the expenses of travel, &c. The particular credit instrument the most effective for these purposes is paper money or metallic coin of small denomination.

"For all the larger transactions of business life the bank check or bank draft best serves; but in the matters to which I have just referred, they are substantially useless.

THE BANKER'S FUNCTION.

"I must speak more specifically of the banker's natural function. There is a lack of understanding of this point. It ought to be made clear. It is popularly supposed that he is a dealer in money. Well, he does, indeed, keep money by him, but that is only to meet such demands as may from time to time be made upon him for the debts he owes. That necessity is an occasion of loss and expense, not of profit. If he were a money dealer he would be ruined by his expense, since he receives it and pays it out at the same price and without charge.

"He is really a dealer in credits and in exchange. Stated more simply, still, he swaps his credit, well known and effective as it ought to be, for the credit obligations of his customer, which, for lack of public knowledge, would be ineffective in the market. The transaction is evidenced by the note of the customer, with or without security, as the case may be, while in return the banker gives his customer an open credit upon his books, aganist which the latter may draw his checks or drafts, as occasion may require.

"But it often occurs that the customer's purpose cannot be thus served. He desires to pay wages or to go to the frontier to buy lumber or cattle or corn. He must have a medium of exchange different from his own check or draft. They are not well enough known to be available. In such a case the well-known banker's notes of hand in suitable denomination will exactly suit his needs. Society, left in a state of comparative freedom, has by slow steps worked out for itself those tools and appliances and methods best suited to its needs. The practice of banking is as natural an evolution as is the locomotive or the steamship, and in its relation to modern industry and commerce it is hardly less important and serviceable. Note issuing was a development of the natural function of a bank, that function being to make private credit effective to commercial and industrial needs. What the bank credit does in a large way, with the aid of checks and drafts, the bank note does in a smaller but equally necessary way.

THE LAW ON NOTE ISSUES.

"I now raise the question toward which all I have said concerning banking and currency has been tending. That question is this: How far shall the power of the law limit or inhibit what we have now seen to be a powerful natural agency, evolved through the outworkings of the industrial and trade relationships of men to each other?

"The answer depends upon our theory of the rights of the citizen under the law. There is a theory that men have no rights other than those derived from or conferred upon them by the law. Those who hold to this may justly claim that the power to assume and discharge the function of banking, with its concomitant of note issuing, is a privilege conferred by the law, and that this privilege should be granted only within such limits as the lawmaking power may be convinced that the inexorable requirements of society demand.

"The other theory is that men are endowed by nature with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. They who hold to this theory may justly claim that society itself knows by experience what tools, methods, machinery, customs, and arrangements best suit its needs, and is entitled to possess and enjoy them. The principle, if a true one, holds good in banking, as everywhere else, subject only to the counter principle that legal restraint is justifiable at the point where the action of the citizen, alone or associated with his fellows, is or may be inimical to the rights of others.

"This principle, as distinguished from its opposite, will, I think, be recognized by the majority as in perfect harmony with American ideas and the genius of our Constitution. Applied to banking, it would leave to the banker and his dealer the arrangement of their mutual credit undertakings. It would allow the banker to extend his credit through his notes of hand, or by an open credit on his books, as might best suit the convenience of his dealers.

"But we can also clearly see the propriety of such limitation and restriction as will save the general public from the injurious effects of a reckless use of such a liberty.

CIRCULATING NOTES OF BANKS.

"The circulating notes issued by the banker should be conditioned by safeguards adequate to protect the note dealer from loss. Upon this point I do not want to be misunderstood. Ample safeguards for the protection of the holders of such notes must be provided. Whether such safeguards should consist of specific security deposited with the Government in trust, as now required, or whether they should be furnished in some other adequate form, is a question of expediency. The question as to what is truly expedient is, in this connection, an important and many-sided one, and I have not the time to consider it. Certain it is that, under the present limitations and requirements of law, our currency system is rigid, expensive, and incapable of properly meeting the public requirement. Nor is this a new discovery. Nine years ago Mr. Windom, then Secretary of the Treasury, in his report to Congress used the following language:

"'The demand for money in this country is so irregular that an amount of circulation which will be ample during ten months of the year will frequently prove so deficient during the other two months as to cause stringency and commercial disaster. * * * The crops of the country have reached proportions so immense that their movement to market, in August and September, annually causes a dangerous absorption of money. The lack of a sufficient supply to meet the increased demands during these months may entail heavy losses upon the agricultural as well as upon other business interests.'

"The truth of Secretary Windom's statement has been many times demonstrated. It is recognized and enforced by President McKinley. In his late message to Congress he said: 'Increased activity in industry, which is welcome attendant—a larger employment for labor at higher wages—gives to the body of the people a larger power to absorb the circulating medium. It is further true that year by year, with larger areas of land under cultivation, the increasing volume of agricultural products, cotton, corn, and wheat, calls for a larger volume of money supply.'

"The President continues: 'In its earlier history the National Banking act seemed to prove a reasonable avenue through which needful additions to the circulation could from time to time be made. Changing conditions have apparently rendered it now inoperative to that end. The high margin in bond securities required, resulting from large premiums which Government bonds command in the market, or the tax on note issues, or both operating together, appear to be the influences which impair its public utility.'

BANKS MAY LOAN ON NOTES.

"Many have been led to believe that the issue of circulating notes by National banks is a monopolized privilege, from which they derive enormous profit. The facts may be briefly presented, and they best refute the common error. Under the most favorable circumstance, the profits now derivable from this source to a bank with a capital, say, of $100,000, using 4 per cent. bonds as a basis for circulation, is less than $295 per annum, where the loaning rate for money is 4 per cent. per annum. Where the rate of interest is 6 per cent. the result is a loss of $98 per annum. Where the rate of interest is 8 per cent. the annual loss is $495.

"Do not these results sufficiently account for the fact that banknote circulation has gradually diminished in volume, while the general needs of the country have steadily grown? We may congratulate ourselves that a majority of the people are gaining a comprehension of the truth, and that both houses of Congress appear to be ready to amend the laws.

"Measures have already been introduced into both Senate and House which have for their clear purpose the placing of secure foundations under that money standard which, practically for more than sixty years, and by expressed statute for more than twenty-five years, has measured all relations in value in all our commodities, and in the many diversified forms of labor and service.

"The measures proposed reach even further than this. They propose certain modifications in the National Banking act, which, if adopted, give promise of curing, to a degree, the obstruction, inconvenience, and embarrassment of a rigid currency system, which has proved its incapacity to respond to public needs.

"It would be profitless now to inquire whether bond-secured banknote circulation can ever be the ideal system which the true economic laws demand. Here, as in other departments of life, habit and preconceptions must be taken into account by those who fix public opinion into law. Certain it is that, until we know the truth and follow it, in all the items of our economic relationship, we shall not be free from the disabilities and losses which inevitably follow false opinions and false methods. Nature is, on the whole, a kind but an inexorable mistress. She entices us into the paths of wisdom by alluring whispers of reward, while she follows with a punitive whip the laggards and the indifferent who will not hear her voice."

AMERICAN COAL FOR ITALY.

Expected that Large Shipments Will Be Made from Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22.—Orders have been given for the Spanish steamer Onton, now in port, to load coal here for Genoa. She arrived several days ago from Bilboa, Spain, with a cargo of iron ore. As soon as possible the steamer will be taken to the coal wharves, and the amount she will take aboard will be about 3,700 tons. This cargo, it is believed, will be the first to go direct from here to Italy. The Italian steamer Hercules, which sailed from this port a few weeks ago, with a cargo of coal for Gibraltar, for orders, has reached the latter place, and it is reported she will proceed to Genoa to discharge.

Philadelphia coal merchants, who ship both from here and Virginia ports, have of late been invading ports in Europe which formerly were supplied by Cardiff. So great are the exportations expected to be in the future that the question of building American steamers for its transportation is being discussed in shipping circles. It is now pointed out that these vessels, for return cargoes, could get iron ore at ports in the Mediterranean, from which a very large amount is to come next year, contracts having been made already by the iron and steel companies. In this way, it is said, American-built and manned steamers could be made to realize handsome profits. Announcement is made yesterday of the chartering of several more steamers to bring ore to this port from Greece.

DEATH IN A RAILROAD WRECK.

C. V. Halsizer Killed and Body Burned —Other Passengers Hurt.

HIGH BRIDGE, N. J., Dec. 22.—A railroad wreck, in which one person was killed and several injured, occurred at this place last night. An eastbound milk train, standing at the station of the High Bridge branch of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, was run into by an eastbound coal train. The engine had cut loose from the coal train and had gone to the station for orders. The loaded cars started down the heavy grade crashing against and forcing the engine into a passenger car, which was attached to the rear of a milk train. The passenger car and two other cars were wrecked and took fire.

Christopher V. Halsizer, forty years old, a grocer of High Bridge, was killed. The injured were Peter Elck of Dowestown, left arm broken, badly bruised; Miss Emma Maxwell of Annandale, sprained ankle; Frank Grant, baggage master, bruised, and later burned in searching the wreck, and a man named Holcomb of Somerville, slightly hurt. Halsizer's body, which was crushed between the seats, was badly burned.

TRIED TO POISON A DOCTOR.

Physician Took Food from His Own Cellar and Found Arsenic in It.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 22.—A special to The Post-Express from Brockport says:

"Nathaniel Davis, a well-known resident of this place, was arrested yesterday on a warrant sworn out by Dr. Wyllis A. Sillman of Clarkson, charging him with attempted murder by mixing poison with food.

"Davis until recently had been employed by Dr. Sillman and boarded at the latter's house. A short time ago Davis asked permission to get some fruit out of the cellar which he had left there. A few days after Davis's visit the physician went into the cellar in the dark and took several spoonsful of honey out of a jar and swallowed it. Almost immediately he was taken violently ill. As soon as he recovered he made an examination and had the honey analyzed. It proved to be mixed with arsenic. Davis was then arrested and placed in jail."

Ex-Judge Piper Arrested.

BUFFALO, Dec. 22.—A dispatch from Lockport says that ex-Judge Charles Piper of Niagara Falls has been arrested on a sealed indictment, charging suboration of perjury. He gave bail in the sum of $1,000. He is accused of encouraging Eugene Ramstein, executor of the Grandcolin estate, to make a false statement to the Surrogate in accounting. Ramstein is in Auburn on his own confession.

R. J. Knox Found Guilty of Swindling.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—Robert J. Knox, alias J. B. Bennett, who was arrested in New York as one of a gang of swindlers operating in various cities, was placed on trial to-day on a charge of forgery and found guilty. He was remanded to jail, and will probably be sentenced to-morrow. Knox is well connected, and formerly lived in Elmira, N. Y., where he was a member of the bar.

DEFICIENCY IS $51,000,000.

Of This Amount the Army Is Behind $45,007,871 and the Navy $3,143,740 for the Year.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The war has cost a pretty penny, but it is necessary to look below the daily reports of the expenditures for war purposes to find out what the cost really is or will be for the year. The Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill, which is nearly ready to be reported and which will be about the first bill for appropriations on the calendar, will call for about $51,000,000, of which over $45,000,000 will be for the War Department and for the army. With this amount provided, the War Department will have had allotted to it for the year nearly $200,000,000. The estimates submitted a year ago called for $144,000,000. Congress appropriated $80,000,000, and also reappropriated $70,000,000 appropriated before December last, which, with the $45,000,000 now asked for, will bring the total up to $195,000,000.

Up to the close of business to-day the War Department had expended during half of the fiscal year more than $76,000,000. At this rate the expenditures would be $153,000,000 at the end of the year. This will be $11,000,000 more than the amount estimated as necessary in December last, but less by $42,000,000 than the amount made available by Congress.

As some steps have been announced to be taken in the way of reduction of war expenditures, the large urgency appropriation asked for seems puzzling to some of the members who have heard of the proposed appropriations. The expenditures by the War Department in 1898-9 were about $230,000,000, so that if all the money now asked for is appropriated and used the reduction will amount to about $35,000,000 a year after the war closed.

Among the larger items asked for for the War Department are:

For transportation, troopships, &c.	$20,000,000
Subsistence	3,000,000
Pay, &c., of the army	15,188,832
Quartermaster's supplies	1,500,000
Other amounts are:	
Temporary employes, War Department	150,000
Signal service, for apparatus, war balloons, &c.	165,000
Balloon house at Fort Myer, Va.	18,500
Horses for cavalry and artillery	250,000
Barracks and quarters	1,000,000
Clothing, camp and garrison equipage	2,000,000
Bringing home remains of officers and soldiers who died abroad	100,000
Manufacture of arms	200,000
Ordnance supplies	330,000
Medical and Hospital Department	500,000
Deep-Water Commission, for surveys for waterways between Great Lakes and Atlantic	20,000

The $15,188,832 already enumerated for pay account includes $3,197,149 for pay of enlisted men, $4,000,000 travel allowance to enlisted men on discharge, $1,500,000 clothing allowance on discharge, and $4,524,715 additional 20 per cent. on pay of enlisted men.

The main Navy Department items are as follows: Ordnance $230,000; coal and other equipment, $370,000; preservation and completion of vessels on the stocks, &c., $2,500,000; Naval Academy, electric light plant, $43,740.

The other departments and bureaus also have urgent deficiency items as follows: Treasury Department, $1,740,060; Interior Department, $196,317; Library of Congress, $47,654; observation of total eclipse of the sun, $8,000.

Favors a River and Harbor Bill.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Representative Berry of Kentucky, a member of the River and Harbor Committee, said to-day that he did not agree with the view of Chairman Burton of the committee, that there would be no River and Harbor bill this year. Mr. Berry thinks it most desirable that the bill should be framed at the present long session, and he is of the opinion the committee will take this view.

Congress Is Flooded with Bills.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The officials of the House of Representatives have struck a balance on the recent deluge of bills, showing that up to the recess the record stood: Total bills introduced, 5,015; joint resolutions, 95; simple resolutions, 65; grand total, 5,176 measures of all kinds.

BALTIMORE'S RAILWAY DEAL.

It Is Said Eastern Roads Are After the Western Maryland.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—Recent moves in the negotiations concerning the intended sale by Baltimore of the Western Maryland Railroad indicate that the acquisition of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal and the Western Maryland Railroad is part of the big deal between the Pennsylvania and the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

The New York syndicate negotiating for the controlling interest of the State of Maryland in the canal and Baltimore's interests in the Western Maryland represents capitalists who, besides holding large interests in the big trunk lines, own immense coal fields in Ohio, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania. By securing the canal and the Western Maryland, the combination will absolutely control every seaboard outlet of the coal fields, and rates can be maintained at whatever figure the combination sets.

The Western Maryland Company owns valuable franchises in Baltimore, including a right of way through the city to tidewater. It has been learned that President James J. Hill of the Great Northern and also one of the heaviest stockholders in the Baltimore and Ohio is a member of the syndicate that is bidding for the Western Maryland.

Great opposition has developed to letting either the Baltimore and Ohio or the Pennsylvania secure the Western Maryland, lest competition be destroyed.

Bernard Carter, now and for many years counsel for the Pennsylvania Railroad in this city, is the new City Solicitor. He says the Pennsylvania is not a bidder for the road.

CHICAGO RAILWAY COMBINE.

Union Traction Company Absorbs the Yerkes Suburban Roads.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The first legal step toward uniting the property of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company with the property of the Chicago Union Traction Company was taken when a circular was sent all stockholders of the former company announcing the terms on which the change of control would be effected. The circular notified the stockholders that they could turn in their stock and receive in exchange the bonds of the Chicago Consolidated Traction Company, guaranteed by the Chicago Union Traction Company.

The Chicago Consolidated Traction properties are located in the north and northwest parts of the city and suburbs. The lines were built under the Yerkes management as feeders for the North Chicago Street Railroad Company and the West Chicago Street Railway Company, and Mr. Yerkes retained control of them when he sold out his other surface interests to the Chicago Union Traction Company.

FOUND MURDERED IN HIS HOUSE.

Old Man Killed While His Wife Was at Church, 100 Feet Away.

HUBBARDSTON, Mass., Dec. 22.—Asa Bennett of this place, eighty years old, was found dead in the kitchen of his house late last night by Mrs. Bennett. She attended a prayer meeting in the Congregational church, about 100 feet from the house, and when she returned home found her husband's body on the floor of the kitchen, the head badly beaten by an iron bolt, which was found near by.

Robbery was apparently the motive for the crime, but it is not considered probable that a large amount of money was obtained. The robbery theory is thought to be borne out by the fact that an attempt was made to set fire to the house, as shown by several charred spots on the floor. Suspicion has been directed to William Bennett and William Fraser, and the authorities of several cities have been notified to apprehend them if found.

WORCESTER, Mass., Dec. 22.—William Bennett, the alleged murderer of Asa Bennett, has been arrested in this city.

J. H. Sanders Kills Himself.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22.—J. H. Sanders, founder of The Breeders' Gazette of Chicago, committed suicide at a hotel here to-day. Mr. Sanders is the father of A. H. Sanders, one of the United States Commissioners to the Paris Exposition from Illinois.

Anti-Negro Law in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 22.—Gov. Candle has signed the bill prohibiting the sleeping car companies operating in the State from furnishing berths to negro passengers, except in coaches used especially for the accommodation of negroes. The measure is now a law.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET

Wave of Liquidation Depresses Prices for a Time.

BIG INTERESTS AVERT PANIC

Movements of American Sugar and Brooklyn Rapid Transit — Produce Exchange Trust Co.'s Affairs.

A great wave of liquidation swept over the stock market yesterday, knocking away the calculations of all those persons in Wall Street who believed that the bottom had at last been reached, and for a time depressing prices so appreciably that in not a few instances the quotations were several points under the figures of Monday when panic prevailed. Fortunately about 2 o'clock, when the speculative element in the Street was beginning to show premonitory signs of another panic, substantial interests came to the rescue as purchasers, with the consequence that in the last hour a rally took place, and much of the loss of the earlier day was recovered.

At the opening of the market signs were not lacking that the day might bring forth sensational developments. The failure of the Globe National Bank in Boston, and the consequent liquidation there; London's weakness, due to the dread of what the fortnightly settlement might bring forth and to the exaggerated reports of further alarming news from South Africa, and, last of all, many unfounded rumors of trouble among bankers and Stock Exchange brokers here—one and all had their depressive influence. As a result the opening showed declines of over 1 point in Burlington, Manhattan, Rock Island, Metropolitan Street Railway, Missouri Pacific, and Federal Steel, while the drop in American Sugar was a full 2 points.

About 10:45 o'clock a rally set in, but it was short lived, and when the decline began again, prices went steadily down, not even generally recognized standard stocks being excepted. At one time St. Paul, Atchison preferred, New York, Ontario and Western, Pacific Mail, Burlington, Rock Island, and Delaware and Hudson showed a decline of over 2 points; Manhattan and Missouri Pacific of over 3, while many of the industrials showed marked declines, also.

As on recent days, American Sugar common was the most conspicuous, and yesterday easily the most erratic of any of the stocks. At one time the low price of 114½—the lowest of the year—was reached, while the close was at 118, a net loss for the day of 3½ points. Even the highest price of the day, 119½, was 2 points below yesterday's best figure. All sorts of stories were in circulation as to the property, but the one evident fact was that the stock was still under bear pressure and had been adversely influenced by the announcement that the Arbuckles had made a flat sugar rate after Jan. 1, which is equivalent to a cut under the prices of the American Sugar Refining Company. At the same time it was said that Boston was a heavy seller of the stock, and that one embarrassed holder of a large block of stock had been obliged to part with it, and that it would be thrown on the market.

Not unnaturally, in the light of its recent decline, the movement of Brooklyn Rapid Transit was watched with some concern, and when it was seen that, in spite of the weakness of the general market, the stock held fairly steady, Wall Street speculators came to the conclusion that the generally expressed belief that the bear drive against the stock was at an end was correct. The speculation in the stock continued throughout the day on an enormous scale, but the final quotation showed only a fractional loss. It was remarked that Standard Oil people were again heavy buyers, together with Vanderbilt and Flower interests, and this led to the report—which seems to be more or less credited—that the property is now under the control of the Flowers, the Vanderbilts, and the Standard Oil people.

The officers and stockholders of the company, indignant at the rumor circulated hinting at a receiver for the company, have offered a reward of $25,000 for information furnished to the counsel of the company, Sheehan & Collin, leading to the discovery and conviction of the persons responsible for it.

Mr. Sheehan, in company with ex-District Attorney De Lancey Nicoll, appeared in the Criminal Court Building yesterday morning, and Mr. Sheehan went before the Grand Jury. It was reported that the visit was in regard to preparing an indictment against the authors of the report of a Rapid Transit receivership.

Other stocks had more or less activity and irregularity, but after the rally of the afternoon the losses which they at one time sustained were considerably reduced. All told, over 750,000 shares were traded in.

The Wall Street Stock Exchange brokers as a class believe that, after yesterday's decline, the bottom has finally been reached. Is borne out by the letters sent to their customers at the close of the day's business, in which, with but one or two exceptions, purchases of the better class of railroad and industrial stocks were for the first time in several weeks confidently recommended.

GEN. THOMAS'S PROPOSAL.

Produce Exchange Trust Company, It Is Believed, Will Resume Business—Meeting of Trustees.

There were meetings at 26 Broadway yesterday afternoon of the full Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Company and of the special committee, of which Edwin Gould is Chairman, which took charge of its properties and affairs. On adjournment no Trustee would discuss the meetings or the affairs of the company on the plea that by resolution all had pledged themselves to absolute secrecy in the matter until a definite result had been reached. This official statement was, however, promulgated:

At the meeting of the Board of Trustees of the Produce Exchange Trust Comany, held this afternoon, a proposition was made by Gen. Samuel Thomas to advance the money necessary to pay the depositors in full, provided that upon an examination of its affairs by his representative they should be found by him to be in such condition as to justify him in assuming the responsibility. It was understood that in the event that Gen. Thomas would accept the Presidency of the company, and that such changes of officers and Trustees should be made as he should determine. The board thereupon adjourned to Wednesday next to await the result of such examination.

The special committee in charge has in contemplation the making of a dividend to depositors at an early date. Almon Goodwin, William Nelson Cromwell, Counsel.

The proposition made by Gen. Thomas was, it was admitted, that which Thomas A. McIntyre made to the Trustees. The announcement that the declaration of a dividend is contemplated was accepted as an indication that the affairs of the company are likely to be adjusted, and that it will resume business.

Gen. Thomas has many corporate interests, and is a well-known railroad man. He won his military title in the civil war, and was born in Ohio. He began life as a mining engineer and went to the war as First Lieutenant of a company he had recruited among the employes of the Keystone Iron Company. He saw service under Grant and Sherman, was in the "march to the sea," and was promoted to be Brigadier General on the recommendation of Major Gen. George H. Thomas. After the war he was an Assistant Commissioner for Mississippi and Adjutant General on the staff of Gen. O. O. Howard.

He entered railroad service in 1878 as Vice President of the Sunday Creek Valley Railroad, and has been an officer of the New York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad, East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia Railway, the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, the Duluth, South Shore and Atlantic Railway, the Louisville, New Albany and Chicago Railway, the Bedford and Bloomfield Railroad, and other systems. He was an intimate friend of the late Calvin S. Brice.

Of corporations of which he is a Director or officer are the International Silver Company, the Manhattan and Metropolitan Trust Companies, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, the Rapid Transit Ferry Company, the Richmond Borough Company, and the Welsbach Commercial Company.

RUN ON A PORTLAND BANK.

About $125,000 Paid Out—Doors Will Open Again To-day.

PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 22.—A rumor of unknown origin concerning the solvency of the Portland Savings Bank started a run on the bank to-day. Deposits were turned over as fast as the books were presented, most of the payments being in gold. The crowd reached such proportions early in the afternoon, however, that officials of the bank concluded to guard against running short of ready cash by taking refuge behind the means provided by law.

A statement issued says the bank has a surplus of $1,250,000 invested in Government securities. About $125,000 was paid out to-day, and the bank will reopen in the morning prepared to meet any and every demand.

The Attractions of Our Stores Are Their Low Prices.

Macy's

R. H. Macy and Co.

Both sides of 14th St. (Running from 13th to 15th St.), Sixth Ave.

Many Holiday Presents at Half Value.

We have reduced prices on thousands of things that are included under the general term "Holiday Merchandise." The aggregate quantity is very large—but there are not many of a kind, and for that reason it would be unwise to enumerate them.

This Sale Means the Final and Thorough Depletion of All Our Christmas Stocks.

It is in complete harmony with the long established Macy policy of never carrying goods over from one season to another. Come, select what you want and save big money.

Special Notice Concerning Deliveries.

In addition to our large and regularly organized delivery service we will have over a hundred special and quick messengers on duty Saturday until 10 P. M. All purchases made up to that hour are guaranteed to be delivered on or before Christmas morning. The foregoing applies to Furniture and other bulky articles, as well as small parcels.

State Bank Examiner Timberlake gave out a statement for publication, saying that the disturbance grew out of the failure of Woodbury & Moulton and the alleged connection of the bank with that firm. While the bank had loaned money to Woodbury & Moulton it had collateral nearly sufficient to secure it from any loss.

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
Sun rises...7:22	Sun sets...4:37	Moon rises..11:13

High Water This Day.

A. M.	A. M.	A. M.
S. Hook...11:26	Gov. Isl'd..11:45	H. Gate....1:54
P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
S. Hook.....	Gov. Isl'd.....	H. Gate....1:41

Outgoing Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SATURDAY,) DEC. 23.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Adler, Turks Island and Haiti	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Altai, Jamaica, &c.	10:00 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.
Buffalo, Hull	.....	.....
Ethiopia, Glasgow	10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Etruria, Queenstown and Liverpool	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Fontabelle, St. Thomas, &c	9:30 A. M. *10:00 A. M.	12:00 M.
Havana, Havana	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Island, Christiania, &c.	11:00 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Louisiana, New Orleans.	.....	3:00 P. M.
Manitou, London	.....	.....
Nueces, Key West and Galveston	.....	3:00 P. M.
Olinda, Nuevitas	1:00 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Patricia, Hamburg	.....	8:30 A. M.
Philadelphia, San Juan, &c.	11:00 A. M. *11:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Statendam, Rotterdam	8:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

SUNDAY DEC. 24.

Livorno, Pernambuco, &c.	9:00 A. M.	11:00 P. M.
Seminole, Charleston, &c.	.....	10:00 A. M.

TUESDAY, DEC. 26.

Comanche, Charleston	.....	3:00 P. M.
El Paso, New Orleans	.....	3:00 P. M.
Neustria, Marseilles	.....	.....

WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27.

Advance

WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S WANAMAKER'S

Gift News Told Briefly

STORE closes at 7 o'clock this evening.

We will be prompt enough with everything to suit even Santa Claus.

Our 'phone number is 3170—18th, if you need make an inquiry. Be cautious, but let us do the worrying.

What a glorious time it will be. It seems as though this store alone had sold enough to make a Christmas for every one.

And, so, Monday being **the day,** and the store closed of course, we take this time to wish you all

A Very Merry Christmas

and to thank Our Public for its appreciation of The Wanamaker Store, and our employees for service that has been in the main courteous and satisfactory. That our force is profit sharer in the Christmas business and next week's business, as well, rather increases the heartiness of our good wishes, which are added to your earnings and not given as empty thanks.

John Wanamaker

Last day of the Halsey-Stirling Exhibition of Paintings.

Men's Shoes, $1.75 instead of $3.50

Only twenty-one hundred pairs—mostly double-sole shoes, for winter wear, but a sprinkling of lighter sorts. The uppers are of calfskin, russet finish, and ninety per cent. of the shoes are full $3.50 values, but tan shoes are not of the most extreme stylishness.

Selling starts this morning and will end as soon as we can transact the business of selling them. Plenty of help—no scrambling. This is a store, not a trough.

Boys' Black Leather Shoes, $1

Stout sewed soles; satin-finish oil tan leather; all the shoes have heels. Sizes 12 to 4. Only three hundred and ten pairs.

Fifth floor—Reached by express elevators.

Imported Novelties of Leatherette

Hundreds of really artistic pieces—necktie boxes, glove and handkerchief boxes, photograph cases that look like sets of books; portfolios with pad and pen and inkstand and stamp box (these 75c). These and many of the pieces have picture backs—the effect heightened by a cover of bolting cloth. But this is talk enough. Every piece is **reduced just half,** or as near half as the prices could come without oddness. 10c to 75c now. We found all of these things in Vienna last summer and ordered liberally. The shipment was delayed and a week's work must now be done in a day.

Large selling space on Fifth floor. Three tables-ful on Second floor.

Furs What shall the gift be? A diamond, an emerald, or a piece of fur? It seems only fair to link furs with jewels—women love them both.

Much or little—as to price. Here are some for little, as really meritorious furs go—

$15—Collarettes of dyed Alaska-sable, with high storm collar.
$20—Collarettes of natural lynx, finished with animal heads.
$8.50—Cluster Scarfs of natural lynx.
$5 and $7.50—Cluster Scarfs of Alaska sable.
$25—Scarfs of chinchilla, trimmed with eight full tails.

Second floor, Broadway.

Silk Waists and Others Fresh as the morning—these new Silk Waists. Those you saw here yesterday are sold and gone. Prettily made; liberally corded; flare cuffs and all the kinks of newness. Full lined. $5. Let's spell that out, you may think the figure is wrong—Five Dollars. Black and colors—each waist prettily boxed to make it gift-like.

Flannelette Waists, stripes run bias on the front; yoke and plaited back. 75c.
Waists of neat shepherd's plaid stuff. Full front, with ten folds of black sateen; yoke and plaits in back. 95c.

Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Women's and Girls' Mackintoshes The stock is a large one—the garments the best that could be found, the prices very reasonable. Those for women, stylish as well as thoroughly good, at $4 to $10. The mackintoshes for girls just like those for adults—except in price, $3.75 to $5. Put up in pretty boxes for giving.

Second Floor, Broadway.

Umbrellas Why giveable? Because we've made them more than mere rain-sheds, The handles are wrought in all sorts of elegant, and queer, and quaint designs. Even the lower priced ones are prettily finished, or they can't get in here.

Other sorts for more, but these, the popular prices for this hurried day, are in fine assortment—even though we've been doing such umbrella selling as we never dreamed of before

At $5—Umbrellas for men and women, all the handles.
At $3.75—For men and women; pure silk; 26 and 28 in.
At $2.50—Mostly pure silk; large choice of handles.

A good assortment of walking sticks, too. Broadway.

Fine Fans Exquisite affairs of painted ivory at $95; of real shell and point lace at $73; of shell and amber, in peacock designs, at $35, and many another beautiful kind at $5 or $3 or $2 or $1.

Broadway.

Pocket-Books There's a pocket-book and card case of seal leather for women at $1. It has sterling silver corners and chamois lining—a good value, we're selling many of them. Many elegant sorts at $3.50, $4.50, $6.50. Shopping and Chatelaine Bags from 50c. upwards. Broadway.

Gloves Choose gloves for men at 25c, for some of Scotch wool, up to those of finest fur at $20. And for women at 50c to $2.75. The Princess May at $1 and the Royale at $1.50 cannot be excelled at those Prices. Children's gloves at 25c to $1.50.

Tenth street.

Goatskin Rugs White or gray or black—deodorized—all of first quality. $2.50 for the black; $1.75 for the white or gray. Third floor.

Men's Neckwear Very giveable—for each scarf is neatly boxed. 50c, $1 and up to $4. We know no store that watches London and Paris styles so closely. Once in a while you'll see a man who turns up his nose at the idea—but he buys the scarfs. Not all are imported—we tell you candidly which is which. But the styles are right.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Men's Suspenders The finer suspenders have buckles and mountings that will last for years and years. We undertake to remount them on new elastic as needed. The expense isn't much—and a fellow comes to think a heap of his old buckles. $2 to $6 for these everlasting sorts. Usual good-looking suspenders at 50c to $1.75.

Men's Goods—Ninth street side.

Men's Bath Robes Turkish Robes, washable, at $3.50 to $8. Others of soft, warm, luxurious blankets in wholly new designs—$3.75 to $8.

Men's Store, Ninth and Broadway.

Women's Handkerchiefs All linen or all silk always. Not a thread of cotton in the large stocks. Hemstitched and embroidered, 35c each. Many beautiful patterns. Some finer and more elaborate handkerchiefs at 50c, 75c and $1 each.

Broadway.

Cameras Never so popular for gifts as this season. Here are kodaks, approved generally, at $3.75 to $23.25. And the Wizard, $6.67 to $35,

Basement.

Games Crokinole at 75c—a remarkably low price for this style. La Lutte has caught public favor—$10. Manhattan tables—$65. Basement.

Optical Goods A pair of gold spectacles for mother or father at $3 to $10—lenses fitted at your convenience. Lorgnettes, of shell, at $2.75 to $6.50; of silver, $4.75 to $5.50; of gold plate, $5.50 and $6.50.

Broadway.

Big Books for Gifts For some good reason or another, we got these books much below their value. None the worse for it—good trading, not bad books. Will you get one or two to-day?

Famous Parks and Public Buildings of America; 14x11 in.; $2. Our price, $1.
One Year's Sketch Book, by Irene Jerome; 13x19½ in. Original price, $6; now $1.25.
Constantinople, by Edwin A. Grosvenor, introduction by General Lew Wallace; nearly 250 full-page illustrations; $6. Our price, $2.25.
The Light of the World, or Our Saviour in Art; over 100 full-page illustrations; 11½x10 in. Our price, 75c.
Our Poets; over 500 pages of selections; illustrated; 75c.
Natural History, with anecdotes by Alfred H. Miles; 20 illustrations in colors; 90c.
The Martian, by George du Maurier, author of Trilby; 18c.
A School Encyclopedia. Over 980 pages of useful information. $1.

Two Book Stores—the annex is opposite the permanent store—74 E. Ninth.

Guerlain Perfumes One buys Guerlain perfumes as paintings by certain eminent artists are bought. There is an indescribable bestness about them. He has let us have certain odors that come to no other store in America. The Little White Store on the Rue de la Paix makes him almost a neighbor to us in Paris.

Queen Mary Perfumes are made in our own laboratory. Maybe we'll tell you sometime how the sweets are transferred from the blooms to the bottles. We guarantee the purity and excellence of everything sold under our registered trade-mark—"Queen Mary." Tenth street side.

Cashmere Wrappers Prices start at $3.75; they stop at $20. The simplest ones we have are quite pretty—in solid colors; yoke back and front; piaited back, full front; bretelles over shoulders; touched off with braiding. These are the $3.75 ones. Second floor.

Girls' Flannel Waists A few pretty garments—good as they're pretty—at reduced prices. One style, at $1.75 instead of $2.25, copied from the latest model for grown-ups. Another at $2.50 that would be good value if priced $3. At $3, good quality flannel in various colors, with small white polka dots. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Children's Outer Wraps---Reduced

We counted noses yesterday—and wraps. The census proves we've none too many Jackets, Reefers, Gretchens and Capes for the girls of 4 to 14 years, but the last one of them should be making some little girl happy.

In the natural order of things what stayed here till after New Year's would be reduced in price. But, **better than that,** we mark every one of them this morning

A Fourth Cheaper than Ever

As we write, the cheapest reefer here is $4. But by the time you read it shall have been reduced to $3. And so on, all through, even to the finest.

Second floor, Broadway.

Clothing for Boys

Two hundred and fifty of the scarcest sort of **Boys' Overcoats**—the best thing of the season is apt to grow scarce—Frieze Overcoats, brown, blue and Oxford gray, for boys of 4 to 16, **Five Dollars.** Whoever else has any charges $6.50 even though the garments are not as well made.

Certain lines of **Sailor Suits** are to be closed out, hence **Five Dollars** instead of $6, $7.50 and $8.50. Second floor, Fourth avenue.

Formerly A. T. Stewart & Co., **JOHN WANAMAKER** Broadway, Fourth Ave., Ninth and Tenth Streets.

DWIGHT L. MOODY IS DEAD

Succumbs at His East Northfield (Mass.) Home to Overwork.

HE MEETS HIS FATE CALMLY

When the End Was Near He Said: "The World Is Receding and Heaven Opening"—His Career.

EAST NORTHFIELD, Mass., Dec. 22.—With the words "God is calling me," Dwight L. Moody, the Evangelist, died at his home here at noon to-day. His passing was as gentle as could be wished for. His family were gathered at his bedside, and the dying man's last moments were spent in comforting them. Besides the family there were present also Drs. Schofield and Woods and the nurse.

Early in the day the Evangelist realized that the end was near, and talked with his family at intervals, being conscious to the last, except for a few fainting spells.

Once he revived, and with a wonderful display of strength in his voice, said in a happy strain: "What's the matter? What's going on here?"

One of the children replied: "Father, you have not been quite so well, and so we came in to see you."

ADVICE TO HIS SONS.

A little later Mr. Moody talked freely to his sons, saying: "I have always been an ambitious man, not ambitious to lay up wealth, but to leave you work to do, and you're going to continue the work of the schools at East Northfield and Mount Herman and of the Chicago Bible Institute."

Once the stillness of the chamber was broken by the anguished cry of Mrs. A. P. Fitt, his daughter, in the words, "Father, we can't spare you."

The reply, so characteristic of the man, was, "I am not going to throw my life away. If God has more work for me to do, I'll not die."

As the noonday hour drew near, the watchers at the bedside noted the approach of death. Several times Mr. Moody's lips moved as if in prayer, but the articulation was so faint that the words could not be heard.

Just as death came Mr. Moody awoke as if from slumber, and said with much joyousness: "I see earth receding; Heaven is opening; God is calling me," and a moment later he had entered upon what one of his sons described as "A triumphal march into heaven."

The death of Mr. Moody was not unexpected, although hope for his temporary recovery from illness was hoped for. In the family there was fear that death was not a long way off. The cause of death was a general breaking down of his health, due to overwork. His constitution was that of an exceedingly strong man, but his untiring labors had gradually undermined his vitality until the heart showed signs of weakness. His exertions in the West last month brought on the crisis, and the collapse came on Nov. 16, during the series of meetings at Kansas City.

RETURNED TO HIS HOME.

An early diagnosis by eminent physicians made it evident that Mr. Moody's condition was serious, and, canceling his engagements, he returned to his home, in East Northfield, so near the greatest achievements of his later life. On reaching his home the family physician, Dr. N. P. Wood, took charge of Mr. Moody, and for some days bulletins as to the patient's condition were issued, all having an encouraging tone, seemingly, but unerringly pointing to the fact that the evangelist's work on earth was about finished. Last week a change for the worse prepared immediate friends for what was to come.

This week, however, the patient improved steadily until yesterday, when he appeared very nervous. This symptom was accompanied by weakness, which much depressed the family, who were anxiously watching the sufferer. Last evening Mr. Moody appeared to realize that he could not recover, and so he informed his family. During the night the patient had spells of extreme weakness, and at 2 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood was called, at the request of Mr. Moody, in order that his symptoms might be noted. A hypodermic injection of strychnia caused the heart to become stronger. Then Mr. Moody requested his son-in-law, Mr. Fitt, and Dr. Wood to retire. Mr. Moody's eldest son, Will R. Moody, who had been sleeping the first of the night, spent the last half with his father.

At 7:30 o'clock this morning Dr. Wood was called, and when he reached Mr. Moody's room he found his patient in a semi-conscious condition. Then it was that the family was called to the bedside, where they remained until death came.

The arrangements for the funeral have not as yet been fully completed, but the services will be held next Monday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the Congregational Church. The burial will be on Round Top.

This is a spot on the seminary grounds, near Mr. Moody's home lot, which has become famous in connection with the Summer meetings, and on which hundreds of student gatherings have been held, many of them conducted by Mr. Moody himself. On this account it seemed to the family fitting that the burial should be at that spot.

TO ACCOMMODATE GUESTS.

The Northfield, the Summer hotel connected with the Moody schools, will be opened for the accommodation of friends coming to attend the funeral services, the hour of holding the latter being governed by the time of the arrival and departure of trains.

All three of the Moody schools are at present closed for the Christmas vacation.

Telegrams and other messages of sympathy have been received by the family from friends, admirers of, and co-workers with Mr. Moody, in all parts of the country.

Mr. Moody is survived by his wife and three children—two sons and one daughter. Two of the children are married, namely, William R. Moody and Emma, who is married to A. P. Fitt. William R., Mr. Moody's eldest child, lives with his family at Northfield. He is a graduate of Yale, and is managing editor of The Record of Christian Work, which is published in Chicago and gives a general record of Christian work in the United States and Great Britain. William R. Moody has had three children, one son and two daughters. The son died about a year and a half ago, and the daughter died last Summer. The death of this granddaughter, who was a great pet of Mr. Moody, had a great effect upon him. Since then another daughter has been born to William R. Moody, the only living grandchild of the evangelist by his eldest son. This babe is only about six weeks old.

Mrs. Fitt has only one child—Emma—about four years old. Mr. Moody's youngest surviving child is Paul Moody, now a student in his second year at Yale. A. G. Moody, a nephew of the exangelist, is manager of the seminary at Northfield.

CAREER OF THE EVANGELIST.

Started Life as a Shoe Clerk and Began His Church Work in the City of Chicago.

Dwight Lyman Moody was born in Northfield, Franklin County, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837, of Puritan stock. He was the sixth of a family of nine children. His father, Edwin Moody, owned a comfortable little farmhouse and a few acres of land, which he cultivated in his leisure hours, although following the trade of a stonemason. He died suddenly in 1841, when his son Dwight was four years old. At the age of seventeen the latter left Northfield, with his mother's permission, to seek employment in Boston, where his uncle was in business as a shoe merchant. That relative engaged his country nephew with some reluctance and on two conditions. The lad agreed to be governed by his advice and to attend regularly the Sunday school and services of the Mount Vernon Congregational Church.

BASHFUL AS A BOY.

At Northfield young Moody had attended with his mother the Unitarian Church, and he was not well grounded in evangelical teachings. His bashfulness in the presence of cultured Christians and his poor command of words in which to express his thoughts led his Sunday school teacher, Edward Kimball, through whose personal efforts he was converted, to say of him:

"He is very unlikely to become a Christian of clear and decided views of doctrinal truth, still less to fill any extended sphere of public usefulness."

After his conversion young Moody applied for membership in the church, but was kept waiting a year, being admitted in 1856. Even after his admission to the Church his attempts to edify the brethren by remarks in the prayer meeting were of such a character that his pastor, the late Rev. Dr. Kirk, took him aside, and suggested to him that he might serve the Lord in some other way more acceptably. Others, too, advised him to keep silence. In the Fall of 1856 he left Boston for Chicago, where he became a salesman in the shoe trade. He entered the Plymouth Congregational Church, and showed his earnest spirit by renting four pews, which he kept filled with young men and boys. He asked that he might become a Sunday school teacher, and was told that he could if he would bring his own scholars. Next Sunday he marched into the schoolroom at the head of eighteen ragged boys whom he had collected during the week. Later he started a mission of his own in an empty tavern in North Chicago. His school grew so much that North Market Hall was occupied, and John V. Farwell supplied benches for the scholars and became its Superintendent. Largely through Mr. Moody's personal canvassing, sixty teachers were obtained, and the average attendance of scholars was kept up to 650. There can be little doubt that had his desire been simply to get on in the world his extraordinary tact, energy, and business capacity would have made the road to success an easy one. He became known among his acquaintances for years as "Crazy Moody," but, though an enthusiast, he imported into the work of evangelization the very qualities which made him successful in business and which never for a moment deserted him during his whole public career. He gave up business in 1860 to devote his whole attention to religious work. He reduced his expenses to a minimum, doing without a home and sleeping on a bench in the Young Men's Christian Association rooms. In a short time he became a city missionary, and was able to assist others. In August, 1862, he married Miss Emma C. Revell, a sister of Fleming H. Revell, a Chicago publisher, by whom he had two sons and a daughter. Aided by his wife, he worked hard for his mission, and in 1863 a church building was erected. Two years later he was elected President of the Young Men's Christian Association of Chicago.

FACES PECUNIARY TROUBLES.

For a long time Mr. Moody was beset by pecuniary difficulties. One morning, some time after his marriage, he said to his wife: "I have no money, and the house is without supplies. It looks as if the Lord had had enough of me in this mission work, and is going to send me back again to sell boots and shoes." A day or two later he received contributions sufficient for his immediate wants.

As most of his converts were previously members of no religious denomination, he early found it necessary to assume the pastorate of the congregation himself, which he did as a member of the Congregational body. Though destitute of private means, he declined all offers of a regular salary, resolving to trust for his maintenance solely to such contributions as might be voluntarily made by those interested in the work. During the interval between 1860 and 1871 he traveled in the interest of Sunday school and Young Men's Christian Association work, attending conventions, delivering addresses, and organizing societies for promoting the spread of the Gospel.

In 1871, during the great conflagration, the chapel in which his congregation met for worship was destroyed. Mr. Moody was forced to flee with his family and leave everything behind. The family found temporary shelter in the house of a friend. The calamity only served to incite the evangelist to fresh and greater efforts, and never was his indomitable energy exerted to better purpose. Within a month a temporary building had been erected, and this was speedily replaced by a fine structure that cost $70,000, and afforded accommodation for nearly 4,000 people. A debt of $20,000 remained on the building. Funds, in the estimation of the evangelist, did not come in quickly enough. One Sunday night after a stirring address, he astonished his large audience by upbraiding them for what he called their "stinginess," and declared emphatically that unless the debt were paid off by the following Sunday night the church would be closed and kept locked up until the money was forthcoming. That very evening $14,000 was subscribed, and the balance was received long before the time of probation had expired.

HIS FIRST CHURCH.

The edifices mentioned, however, were by no means the only ones that Mr. Moody was instrumental in having erected. Major D. W. Whittle, his friend and associate in Christian work, recently wrote as follows concerning the monumental result of the evangelist's efforts:

"The first building he erected was the Illinois Street Church, in Chicago, erected about 1858, for the shelter of his mission school and the church which grew out of it. His second building enterprise was the Young Men's Christian Association Building in Chicago, erected in 1866, the first commodious edifice for Young Men's Christian Association purposes in this country. His third enterprise was the re-erection of the first Young Men's Christian Association building, destroyed by fire, both known as the Farwell Hall. This also was destroyed in the great fire of 1871 and again rebuilt, mainly through Mr. Moody's efforts. The fourth and present beautiful edifice, the finest perhaps in the world, stands partly upon the original site on land given by John V. Farwell. At the dedication of Farwell Hall Mr. Moody confessed his faith that, by the Lord's blessing, a religious influence was to go out from there that should extend through every county in the State, through every State in the Union, and finally, crossing the waters, should help to bring the whole world to God.' The other Young Men's Christian Association buildings in America for which money was raised by Mr. Moody and in whose erection he was more or less conspicuous were at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco, Baltimore, and Scranton. In addition to these are twenty more buildings at Northfield, Mass.; the Chicago Avenue Church, and Bible and Institute Buildings, Chicago.

"In Great Britain these buildings were erected by Mr. Moody's personal efforts or from the inspiration of his works: Christian Union Buildings, Dublin; Christian Institute Building, Glasgow; Carubber's Close Mission, Edinburgh, the story of which is not only interesting but romantic; Conference Hall, Stratford; Down Lodge Hall, Wandsworth, London, and the Young Men's Christian Association Building, Liverpool."

NORTHFIELD INSTITUTIONS.

At his beloved Northfield no fewer than three institutions were under his direct supervision. These are the Northfield Seminary for Girls, which was erected in 1879, and comprises a dozen buildings; the Mount Hermon School for Boys, opened two years later, and a Bible Training School, established in 1890.

The seminary was established primarily for the daughters of the farmers of that section who could not afford to send them to existing educational institutions. The idea had been conceived as early as 1875, when Mr. Moody had resolved to make Northfield his permanent home. Driving through the country, he came, one day, upon a poor home before which he saw a mother and two daughters braiding straw hats. The father was a paralytic, and helpless. Deeply affected by the evidences of privation and of the narrow life and meagre opportunities to which the young women were subject, but examples of many, he decided that his efforts should be directed toward securing for them better things.

The founding of the school followed. He first purchased a few acres of barren farm land in front of his own house on which to erect a suitable building for his school, but without waiting for this improvement he opened a school in his own home with eight pupils quartered in an extension which he built to his house. Soon he had twenty-five pupils. From that the school has grown to 350 students. There are 210 acres of land, eight dormitories, a gymnasium, a library, a recitation hall, an auditorium, and farm buildings. Over 2,300 students have been trained in its halls. So great are the demands upon it that many pupils are annually turned away.

Many of the students leave the seminary to engage in missionary work at home and abroad, while others take a course preparatory for university work, but a large proportion, of course, return to their homes after a term or two at the school, and they have made the name of Northfield a familiar one through a wide section.

HIS SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The establishment of the school for boys next engaged Mr. Moody's attention, and the beautiful home of the institution at Mount Hermon followed. This started on a larger scale than had the seminary. It now boasts of a recitation hall, science hall, chapel, dormitories, and twelve cottages, with a farm of 800 acres. Its faculty numbers twenty-six, and the students about 325 annually, many of whom are fitted for Yale, Harvard, and other New England colleges, while others are fitted for missionary work. As with the girls, the majority receive their final training here.

Courses in Bible study, dressmaking, and cooking are given at the Bible Training School. In addition to the arduous duties of the care of these enterprises he superintended the famous Summer conferences in Northfield, attended by thousands from all parts of the United States and many other parts of the world; spoke at revivals all over the country, and exercised personal supervision over his Bible Institute in Chicago.

Wherever he went he attracted vast audiences, and often stirred them to the highest pitch of devotional fervor. His great campaigns of former years in this city, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and other centres, in conjunction with Ira D. Sankey, are well remembered.

In their evangelistic campaign, in 1875, Moody and Sankey held meetings which packed the old Madison Square Garden and attracted attention which made their fame world-wide. Moody had a rapid delivery, and the reporting of his talks was a sore trial to the most expert of stenographers, who were compelled to take down as many as 230 words a minute. But so incisive was Mr. Moody's method that it was not difficult for the mind of the hearer to absorb the flow of his oratory.

The effect of their work here was a repetition on a larger scale of their triumph in Great Britain, and while not all of their hearers went to hear the Gospel, but only to hear and see the evangelists who were attracting so much attention, their work was attended with equal religious success.

Two years ago he held revival meetings at Carnegie Hall. As late as last October he journeyed to Brooklyn to help along the revival movement started by the Rev. Dr. Carson. He spoke twice a day for a week at various churches, and on each occasion hundreds were unable to gain admittance, so great was the crowd.

Mr. Moody went abroad several times. His first trip to Great Britain was made in 1867. His sojourn on that occasion was brief, and his evangelistic methods occasioned more surprise than anything else. Soon after the great fire in Chicago he again crossed the Atlantic and preached in several parts of England, in co-operation with Philip Phillips, the author of the "Singing Pilgrim," who was then making a tour of the United Kingdom.

His most memorable visit, however, was in 1873. It was protracted through a period of nearly three years, and he was accompanied by Ira D. Sankey, with whom for many years his name was inseparably associated.

Moody had first met Sankey at a Young Men's Christian Association Convention in Indianapolis, and, being impressed with his vocal powers and his methods of Sunday school work, induced him to become his associate in Chicago.

WORK IN GREAT BRITAIN.

Moody and Sankey were invited to undertake a series of evangelistic services in Great Britain by a clergyman of the English Church and a prominent Christian layman, both of whom resided at Newcastle-on-Tyne. A striking coincidence occurred in the death of both the clergyman and layman while the evangelists were on their way to Newcastle, which was to have been their starting point. Much perturbed, but not discouraged, they went to York, where their labors created such an impression that ere long invitations began to pour in upon them from all sides. They went to Edinburgh and other parts of Scotland, and created a furor. Despite adverse influences they succeeded in arousing the clergy of all sects, who had been astonished at their success, to join in the work of evangelization. In London they encountered opposition and were subjected to hostile criticism on the part of some of the newspapers. The "illiterate American evangelists," as they were called, however, went ahead, and attracted ever-increasing multitudes to their meetings, made up of all classes, until the power of their methods had to be acknowledged. They preached through the provinces and in Wales and Ireland. On their return to this country, Sankey's health broke down and he was unable to co-operate with Moody. They returned to England again in 1883, and on that occasion went to Paris, where they held services in an American church for the benefit of the Anglo-American colony. They also visited Canada on several occasions.

At the outbreak of the civil war Mr. Moody became an active lieutenant of George H. Stuart of the Christian Commission, and on several occasions went to the front, but his main work was in Chicago as head of the local branch. Again, during the war with Spain, Mr. Moody carried his work into the ranks by going down to Tampa, where in a large tent his voice was raised in his evangelistic work.

Mr. Moody never allowed anybody to run things for him. He always insisted upon having the services conducted in his own way, no matter in whose church he might be, and he was always careful to see that ample accommodation for reporters was provided. He was a firm believer in the efficacy of publicity. "The more publicity given to evangelistic meetings and addresses the better," said he during his recent visit to Brooklyn. "There is no medium of propagation like the press. While what I or another man can say is heard only by one or two thousand people—and that's a large audience—the essence of the sermon is often conveyed to two or three hundred thousand in a single newspaper."

In addition to the many printed accounts of his meetings and reports of his addresses, Mr. Moody published a number of pamphlets and books written by himself, including "Heaven," "Secret Power," and "Way to God and How to Find It."

IRA D. SANKEY ON MR. MOODY.

The Singer Talks of His Dead Associate—Dr. A. C. Dixon Gives His Estimate of the Man.

Ira D. Sankey, the singer, who was at one time associated with Mr. Moody, received a telegram at his home, 148 South Oxford Street, Brooklyn, yesterday, notifying him of Mr. Moody's death. Although Mr. Sankey knew that Mr. Moody was seriously ill, the news of his death was a surprise, as he had been led to believe that his friend was improving. Mr. Sankey will leave Brooklyn for East Northfield this evening, to be present at the funeral.

He said last evening:

"Mr. Moody's death comes upon us with a suddenness that is very trying, as we have been receiving letters every day from Northfield speaking of his improvement, as indicated by his sleeping and resting better. One letter spoke of his telling his son-in-law a little story of how he and I were caught on one occasion by the incoming tide near Sunderland, on the north coast of England, and of how we had to wade through the water and climb a high cliff to reach the land. Had we remained a few minutes longer our escape would have been cut off.

"I mention this just as one instance of Mr. Moody's frame of mind, as described in these recent letters.

"I went to see him a week ago to-day, but as he was very weak I refrained from going into the room where he was. Had I thought then that there was so great danger of his dying, I would have gone in to have a last word with him.

"We were connected in revival work for twenty-seven years. We began our joint work at Indianapolis in 1870. He and I were delegates to a Young Men's Christian Association convention there, and we then became acquainted. Mr. Moody urged me to give up the Government position I then held and join him in religious work in Chicago. I did so after six months' persistence on his part. Until he spoke to me about it I had never had any idea of engaging in this work.

"The story that we ever separated is without the slightest foundation. It is true that I have been holding meetings, singing and speaking both, but this course met with Mr. Moody's entire and hearty approval.

"We last appeared together at Dr. Storrs's church last Summer. The last time I spoke to Mr. Moody was on the last Sabbath he was presiding in Dr. Hall's church. I called upon him at the Murray Hill Hotel, and we had a long talk. I have not seen him since then. The last letter I received from him was just as he was starting on his trip to the West. He wrote to me that he would stop at the Murray Hill Hotel while in New York on his way West, and would be pleased to see me there. I was in Rochester at the time. As soon as I received his letter there I telegraphed him that I would start that night for New York and would call upon him. I arrived at the Murray Hill Hotel the next morning, but Mr. Moody had already gone West to the meeting where he was taken ill.

"What was the greatest meeting we ever addressed? The one in Agricultural Hall, London, during our first visit abroad in 1874. We had an audience of 17,000. Our biggest meeting in the United States was in the Wanamaker building in Philadelphia in 1875.

"In my opinion, Mr. Moody was one of the greatest men of this century in the marvelous common sense he exhibited, in his earnestness in his life work, and in his desire to help people and to do good. He was the most unselfish man I ever knew, and I believe he died without one dollar of money belonging to himself. He cared nothing of money for himself, but raised large sums for others.

"He was the greatest revivalist of his age. Tens of thousands have professed conversion under his preaching in this and in the old country. He appeared in every city in this country and in every State, from California to Maine, in Winter and in Summer, in sunshine and in shadow, and never had to give up an appointment on account of ill-health. Mr. Moody's health had been running down for years. He knew it. The doctors five years ago told him that he must cut down the number of his sermons from three to two a day."

Among Mr. Sankey's callers last evening was his venerable neighbor, the Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, who dropped in on his way to evening services to express his deep regret at the news of Mr. Moody's death.

The Rev. Dr. A. C. Dixon of the Hanson Place Baptist Church, who was actively associated with Mr. Moody in his revival work at Cooper Institute, Carnegie Hall, and elsewhere, in this city, spoke of Mr. Moody at the prayer meeting in his church last evening. He will preach to-morrow morning on "Moody: the Man and His Message."

Dr. Dixon said that as an evangelist Mr. Moody was second to none. As an educator he was, though himself not an educated man, unique.

"He was one of the truest and loveliest men I ever met," said Dr. Dixon, "simple as a child in faith and as full of fun as a boy on proper occasions. He was one of the greatest leaders of men. Had he commanded Grant's army he would have got it into Richmond long before Grant did."

Tributes Paid at Plymouth Church.

The death of Dwight L. Moody, the evangelist, was discussed with deep regret at the weekly prayer meeting in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, last evening. Both the Rev. Dr. Newell Dwight Hillis, the pastor of the church, and the Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott, the former pastor, who was present, paid high tributes to the dead evangelist.

His Songs Sung in Many Languages.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Dec. 22.—Bishop I. N. Joyce of the Methodist Episcopal Church, said in regard to the death of Mr. Moody: "Mr. Moody's Gospel songs have been translated into nearly all languages and have had a marvelous effect. I have heard his songs sung by natives in their own tongue in China, Japan, and Korea. The cause of Jesus Christ has lost one of the most effective workers it ever had."

America's Largest CREDIT CLOTHIERS AND TAILORS.

CAREY & SIDES,
56-58 4TH AVE.,
COR. NINTH ST.

MEN'S and BOYS'
CLOTHING
ON
CREDIT.

READY-MADE AND TO ORDER.

The holiday season usually drains the most conservative purse. You can spend your ready cash for gifts and take advantage of our "NO-EXTRA-CHARGE" CREDIT SYSTEM for your clothes.

WEEKLY AND MONTHLY PAYMENTS.

Ready-Made Suits and Overcoats, $10, $12, $15 to $25. TO ORDER, $10, $20, $25 and $30. Boys' Suits, $3 to $12. Men's Hats, Tuxedo and Full Dress Suits, silk lined, to order, $30, $35, $40, $45 and $50.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

Write for terms and particulars.

OPEN THIS EVENING UNTIL 10:30.

L. SHAW

LARGEST HAIR STORE IN THE WORLD

Perfect Fitting and Natural Looking WIGS for Ladies and Gentlemen.
BANGS and WAVY SWITCHES in every conceivable style.
Rouges, Hair Dyes, Hair Tonics.
54 W. 14th St., Next to Macy's, N.Y.

Kennedy
12 CORTLANDT ST.

Scarfs for presents, the greatest chance you've had this year,
98c.;
worth $2.00.

Imperials and English Squares.

MEN'S GLOVES.
Kid, Cape and Mocha, 98c. to $1.49.
Lined Gloves, 98c. to $3.75.

"Cluett"
25 CENTS EACH
NEOSHO

CLUETT, PEABODY & CO.
MAKERS

Health Food Co.'s
WHEATENA

The Best Health Food for Breakfast the Whole Year

ALL GROCERS.

ANTIQUE BELLOWS
in Carved Oak and Repousse Brass,
FIRE-SETS AND ANDIRONS,
in Brass, Steel, and Black Iron.
Sparkguards, Fenders, Coal Scuttles, and Vases, Wood Holders, Hearth Brushes, etc.
LEWIS & CONGER,
130 and 132 West 42d St., New York.

BASTINE'S
Absolutely Pure and Full Weight.
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
Highest Grade Made. Ask Your Grocer.

"BUY CHINA & GLASS RIGHT"
HIGGINS & SEITER
FINE CHINA-RICH CUT GLASS
ALL PRICES PLAINLY MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES. 50-54 West 22d St. WEDDING GIFTS A SPECIALTY.

BANQUET TO GEN. BROOKE

Gen. Wood and Others Express Respect and Good Wishes.

WILL LEAVE FOR TAMPA TO-DAY

The Patria Newspaper Suggests that the Present Generation Is Unfit to Govern Itself.

HAVANA, Dec. 22.—Sixty-five persons were present at the farewell banquet tendered to Gen. Brooke to-day at the Paris Restaurant. Gen. Mario Menocal presided, and Ernest Lee Conant acted as toastmaster. Señor Llorente, in proposing the health of Gen. Brooke, said:

"Gen. Brooke was called upon to govern Cuba under the extremely difficult conditions of transition from the old, narrow system to the new, liberal régime, and he did so without injuring the rights of any one. Cubans will always remember him with gratitude and love."

Major Gen. Wood, who spoke briefly in response to words of welcome, said:

"The United States is in Cuba in the person of representatives who intend to carry out a great work and to fulfill strictly the promises of the United States Congress. As for myself, I can only do what the President has sent me to do, but I hope to enjoy the esteem and confidence of the Cuban people as Gen. Brooke has enjoyed them."

Gen. Ludlow said: "Those American officials who remain behind may count themselves fortunate if, when the time comes for them to leave the island, they are followed by the respect and good wishes of those whom they in turn leave behind, as Gen. Brooke is about to do. The Cubans have had no better friends than the American officers."

Gen. Brooke, in responding, said in part: "I shall always remember the long hours of toil in Cuba, but I shall also ever recall the kindness shown me by all Cubans, especially by those who realize that the Americans are their best friends."

Gen. Brooke will leave to-morrow for Tampa. A squadron of the Seventh Cavalry and a battery of the Second Artillery, with a band, will escort him from the palace to the wharf. A Major General's salute will be fired from Cabanas as the steamer leaves the harbor at 3 o'clock.

A Governor General's salute will be fired in honor of Gen. Wood.

The Patria says: "Cubans were formerly accustomed to say that the Autonomists forfeited all right to be called Cubans by the shameless manner in which they abused their short term of office, giving all the good billets to their own kinsmen and friends. But, after the shameful way in which the first revolutionary government has wound up its term of office, having made and given all the billets it could to its own friends, Cubans are forced to realize that Spanish corruption has contaminated the heart of the present generation. We must look to the schoolmaster to build up a generation of honest citizens."

At to-day's meeting of the Municipal Council a motion was made to send an address of thanks to President McKinley for his candid references to the Cuban people and the future of Cuba in his recent message to Congress. The motion was rejected on the ground—as asserted by the principal speaker in opposition—that the message contained nothing new, but merely reiterated a former promise.

MONEY FOR THE LAWTON FUND.

Committee Asks for Contributions as Christmas Presents — Success of the Movement Is Assured.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The committee engaged in raising a fund for the relief of the widow and four young children of Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton is gratified with the generous response to its appeal, and now suggests through the press that all those feeling able and so disposed make a Christmas offering to promote the work in hand. It is proposed to cable Mrs. Lawton on Monday the result, as evidence of the appreciation of her husband's splendid services and the sympathy and regard in which she is held by her countrymen.

The Riggs National Bank has been designated as depository of the fund. Remittances should be made to Gen. H. C. Corbin, Adjutant General, Washington; Gen. John F. Weston, Acting Commissary General, Washington; Major Gen. W. R. Shafter, San Francisco, and Gen. William Ludlow, Havana, Cuba.

Adjt. Gen. Corbin to-day deposited checks and cash amounting to $2,443, representing contributions received by him for the benefit of the widow and children of Major Gen. Lawton. The total contributions to this fund to date amount to $4,534, including $1,000 promised by the citizens of Milwaukee.

Gen. Corbin and his associates are satisfied that the main object of the fund, which is to raise the mortgage from the family estate, at Redlands, Cal., and provide for the future of the family, will be accomplished. He has been notified by the Western Union Telegraph Company and by the Postal Telegraph Company that they will carry free all telegraphic matter relating to the Lawton fund.

NEW YORK CONTRIBUTIONS.

The Bankers' Trust Company, at 10 Wall Street, has been named by the committee having charge of the raising of a fund for the widow of Gen. Lawton as the depository of contributions received in this city and vicinity. All contributions forwarded to the Bankers' Trust Company will be duly acknowledged. The following contributions were received yesterday:

Montefiore Isaacs.....$25	Edward Cooper.....$100
Clarke, Dodge & Co.100	James R. Keene.....100
Talbot, Taylor & Co.....100	H. P. Goldschmidt & Co.....25
Moore & Schley.....100	H. P. Frothingham..100
Simon Borg & Co.....50	Hallé & Stieglitz.....25
J. S. Bache & Co.....50	J. H. Griesel.....25
Henry Clews & Co...100	Samuel A. Walker.....50
Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co.....100	H. Content 25
De Cappet & Doremus 25	A. Newbold Morris..100
Charles F. Band.....50	W. B. Oliver, Jr.....20
Mrs. Anna Woerishoffer 100	"Cash" 25
	Total $1,395

ON GEN. LAWTON'S DEATH.

Board of Aldermen Adopts an Appropriate Resolution of Eulogy.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted by a rising vote this resolution, which was offered by Mr. McCall, the Tammany leader:

"Whereas, Dying in the battle front, his face to the foe, Major Gen. Henry W. Lawton of the United States Volunteers met the death of a brave and valiant soldier, and by his abrupt leaving of this life the United States of America has lost one of her most gallant, noble, and patriotic sons; and,

"Whereas, His intrepidity upon every battlefield where he served from the time of the civil war until he was killed at Manila proved him a born soldier, a hero who was as prompt in obedience as he was daring in command; and

"Whereas, In private life he was upright, manly, generous, and honorable, and in all respects represented the highest type of American manhood; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That we, the members of the Municipal Assembly of the City of New York, deplore the death of Gen. Lawton and tender to the surviving members of his family our sincere sympathy in their irreparable bereavement."

Arkansas Citizens Respond.

HELENA, Ark., Dec. 22.—Money is being raised in this city to be sent to Washington for the fund to pay the mortgage on Gen. Lawton's home. Subscriptions have been limited to small sums and money is being received from almost every citizen in this vicinity.

WILL ERECT A LAWTON MONUMENT.

Indiana Men Meet to Raise Funds—Mrs. Lawton Accepts.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Dec. 22.—An afternoon paper to-day cabled Mrs. Lawton, Manila:

"Will you accept monument from the people of Indiana?"

The following reply was received from Lieut. Col. Edwards, Chief of Staff, acting for Mrs. Lawton, and who has been designated to bring the body to this country:

"Yes. Arlington."

It is believed from this that Mrs. Lawton has decided to have the burial at Arlington.

In addition to $950 raised in this city for Mrs. Lawton, there has been subscribed $525 toward a monument for Gen. Lawton. Bass Post, G. A. R., at Fort Wayne, to-night set a day for a mass meeting for popular subscriptions to the monument fund, and formulated a request to Mrs. Lawton, asking that the body be buried at his old home there.

A call was issued to-day by the President of the Indianapolis Board of Trade for a meeting of the Board of Governors to-morrow, when formal action on the Lawton memorial will be taken, and a committee will be named to act in conjunction with the committee named by President English of the Commercial Club.

At Richmond a mass meeting was held to start a movement to raise a fund for the erection of a monument in Indianapolis. All the Grand Army of the Republic posts of the city met last night and adopted resolutions, nearly all of them voting subscriptions either to the monument or aid fund, or both.

From the general interest evinced in the two movements, it is believed Indiana will raise $25,000 for the monument in a week or more, and a sum over half as large will be raised for Mrs. Lawton.

FUNERAL OF GEN. LAWTON.

His Body Now Lies in the Paco Cemetery Chapel.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—Gen. Lawton's remains were placed in the chapel in the Paco Cemetery this morning. Private services were held at the residence, and the body was carried to the cemetery by members of the General's staff and escorted by Troop 1 of the Fourth Cavalry.

Public services will be held later.

PHILIPPINE PAPER SUSPENDS.

The Democracia, a Pro-American Organ, Objects to Orders Issued by the Provost Marshal.

MANILA, Dec. 22.—The newspaper Democracia, the organ of a coterie of Filipinos, including the Supreme Court Judges, favoring American control in the Philippines, to-night announces that it has been decided to suspend publication. The paper was started at the suggestion and under the patronage of the Philippine Advisory Commission, headed by Prof. J. G. Schurman.

The Democracia prints a single page, in big type. In the statement accompanying the announcement of its suspension, the editor says he has been directed by the Provost Marshal to retract certain criticisms of the Clerical methods adopted in regard to the management of schools, and adds:

"Recognizing the authority of the Provost Marshal, we have no recourse except to comply, and have decided to suspend publication until the present extraordinary conditions regarding press matters disappear. When we know what laws rule us, by what mode we are judged, and to whose jurisdiction press matters are amenable, the Democracia will reappear."

The paper has generally been a warm supporter of the Administration. The Provost Marshal recently threatened to suppress it for publishing an editorial asserting that Manila streets were in a worse condition under the American than they had been under Spanish administration.

The Manila Times was also recently warned, with an intimation of imprisonment and confiscation, for printing an editorial recommending the creation of a Board of Charity Commissioners to control the charitable institutions, on account of rumors of mismanagement of charitable funds by the Church authorities.

The newspapers complain bitterly that the authorities exercise a paternal supervision, threatening suppression, they claim, for trifling errors in the publication of news not connected with public matters. They also say the censorship handicaps newspaper enterprise by suppressing cable dispatches, received from respectable agencies, whose transmission is often exceedingly costly character. The matter suppressed includes reports of Government actions, among them being Philippine and American occurrences which might give the Filipinos an unfavorable opinion of the United States.

PHILIPPINE CASUALTIES.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Gen. Otis to-day cabled the War Department the following casualties:

Killed in action at Tiladpasa, Luzon, Dec. 2, Thirty-third Infantry, Henry F. Hill, G; John W. Joiner, G.

Wounded in action near San Mateo, Dec. 19, Seventh Infantry, Second Lieut. Ethelbert L. D. Breckenridge, chest, slight; Eleventh Cavalry, W. V. Cotchett, First Lieutenant, leg, slight; Joseph C. Kessinger, D, jaw, severe; Patrick Burke, I, shoulder, moderate; Frank J. Clark, C, thigh, severe; Twenty-seventh Infantry, John Peters, Corporal, A, foot, severe; Charles A. Littlefield, C, hips, moderate; Twenty-ninth Infantry, Frank Clark, H, hand, slight. At Tiladpasa, Luzon, Dec. 2: Thirty-third Infantry, G, Marvin P. Hughes, Sergeant, foot, moderate; Henry J. Smith, Sergeant, foot, moderate; Chester L. Kilpatrick, abdomen, severe; Paine Crawford, eye, severe; William P. Bethea, abdomen, severe; Richard B. Sibley, leg, moderate; Harry B. Brown, Corporal, E, abdomen, severe; James A. Lane, H, thighs, moderate. At Tangadan, Mindoro, Luzon, Dec. 4: Thirty-fourth Infantry, Oscar E. Dolan, G, pelvis, mortal. At Cabaroon, Dec. 17: Seventeenth Infantry, Second Lieut. Lewellyn N. Bushfield, arm, slight. Near Delcarmen, Dec. 1: Thirty-fifth Infantry, F, Harry E. Beaty, Quartermaster Sergeant, nose, slight; Robert S Clark, cook, forearm, slight; Lorenzo D. Hubbard, hand, slight; On northern expedition in mountains, Dec. 12: Third Cavalry, John Dillinger, A, breast, moderate. Near Dingros, Dec. 10: Thirty-fourth Infantry, Ernest B. Ziegler, F, forearm, slight. Near Vigan, Dec. 4: Thirty-fourth Infantry, Samuel Faust, G, hip, slight. At Alfonso, Dec. 4: Third Artillery, L, Edward Mileon, Sergeant, leg, severe; William Meyer, leg, severe; Hulbert C. Elwyn, neck, slight.

The New Orleans Arrives at Manila.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The New Orleans arrived at Manila to-day, just two months out from New York.

TO REFIT THE CONSTITUTION.

Bill Drafted to Turn "Old Ironsides" Into a Training Ship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—Secretary Long has addressed letters to Senator Hale and Representative Boutelle, who look after naval legislation in the Senate and House, relative to the plan of refitting the historic old craft Constitution as a naval training ship. The Massachusetts State Society of the Daughters of 1812 propose to pay for the refitting through popular subscriptions, and Secretary Long refers to this as a worthy purpose, inspired by patriotic impulse.

At the request of Mr. Hale, the Secretary has drafted a bill to cover the plan, providing:

"That the Secretary of the Navy is hereby authorized to cause the United States frigate Constitution to be repaired at the Navy Yard, Boston, and restored to a serviceable condition, in order that she may be again placed in commission and used as a training ship or otherwise, the expenses of such repairs and restoration to be paid from funds to be raised by popular subscription under the auspices of the Massachusetts Society United States Daughters of 1812. Provided, that such repairs and restoration shall be made under the supervision and control of the Navy Department, and shall not be undertaken until an amount sufficient to defray the cost thereof shall have been subscribed and guaranteed by the said society."

GEN. MILES INSPECTS NEW GUN.

Army Commander Pleased with the Brown Segmental Cannon.

Special to The New York Times.

READING, Penn., Dec. 22.—Gen Nelson A. Miles, in company with Capt. C. B. Wheeler, Lieut. I. N. Lewis, ex-Congressman J. H. Outhwaite of Ohio, and George H. Powell, members of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification, were in Reading to-day, and inspected the big Brown segmental tube wire gun constructed at the Scott Iron Works. They spent over an hour examining the gun, and Gen. Miles declared that he was greatly pleased with its construction. He added that he has always been partial to wire-bound guns, because they were exceptionally true and distinctive.

The party left this evening for Birdsboro, Berks County, Penn., to inspect the Brown gun made by the Diamond Drill Company.

The big gun inspected at the Scott Works here to-day is thirty-seven feet in length, and it is expected that it will throw a six-hundred-pound missile twelve miles. It was made at a cost of $33,000, appropriated by Congress for the purpose, and is intended for the defense of New York Harbor.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND VIEWS

More Churches Than Usual Will Observe Christmas This Year.

PRESBYTERIANS TO TAKE PART

At All the Masses for Roman Catholics There Will Be Collections in Behalf of the Orphans.

Christmas this year will be very extensively observed by the churches of various denominations. This unusual observance of Christmas obtains among Presbyterians in particular. Services will be held in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Central Church, West Fifty-seventh Street; West End Church, Old First Church, Fifth Avenue and Twelfth Street; Madison Avenue Church, and Fourth Avenue Church. Appropriate music will be rendered at each service.

The Collegiate churches will hold a union service in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church, at 11 A. M. The Rev. Dr. E. B. Coe will be assisted by the entire clergy staff of the Collegiate Church, consisting of ten ministers. The following Baptist churches will hold Christmas services: Fifth Avenue Church, Calvary Church, Madison Avenue Church, and the Church of the Epiphany.

All the Episcopal and Catholic churches will hold some sort of a service. The Moravian Church, Lexington Avenue and Thirtieth Street, will hold a service on Christmas Eve, in which the children of the Sunday school will take part. In the Catholic churches a collection will be taken up for the orphans. Archbishop Corrigan will celebrate high pontifical mass in the cathedral on Christmas morning.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

Notes on the International Series Selection for Dec. 31.

Copyright, 1899, by John R. Whitney.

SUBJECT.—Review.

GOLDEN TEXT.—Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits.—Psalm 103, 2.

The lessons of the last quarter have covered somewhat less than a century of time. They have all directed our attention to the relation of God's people to Himself, and to the obligations growing out of that relationship. They were His restored people. Our studies, therefore, have had nothing to do with His relation to the heathen or with their relation to Him, and but very little to do with His own people in Babylon. As "the Jews" they had rebuilt the temple in Jerusalem, and by its significant services entered into covenant with their God. How He dealt with them and how they dealt with Him have been the great subjects brought before us. Spiritually they stand for the children of God in every age who profess to love and serve Him, who have at least in name been built up as "living temples," and in whom He is supposed to dwell. The historic character and conduct of such people have therefore a spiritual value for all time.

At the outset of our studies, in the one hundred and twenty-second Psalm, these people are presented to us as filled with joy and gladness at their restored relationship to God. They "go up unto the Testimony of Israel to give thanks unto the name of the Lord." Now "The Testimony" was "The Ark," which contained the law of God, and which was covered with "The Mercy Seat." It was the completed type of the atonement by Jesus Christ, whereby we are brought nigh to God and receive forgiveness of sins.

This is the one foundation of every believer's joy and hope. (Rom., v., 11.) When he first enters into this relationship by faith he "mounts up with wings as eagles." (Isa., xl., 31.) He has entered into a new life of fellowship with God, a life of joy and peace in believing. Then he sings from a full heart with the Psalmist, "Lord, Thou hast been favorable unto Thy land. Thou hast forgiven the iniquity of Thy people." For "mercy and truth are met together; righteousness and peace have kissed each other." (Psa. 85.) "When the Lord turned again the captivity of Zion, we were like them that dream. Then was our mouth filled with laughter, and our tongues with singing, for the Lord hath done great things for us, whereof we are glad." (Psa. 126.)

But blessed and joyful as this restored condition is, it is not one of unmixed joy and peace. It does in very truth fill the mind and heart with a "peace which passeth all understanding," but it is not the peace of the world, or with the world, or with one's self, it is, however, "the peace of God. (Philippians, iv., 7,) and with God. But it is peace in the midst of war. When the believer enters into this restored condition, then he realizes, as never before, the character and the power of sin, and a lifelong fight against it begins. (Romans, vii., 23.) "For the flesh lusteth against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh—and these are contrary the one to the other, so that ye cannot do the things that ye would." (Galatians, v., 17.)

THE FIGHT AGAINST SIN.

This condition of conflict was very clearly brought before us in the story of Esther. Under the law of Haman, God's people suddenly awoke to find themselves condemned to death. But when the new law of Esther was made known, they were commanded to fight against every adversary, and all the resources of the King were pledged to give them the victory. So they were delivered. So the law of condemnation by sin must ever be met—even in the most penitent, sincere, and mature believer—by the law of conflict with sin, and the reward is given only to "him that overcometh."

For this warfare the Word of God is the guide. It points out the enemies and their modes of attack. It declares what weapons are to be used and how they are to be handled. It is itself "the sword of the Spirit." (Ephesians, vi., 17.) But it must be diligently studied and carefully obeyed, as set forth by the work of Ezra.

He was introduced to us at just this point in our studies as "the priest—the scribe—even a scribe of the words of the commandments of the Lord, and of His statutes," who "prepared his heart to seek the law of the Lord and to do it, and to teach in Israel statutes and judgments." (Ezra, vii., 10, 11.) The one great anxiety of Ezra for the people who had entered into this conflict was that they might be instructed in "The Law of God." It was for this purpose that he solicited and obtained permission to go up to Jerusalem. And the summing up of his commission was. "And thou, Ezra, after the wisdom of thy God that is in thine hand, set magistrates and judges, which may judge all the people that are beyond the river, all such as know the laws of thy God, and teach ye them that know them not. (Ezra, vii., 25.) Thus every struggling believer needs constantly to be instructed in the Holy Scriptures, which are able to make him wise unto salvation through faith which is in Christ Jesus. (Second Timothy, iii., 15.)

In very close connection with this work of Ezra, our lessons brought before us the work of Nehemiah. While the anxiety of Ezra was to instruct the people, that of Nehemiah was to build the walls around Jerusalem and to set up the gates. As long as this was left undone, the great body of the people were exposed to assaults from without and were weak within. The Temple which they had built would not protect them, but, on the contrary, was itself in danger of pillage, if not of destruction.

This condition of things troubled Nehemiah. It was a reproach to the people of God. While others were ignorant or indifferent, he was filled with an earnest desire to remove the reproach and strengthen his brethren. So he made it the burden of his prayers that God would open to him the opportunity and give to him the means of accomplishing this great purpose. In due time his prayers were answered, and he went forth on his errand for the glory of God and for the good of man. With consummate ability, energy, patience, and skill the work was accomplished. In fifty-two days the walls were set up and the gates closed. Then all their enemies "were cast down in their own eyes, for they perceived that this work was wrought of God." (Neh., vi., 15, 16.)

BUILDING OF THE WALLS.

Now building the walls was very different work from either building the temple or conflict with sin. Each of these was a personal work. But building the walls was work for other persons. Those who built the walls, however, were those who had first built the temple and who had entered into this conflict. So it is always spiritually, for the temple signifies—God dwelling in the struggling believer; the walls—God's grace toward all men. For we find that Isaiah, the prophet of God, had long before declared of Jerusalem: "I will make thy officers peace and thine exactors righteousness. Thou shalt call thy walls Salvation and thy gate Praise." (Isaiah lx., 17, 18.)

Building the walls and setting up the gates was therefore, spiritually, a significant fulfilling of our Lord's command: "Go ye into all the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." (Mark xvi., 15.) The material work of Nehemiah was the spiritual work of St. Paul as he earnestly and faithfully labored to put around men the walls of Salvation, and to open to them the walls of Praise. This is a very important consideration. For not only must the child of God fight against sin, but while he is fighting he must labor to spread abroad the knowledge of God and of His Gospel.

This he cannot truly do, however, unless he himself is thoroughly grounded in the great truths of God's salvation, and as anxious that others should know them as Nehemiah was that the walls should be built. In fact, his appreciation of God's grace toward himself will be indicated and measured by his efforts to extend a knowledge of that grace. And by these efforts he not only glorifies God, but he also attains to a fuller spiritual growth and the Kingdom of God upon earth is enlarged and strengthened. But to do this work the same difficulties and dangers that beset the personal work of building the Temple must be encountered and overcome. The same enemies will appear and the same discouragements will arise, but strong in faith and earnest in prayer as was Nehemiah, the servants of God will as surely see their work accomplished as was his. (Revelation, xi., 15.) Then all the world shall perceive "that the work was wrought of God," (Nehemiah, vi., 16,) and shall give Him the glory.

A remarkable and significant feature of this building of the walls was, that when those engaged in the work came to dedicate it and themselves anew to God they called for a more careful and earnest reading of "The Law of God." Day after day they stood and listened while Ezra and others fitted for the service read and explained it. It was an occasion of the most earnest and intense interest. All ordinary business and all ordinary pleasures were alike laid aside. They were of no importance compared with ascertaining an accurate knowledge of God's will and an understanding of His dealings with them. This they recognized could be obtained only from the Word of God. So they searched it diligently until they clearly understood its meaning. There was no disputing of its statements, no criticising of its authority, no rebellion against its demands. It convicted them of sin. It led them to a humble repentance and confession before God, to an earnest supplication for forgiveness, and to an entire consecration to His service in a "sure covenant." (Nehemiah, ix.)

THE RICHES OF DIVINE GRACE.

So is it always with those who fully and truly enter into God's great plan of redemption and earnestly endeavor to make it known. They, above all others, search the Scriptures diligently that they may know more and more of the riches of divine grace, and the more fully they are instructed, the more and more do they understand the exceeding sinfulness of sin.

But the doing of the Lord's work for one's self or for others will not keep any one in fellowship with the Lord Himself. More than a hundred years before Nehemiah the prophet exclaimed, and exclaimed truly, "O Lord, I know that the way of man is not in himself; it is not in man that walketh to direct his steps." (Jer. 10:23.) Many hundred years later the apostle echoed back the thought, "I know that in me dwelleth no good thing; for to will is present with me, but how to perform that which is good I find not." (Rom. 7:18.) The experience of every believer confirms both the prophet and the apostle.

So we find it also in the history we have been studying. In a very few years the very people who had the Temple in their midst, who had repaired the walls and set up the gates of Jerusalem, who had made "a sure covenant" with God, and had "sealed" it to make it sure, had become "allied" with the heathen about them, had polluted God's sanctuary and despised His Sabbaths. And yet they flattered themselves that they were accepted of Him! When He sent His prophet Malachi to rebuke them and to bring them back to Himself, they only answered him with surprise and indignation, "Wherein have we robbed Thee?" "What have we spoken so much against Thee?" (Malachi, iii., 8, 13.)

But "the mercy of the Lord endureth forever." Even to this "disobedient and gainsaying people," He stretched out His hands with the promise of salvation. So His prophet was directed to declare—"Unto you that fear My name shall the Sun of Righteousness arise with healing in His wings—and ye shall go forth and grow up as calves of the stall." (Malachi, iv., 2, 3.) It was salvation through the coming of another who had "healing" in Himself, and not by any work of their own.

Still more fully the prophet Isaiah then taught us concerning this "Sun of Righteousness." (9:1-7.) It would "arise" to them that walked in darkness and dwelt "in the land of the shadow of death," in the person of "a Child," to be born, "a Son," to be given. "The Son of God" was to become "the Son of Man." (Gal., 4: 4, 5.) He was to come "to seek and to save that which was lost." (Luke 19:10); "to give His life a ransom for many." (Matt. 20:28.) "The government shall be upon His shoulder; and His name shall be called Wonderful—Counselor—The Mighty God—The Everlasting Father—The Prince of Peace—Jesus Christ." "There is none other name under heaven given among men whereby we must be saved." (Acts 4:12.) Evry man's salvation, therefore, depends upon his relation to Jesus Christ.

QUESTIONS ON THE LESSON.

To what has our attention been directed during the last three months, and why are the historic conditions of spiritual value?

How were the people presented to us at the outset of these lessons, and on what was their joy based?

When the believer enters into this joy, what does he then realize, and how is it illustrated in the story of Esther?

What is the guide in this warfare, and what is said of Ezra and his work?

What is said of the work of Nehemiah, and what was its special feature?

What is the spiritual significance of building the walls, and what is said of it?

What marked the completion and dedication of the walls, and what was the effect?

Why will doing the Lord's work not keep men in fellowship with Him, and how is it seen in the history?

What promise did Malachi bring to the people?

What did Isaiah say concerning this promise, and on what does every man's salvation depend?

A Jesuit College for New Orleans.

The Jesuit community in New Orleans has begun the erection on Baronne Street of college buildings, which will cost over $1,000,000. The cornerstone of the first edifice will be laid within a fortnight. Cardinal Gibbons and leading ecclesiastics of the South and West will participate in the ceremonies. The old buildings on Common Street will be razed to the ground and handsome new four-storied buildings erected. When completed the property will cover a square block.

Congregation Vote on Organization.

The congregation which is worshipping in the chapel of the New York University, at University Heights, will vote to-morrow, after the morning service, to decide whether to organize as a Presbyterian church or continue as a Collegiate church. Chancellor MacCracken, dissatisfied at the treatment received from the Collegiate Consistory, has taken matters into his hands at the request of the congregation. He will continue to preach until a church is organized and a pastor is chosen.

Church News and Notes.

There will be ordination service at the cathedral, Garden City, L. I., to-morrow.

The sermon in the Temple Israel of Harlem to-morrow morning will be on "Credulity."

The Rev. Dr. Joseph Silverman will lecture to-morrow morning in Temple Emanu-El on "Justice to the Christian and the Jew."

On Christmas morning there will be a service in the Brick Presbyterian Church, and the Rev. Dr. Van Dyke will read a sermon in the form of a story.

John Dean, the Quaker Evangelist, will speak to-morrow afternoon in the Young Men's Christian Association hall, 5 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The Swami Abhedananda of India will speak to-morrow afternoon in Tuxedo Hall, Fifty-ninth Street and Madison Avenue, on the "Worship of Krishna and Christ."

The Rev. Dr. Steele will preach in the Willett Street Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow morning on "Why Christ Came" and to-morrow evening on "The Song of the Angels."

The Society for Ethical Culture will hold its children's Sunday school exercises in Carnegie Music Hall to-morrow morning. J. F. Elliott will speak on "The Festival of Childhood."

The Rev. Dr. Charles H. Eaton will preach to-morrow morning in the Church of the Divine Paternity on "The Babe of Bethlehem" and to-morrow evening on "The Song of the Angels."

The Rev. Dr. J. E. Bushnell of the Phillips Presbyterian Church to-morrow afternoon will speak at the Young Men's Christian Association, East Side Branch, 158 East Eighty-seventh Street.

Pilgrim Chapel, Henry and Degraw Streets, Brooklyn, will have a watch night service, beginning at 10:30 P. M., Dec. 31. The pastor, the Rev. E. H. Byington, will be assisted by the Rev. F. Schiverea.

The Rev. Dr. Mackay will preach in the Fifth Avenue Collegiate Church to-morrow morning on "The Joy of Christmas" and to-morrow evening on "God So Loved the World; the Divine Christmas Gift to Man."

A general reception will be held next Thursday evening at the Christian Home for Intemperate Men, Madison Avenue and Eighty-sixth Street. The guest of the evening will be the singing evangelist, Ira D. Sankey.

At the West Side Auditorium, 318 West Fifty-seventh Street, to-morrow afternoon, Howard Richards, the Yale half back; S. G. Craig, the Princeton guard; W. M. Fincke, the Yale quarter-back, and H. R. Reiter, the Princeton guard, will speak.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ADAMS CHAPEL, UNION THEOLOGICAL Seminary, 700 Park Av.—Sunday afternoon service at 4:30 o'clock. Preacher, Rev. Charles Cuthbert Hall, D. D. All are welcome.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, UNITARIAN, 4TH AV. and 20th St.—The pastor, Rev. Thomas R. Slicer will preach at 11 A. M. Special Christmas music by full choir. Afternoon, 3:30, children's Christmas celebration. The public cordially invited.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, MADISON AVENUE and 66th Street.—Service 11 A. M. and 8 P. M. Rev. R. Heber Newton will preach in the morning.

ARCHANGEL, CHURCH OF THE. IN THE Crypt of the Cathedral, Rev. George S. Pratt, Rector.—11, morning prayer, litany, and sermon. Xmas Day, 10:30. Special music.

AT CHURCH OF THE STRANGERS, 57TH ST., NEAR 8TH AV., Rev. D. Asa Blackburn, pastor, preaches to-morrow; subjects: 11 A. M., "Did Jesus Really Live? 7:45 P. M., "God's Way of Salvation." Strangers cordially welcome. All seats free.

AT LENOX AVENUE UNITARIAN CHURCH, Cor. 121st St.—Rev. Merle St. C. Wright, pastor, will preach at 11. Subject: "What is True Christianity?" Sunday school, 9:45 A. M.

AT REFORMED CATHOLIC SERVICES IN Christ's Mission, 142 West 21st St.—Evening, 7:45, Rev. James A. O'Connor preaches; subject: "The Mystery of the Incarnation."

AT SOUTH CHURCH, MAD. AV. & 38TH ST., Rev. Roderick Terry, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; the pastor will preach.

AT THE CHURCH OF THE DIVINE PATERnity, Central Park West and 76th St.—Charles H. Eaton, D. D., pastor, will preach at 11, "The Babe of Bethlehem," and at 7:45, "The Song of the Angels." Special Christmas music. Enlarged choir assisted by stringed instruments.

BAPTIST CHURCH OF THE EPIPHANY, Madison Av. and 64th St., Rev. Howard L. Jones, Pastor.—Services, 11 A. M. and 8 P. M.

BLOOMINGDALE CHURCH, BROADWAY, 68th.—Madison C. Peters preaches, 11, "The Social Uses and Abuses of Christmas." Extra music by choir. Carols by four hundred children. 8, "The Gun or the Gospel." A survey of the Christian world in arms after preaching peace for nineteen hundred years. All welcome.

BRICK CHURCH, Fifth Avenue and 37th Street, Henry van Dyke, Pastor. Service Sunday, December 24th. Dr. van Dyke will preach at 11 A. M. Rev. James M. Farr, Jr., at 4:30 P. M. Christmas service of the Sunday school, 10 A. M. Young men's Bible class, 10 A. M. Weekly evening service, Wednesday, at 8 o'clock. Christmas Day service at 11 A. M.

DR. VAN DYKE

will read a Christmas story.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH, Corner Broadway and 34th St.

Regular service at 11 A. M. The Pastor, Rev. Chas. E. Jefferson, D. D., will preach. At 8 P. M. Special Musical Service; at 4 P. M., Song Service;. Cecilia Bradford Trio. Address by Rev. George S. Avery; Mr. Moody's Quartet will sing; at 5 P. M., Bible Class conducted by Wm. H. Thomson, M. D.; prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 8.

To-Day To-Day

The Evening Post

Of To-Day

will be a particularly interesting issue, and will contain many articles appropriate to the season. Among them will be three Christmas stories: "Found in the Snow," by **MARY E. WILKINS;** "An Old-Time Christmas," by the **Rev. Edward Everett Hale,** and "A Christmas Bomb," by **W. L. Alden.**

The Evening Post

To-Day To-Day

PIANOTIST

PLAYS ANY PIANO

The price at which we sell the "Pianotist" does not permit our spending thousands of dollars in spectacular advertising but investigation will convince the most skeptical that it is artistically the equal and structurally the superior of any other self-playing instrument.

ANY ONE CAN PLAY IT

Treadle Pianotist fitted to any Upright Piano, $125

ADEK MFG. CO. 503 FIFTH AVE. COR. 42D STREET

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Brief Addresses by Members of the

Yale and Princeton

FOOT BALL TEAMS.

Howard Richards, Yale Half Back; W. M. Fincke, Yale Quarter Back; H. R. Reiter, Princeton Half Back; S. G. Craig, Princeton Guard.

PARK SISTERS CORNET QUARTET

will render Christmas music, West Side Y. M. C. A. Auditorium, 318 W. 57th St., near 8th Ave., Sunday, 4:15 o'clock. For men exclusively. All men welcome. Music at 4 o'clock.

CALVARY CHURCH, 4TH AV. AND 21ST ST., Rev. J. Lewis Parks, S. T. D., Rector.—Holy communion, 8 and 10 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M.; choral service and sermon, 8 P. M. The rector will preach morning and evening. CHRISTMAS DAY.—Holy communion, 6:30, 8, and 9:30 A. M.; morning prayer, sermon, and holy communion, 11 A. M.; evening prayer, 5 P. M. The rector will preach.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, 230 Amsterdam Av., Between 70th and 71st Sts.—Rev. William Lloyd will preach. Morning, "The Idea of Incarnation." Evening, "The Birthday of a King." Special music.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, WEST 57th St., Between Broadway and 7th Av., Rev. Wilton Merle Smith, D. D., pastor, will preach to-morrow at 11 A. M. and at 8 P. M. Sabbath school at 3 P. M. Christian Endeavor Monday at 8; devotional meeting Wednesday at 8. To-morrow Special Christmas sermon and music.

CHRISTMAS AT THE TEMPLE,

7th Av. and 14th St. Dr. Cadman, morning; Dr. North, evening; choir will sing Christmas service Monday; Dr. Cadman and choir; meetings every night.

CHRISTMAS CAROLS WILL BE SUNG BY the children of the Five Points House of Industry, 155 Worth St., Wm. F. Barnard, Superintendent, on Sunday, at 3:30 P. M. The public is cordially invited.

CHRISTMAS CONCERT FREE TO-NIGHT.

Metropolitan Temple, 7th Av. and 14th St. John Francis Gilder, the great American pianist; Mr. Lee, baritone, and others; Mr. Radcliffe will preside; everybody welcome; Temple in Christmas attire.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN.—Masses for communion, 7:30, 8:15, 9; solemn mass, 10:45; first Christmas vespers, 4; service and sermon, (rector,) 8.

CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, FIFTH AV. & 10th Street, Rev. Percy S. Grant, Rector. Rev. Lester Bradner, Jr., officiating. Morning service, 11 A. M. Children's service, 3 P. M. Musical service, 8 P. M.

Anthem, "Three Kings".....Cornelius
Offertory, "Christmas Oratorio".....Saint-Saens
Special service on Christmas Day at 11 A. M. Sittings free at all services.

CHURCH OF THE BELOVED DISCIPLE, 86TH St., near Madison Av.—Sunday, December 24th, services at 7:30, 10, and 11 A. M., 3:45 and 8 P. M. Benediction of new choir screen and pulpit by Right Rev. Dr. Coleman, Bishop of Delaware, at 11 A. M., also sermon by Bishop Coleman. Christmas Day, holy communion at 7:30, 10, and 11 A. M.; morning prayer at 9; evening song at 5; sermon at 11 o'clock service.

CHURCH OF THE ETERNAL HOPE, 81st St., between Columbus and Amsterdam Avs. Christmas music service, with sermon by Dr. Crowe, at 11 A. M.
Lecture, at 8 P. M., on "The Rise and Fall and New Rising of Universalism."

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, FIFTH Av., Above 45th St., Rev. D. Parker Morgan, D. D., Rector.—Sunday, 8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, sermon by the rector; 4 P. M., evening prayer, sermon by the Rev. John Williams. Christmas Day—8 A. M., holy communion; 11 A. M., morning prayer, holy communion, sermon by the rector.

CHURCH

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1899.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....41 Park Row
All American District Telegraph Offices.
WASHINGTON.....515 Fourteenth St.
LONDON: Trafalgar Buildings, Trafalgar Sq., W.C.
SWITZERLAND, Geneva: P. Drehmann, Librairie Nouvelle, Rue du Mont Blanc.
GERMANY, Mainz: Saarbach's News Agency, Agency for Germany and Austria.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Month.....$0.50
DAILY, per Year.....6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year.....7.50
SUNDAY, per Year.....1.50
SATURDAY, with Review of Books and Art, per Year.....1.00
MONDAY, with Financial Supplement, per Year.....1.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month.....0.65

For postage to foreign countries add 80 cents per month.

FOURTEEN PAGES

AND REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

THE PURCHASE OF BONDS.

The discussion of the power of the Secretary of the Treasury to come to the relief of the money market in certain contingencies and of the effective way to do so if the contingency should require is not at the present moment a discussion of what can be called a burning question. Happily the situation now does not demand any action further than has been taken by the Secretary and the Associated Banks. The discussion is, nevertheless, interesting and important because if the conditions should arise requiring action it would be desirable to understand in advance what can be done and how it can be best done.

In the Secretary's comment on the article in THE TIMES in which this matter was broached on Wednesday, he does not express any doubt that the measure suggested would be within the power of the Secretary. That measure was the offer by the Secretary to invite bids for the sale to him of United States bonds of designated issues with the understanding that he would buy a certain amount of them at the lowest price proposed and deemed by him satisfactory. Unquestionably this would be an extreme step, and should be taken only in case of extreme urgency. It would necessarily tend to send the price of bonds up by the sudden creation of a considerable new demand for them. But it would accomplish its purpose. If there were a condition of the public mind that could be regarded as panic or the sure precursor of panic because of distressing rates for money for the ordinary and necessary uses of business the immediate offer of a supply of money by the Treasury would dispel that condition, and that would be the sole justification for the policy. We cannot see why it would not be a complete justification.

It is not denied that what the Secretary has now done, and done wisely, might prove inadequate in the case of very serious disturbance of confidence. The amount of money that he can deposit in the banks of the whole country is necessarily limited in two ways—first by the amount of his current receipts apart from customs, and second by the amount of bonds that the banks could command for deposit as security for the public funds. Once the revenues have been turned into the Treasury by the collecting officers they cannot be taken out except on the warrant of the Treasurer in accordance with an appropriation by Congress. Before they have been so turned in they are subject to deposit in any depository bank under proper conditions. At present the revenues are large, and are doubtless large enough to accomplish the purpose the Secretary had in mind. But we repeat that we are not now discussing the immediate situation, which fortunately is sufficiently provided for. We are simply pointing out that if the emergency should arise in which something more and more effective should be needed it would be within the power of the Secretary to supply it.

In the meanwhile we should like to appeal to some of our contemporaries to be a little more sparing in the publication of the exciting rumors circulated in the Street, and for the most part invented there for the express purpose of creating alarm in such times as we have been passing through. So long as these rumors are confined to the Street they do but a limited amount of harm. They are largely discounted there, and at the worst only scare those who are in the game. But when they are spread abroad they tend to create apprehension in the public mind which, when it passes a certain limit, cannot be controlled, and leads to an infinite lot of mischief to entirely innocent persons. To this unfortunate result certainly no sober-minded journalist can desire to contribute.

GETTING AWAY FROM BRYAN.

W. J. BRYAN does not perceive the remarkable change that has come over the South. The men of the Southern States used to be absorbed in politics. They are now occupied with business. The real leaders there are not the politicians, but the creative men of the new industrial era. Live newspapers and live men at the South are discussing new cotton mills, new coal and iron mines, new steel plants, and new business undertakings of all kinds a good deal more than they are discussing politics.

These new leaders have the industrial future of the South in their hands. That gives them a great influence in the politics of the present. They have the interests, and they see that the South has the interests, that business men and progressive communities have everywhere. They do not want to stand still. They must move ahead with the rest of the world.

They are moving ahead and they are moving away from BRYAN as fast as their enlightened minds can carry them. To a score or more of the most active and influential business men of the South The Manufacturers' Record offered an opportunity to express their views on expansion. Almost without exception they declared that we should hold the new territory we have acquired, that our island possessions would give a great impulse to our commerce and that the position which the ownership of the Philippines gives us in the Pacific must be maintained for the important aid it will afford in extending our trade with China.

These leaders of the industries and the thought of the South cannot stand on the same platform with W. J. BRYAN. He declares for "anti-imperialism." He believes, or insists, that we must scuttle out of the Philippines. He would give up everything we have taken. The leading men of affairs in the South are dead against him on that question. They have little or nothing to say about him or his "issues." Possibly some of them are not yet ready to part company with him on silver. But it is perfectly plain that the dead issue of free silver will not long command for him the support of men who differ with him altogether on the live issue of expansion.

A direct challenge of public sentiment has just been issued by Chief Justice DAVID L. SNODGRASS of the Supreme Court of Tennessee. He announces his candidacy for the Senate of the United States. He shares BRYAN'S hostile feeling toward trusts, but he is an expansionist and favors the policy of holding the islands we took from Spain. If Judge SNODGRASS'S principles commend themselves to the people of Tennessee, how can BRYAN hope to gain their confidence and support with principles antagonistic to those of the Judge? It is to be presumed that Judge SNODGRASS knows the sentiment of the people of his own State. The Senatorship is a great prize. He would not be so foolish as to make a contest for the place upon a platform of expansion if he did not believe that it was acceptable to the voters and their representatives in the Legislature.

A Southern man who is in favor of giving up our new territory ought to have his bumps examined. The normal mind should be able to perceive at once that the interests of the South, its progress, and its prosperity will be powerfully promoted by the new commercial currents set in motion by the establishment of these outposts. The great issues in the South to-day are an isthmian canal and the development of the cotton trade with the Far East.

BRITISH VOLUNTEERING.

We believe it was Sir CHARLES BERESFORD who, since the present war began, found and proclaimed a similarity between Great Britain and the United States in that they were the only two great nations which did not resort to conscription, but relied upon volunteers for their defense.

There is something in that, though perhaps not so much as the speaker supposed. It would be highly absurd if seventy millions of people could not provide a regular army of twenty-five thousand men, which is all that a prejudiced Congress would allow us to maintain before the Spanish war, or even the hundred thousand which we now have under arms, without resorting to conscription. When we have been hard pressed, as we were in 1863, we have not scrupled to resort to conscription, and to incur "draft riots" in consequence. In each case the truth probably is that we are able to maintain our armies, such as they are, by volunteering, simply because they are not so numerous in relation to population as those that have to be maintained by the nations of Continental Europe.

It seems that what the English expected to be a little war and what has turned out to be a great war may be fought through with volunteers, such as every soldier now serving under the British or the American colors is, whether he is called a volunteer or a regular. The response of the English people to the call for volunteers has been so general and so prompt as greatly and justly to encourage the English organs of opinion. The response seems to denote something like the same conception of patriotism in the United Kingdom as prevails in the United States.

But still there are differences, and vital differences. Nobody can have helped noticing that it is the "upper classes" in England which have responded most readily to the call of their country. The prosperous and satisfied classes, men "with handles to their names," beginning with the Duke of MARLBOROUGH, the Lord Mayor of London, prosperous shipowners, and merchants, are offering to raise, equip, and forward bodies of troops at their own expense. These men know very well what the prosperity and power of the British Empire mean to them. It is true that the rank and file of the British public, who have nothing but their own lives to offer, are showing an unexpected and gratifying alacrity in offering those. But it is not yet true that every native Briton feels his own welfare to be bound up with that of his country, as every native American would in a like case feel about himself.

Mr. RUDYARD KIPLING has noted the national difference in those youthful letters from this country which were so wonderfully misinterpreted, when they were first reprinted, as "anti-American." In fact, and taken altogether, they form a remarkable tribute to the candor of the writer, as well as to the national character of the people he is writing about. "The men and women," he says in one of them, "set us an example in patriotism. They believe in their land and its future and its honor and its glory, and they are not ashamed to say so. From the largest to the least runs this same proud, passionate conviction, to which I take my hat off and for which I love them." It is quite true. Mr. W. W. ASTOR, some time of New York, now of London, is the unique exception. The observer continues: "An average English householder seems to regard his country as an abstraction to supply him with policemen and fire brigades. The cockney cad cannot understand what the word means. He would laugh in your face at the notion of any duty being owed by him to his land." If the war with the Transvaal brings the general and promiscuous British subject up to the level of the general and promiscuous American citizen in this matter, it will be worth all it may cost, whatever the cost may be.

MR. GRUBER'S "FLUSH OF SHAME."

We are losing enough Assembly districts now to make dishonest performances like this bring the flush of shame to the face of every Republican.

These were the words of the ex-Hon. ABRAHAM GRUBER at the meeting of the County Committee of the Republicans of New York on Thursday evening. The proceedings referred to were certainly unfair and indecent. Mr. GRUBER wished to present to the committee a resolution providing that the inspectors and election officers in each election district should be named by the Assembly District Association and not as now by the President of the County Committee. He was prevented from offering his resolution by the action of Mr. GIBBS of the National Committee, who moved an adjournment on the ground that there was no quorum present and whose motion was declared carried by the presiding officer despite Mr. GRUBER'S demand for a roll call. So the committee adjourned actually before the regular time for meeting had arrived, greatly to the astonishment of the body of the members as they came in.

This is the very essence of boss management. All the patronage and all the power connected with the election officers are kept in the hands of Mr. QUIGG, who is himself under the thumb of Mr. PLATT. When a proposition is made to give the associations in the Assembly districts the control of their own affairs in this matter the agents of the boss will not even let it come to a vote. They boast of a majority, but they do not dare to trust it. Anything at once more cowardly and arbitrary in the field of small politics cannot be imagined.

But it is noticeable that the indignation expressed by Mr. GRUBER is not aroused by these disgraceful tactics, but by their consequences. It is not the "dishonest performances," but the loss of Assembly districts, that he thinks should bring the "flush of shame to the cheek of every Republican." That is the spirit on which the boss grows fat. Until the opposition to him is based on some higher motive than this he can laugh at it, and he will. It is only too evident that the idea of "reform within the party," stale, flat, and unprofitable as it is, is as far as the Grubers of the Republican camp have yet got. Until they pass that limit they will effect nothing. "Within the party" the boss can take care of them easily.

HELPING A GOOD WORK.

A study of the annual report of the Children's Aid Society brings to light a condition of things among the poorest and most destitute of the recent immigrants from Italy, Austria, and Russia which is worse than anything described in the stories of the London slums. The sweating system, irregular and low wages, physical weakness, race degeneracy, and the dreadful crowding together of people of both sexes and all ages among the most submerged of these people act and re-act upon each other to bring about from year to year a condition which, were it not for agencies such as the Children's Aid Society, would result in shocking degeneracy.

Among these people there have for years been established by the society schools known as "industrial schools," one of them especially for crippled children, to which were attracted during the past year as many as 14,000 children. These schools are in charge of devoted women who are giving their lives to this missionary labor—a labor of love. Here the children are cleaned, freed from vermin, partly reclothed when necessary, and to the half-starved are given noon lunches, for the needs of the body must first be looked to if the mind is to be reached. Morality, honesty, purity, and good manners are inculcated, the only knowledge that is given these children that there are such things as GOD and conscience and right and wrong. These schools are but in part supported from public appropriations, and we urge upon the benevolent in these Christmas times to remember the needs of this effort—the expenses for clothing and shoes and meals, and the maintenance of such a work. Most important also are the needs of the children after leaving these schools and when they are at work. The years between the ages of twelve and sixteen are most impressionable, and the Children's Aid Society urges upon the benevolent the importance of evening schools, recreation classes, and boys and girls' clubs for these young people. The society has the buildings, but has not the means to meet the expenses; $500 would pay the cost of an evening school for a whole Winter's season, and the Trustees of the society appeal urgently for several funds of this description.

Turning from these schools to the boys and girls' lodging houses carried on by the Children's Aid Society, the farm school at Kensico, where homeless boys from the city streets are trained for employment and homes in the country, it is most encouraging to the student of sociology to note how certainly the change of environment seems to act on the character of the child. The lodging houses gather in the homeless children, and after being trained at the farm, they are in large numbers sent to family homes in the State of New York, in adjoining States and to the West. One hundred dollars will place five homeless children in country homes. No work of benevolence is so satisfactory as this. These children, fated to grow into vagrancy if allowed to remain in the city, transplanted to the country become as good citizens as the average of the people born in the communities in which they are placed. The Children's Aid Society has been doing this work of transplanting for forty-six years, during which time many thousands have been removed from the city to the country, and under the supervision of the agents of the society have grown to manhood and womanhood. The report of the society speaks with pride of the fact that two of their boys have become Governors of States, several have become District Attorneys, Sheriffs, and members of Legislatures in the West; one a member of Congress; two are professors in colleges, a dozen or more are clergymen; two are railroad managers, and most of them, even if they have not achieved eminence, are respectable and useful citizens in our Western States.

Of all our benevolent organizations, none is doing more for manhood and citizenship. Mr. A. B. HEPBURN of the Chase National Bank is the Treasurer of the society, and donations may be sent to him or to Mr. C. LORING BRACE, Secretary, 105 East Twenty-second Street.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

——People who make, or try to make, a living by pleasing other people vastly increase the difficulty of their task if they present their claim for approbation while the objects of their efforts are in a state of justifiable irritation against them. This is a truth which the managers of theatres have especial reason to ponder, and doubtless they do give it a good deal of attention. They should give it a little more, however, for the almost inevitable result will be a realizing sense of the unwisdom, from several points of view, of advertising that their performances will begin at a certain hour and then breaking faith with the public by a delay of from fifteen minutes to half an hour. Several New York managers are habitual offenders in this way, and the result is a lot of bad temper and a consequent diminution of the applause to obtain which so much trouble is taken and so much money spent. The practice originated, presumably, in a commendable desire to get everybody into the theatre before the curtain rises, and the idea was that even those whose joy it is to annoy their fellows by a late arrival would thus be lured to their places before their entrance could be a nuisance. Something may have been accomplished in this direction at first, but the folks who prompted the adoption of the ruse are not of a sort to be long deceived, and now it serves only to try the patience of people simple enough to trust the printed announcements and courteous enough to try to be on time. First scenes are as frequently disturbed as ever, and in addition the better-mannered class of patrons find their ills increased in divers ways. Not only do they dine with needless rapidity, but they endure a tiresome period of waiting and are obliged to stand up and make room for the passage of everybody with seats in the same row. The real and advertised times for beginning plays should be the same.

——Unscientific persons, when they look through the pages of a technical journal, are not at all surprised or humiliated if they come across passages which they find it difficult or impossible to understand. That is to be expected, and the layman doesn't worry about his more or less excusable ignorance of matters and words that do not directly concern him. Perhaps he should be equally calm when he discovers that the religious press sometimes uses language as mystifying as that of the scientific professions. Sometimes, however, the abstruseness of these papers takes a form that renders equanimity out of the question, and that is when the words are all perfectly comprehensible, and yet are so combined as to reveal nothing except the existence of an alluring secret. Out in Chicago, for instance, there is published a Presbyterian organ, The Interior, and most of it is easy as well as interesting reading, but every once in a while it contains something like the following, taken from the last number: "After canvassing the earth, the Fifth Avenue, the late Dr. HALL'S church, has called Dr. PURVES of Princeton, and he has accepted. The first thing New York does after becoming interested in religion is to send for a theological professor and go into the study of theology—right out of the Sunday school into the seminary! Dr. PURVES is the broadest man in Princeton. There goes that average again!" Now, what in the world does that mean? Not a word in it would send anybody, however little his theological knowledge, to the dictionary, and every one of the sentences runs along smoothly enough, yet it leaves one in resentful doubt as to whether the writer is humorous, malicious, or merely didactic. Really, The Interior should confine its circulation to the elect, or else supply a key to its paragraphs.

——No fault can be found with the action of the Government board which looks after the spelling of geographical names for its decision that the proper way to write the designation of the most easily acquired of our new possessions is "Puerto Rico." There never was any real doubt on that point, and only the willfully inaccurate continue to write and say "Porto Rico." But it is one thing to decide what a name is, and quite another to decide what it ought to be. An island as big and beautiful as that which ranks third in the Caribbean galaxy deserves a title more significant than the one applied to it by ancient sailormen who were so glad to get into a safe harbor where the trade prospects seemed good that they could not cast a comprehensive eye over the vast expanse of wooded mountains and fertile valleys and plains. We have more leisure and ought to have more imagination. The inhabitants of Puerto Rico have a hankering after the aboriginal name, which was something like Borinquem, and certainly that is better than the one now in use. It isn't especially pretty, however, and is rather hard to speak. The problem may well tempt American ingenuity—of course, "American" includes the islanders—and the Governmental arbiters should be prepared to receive suggestions. But, alas! what is to be expected of a people so lost to the etymological proprieties as to accept "automobile" without a protest?

——An illustration of the gentle wit which has made Mr. HENRY LABOUCHERE so popular among his political opponents in particular and the British people in general is provided by some remarks of his on the subject of official remuneration. "On the breaking out of the war," he writes in Truth, "all salaries paid by the Transvaal Government were at once reduced, that of the President being lowered from £7,000 to £1,000. Were this system adopted here on the same scale, and applied alone to persons receiving above £1,000 per annum, either by grant or by salary, not only would the taxpayer be largely relieved, but in a land where Mammon reigns supreme the recipients of these reduced emoluments from the State would become the most ardent votaries of peace." The dig is so neat in its malevolent humor that it is hardly worth while to ask whether the dear Boers have been thus self-sacrificing or not, but there can be no harm in suggesting that the officials whom Mr. LABOUCHERE, being at a great distance from them, admires so much have earned a brilliant reputation as tax grabbers and wholesale exploiters of their country.

WASHINGTON'S ADVICE TO-DAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The hundredth anniversary of the death of George Washington has just been observed, and the recurrence of the anniversary of his birth is but a few weeks ahead of us. At this time, when lack of sanity is the prevailing habit of mind and Reverend Savages are calling on Americans to unite with Englishmen in a war against the world, there is no better political reading and no higher political wisdom than are to be found in Washington's immortal "Farewell Address." He intended it as a political heritage to his countrymen, and so it is, and so it will remain when the madness of this hour of imperialism is forgotten. The man who put away a crown had the right to advise his countrymen on the subject of foreign aggression, and there is no saner advice to be found anywhere on the subject of foreign alliances and foreign extension of our power than are to be found in the "Farewell Address," written with calm deliberation when the author was at the height of his fame and serene wisdom, and was glancing down the "corridors of Time" in anxious desire to warn future pilots of our ship of state of the dangers that would beset the Republic.

Let those pilots consult the chart that was made for their guidance. The American people are not mad, and the mad rulers of the hour will do well to remember that there is a future to be answered.

G. H. BENEDICT.

Brooklyn, Dec. 19, 1899.

SIXTH AVENUE TRAIN SERVICE.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to voice some of the many complaints made every day about the wretched train service on the Sixth Avenue elevated during rush hours. This morning I reached the station at Sixth Avenue and Thirty-third Street just as a train was pulling out. The same train was just stopping at Twenty-eighth Street only five blocks away when a South Ferry train passed Thirty-third Street without stopping. The next was a Fifty-eighth to Rector Street, which stopped at Thirty-third Street.

The following was a Harlem train to Rector Street, which did not stop.

Ten minutes after I reached the platform I boarded a train for South Ferry.

Thirty-third Street is probably the busiest station on the Sixth Avenue, while Twenty-eighth Street might be termed a "way station," yet more trains stop there than at Thirty-third Street.

As a rule, one train in three is a South Ferry, but when they pass your station it becomes one in four, and sometimes one in five. Clearly that is wrong. Yet it happens to me about three times a week.

I also noticed to-day that the company is violating the Sanitary Code by burning soft coal in some of its locomotives. F. W. H.

New York, Dec. 19, 1899.

Not as Our Ancestors Fought.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Why is it asserted so constantly that the Boers are fighting for the same principles as the soldiers of the American Revolution? The Boers are fighting for taxation without representation, for the arbitrary rule of an oligarchy, and for the extension of that rule over the territory of others.

I have always understood that the Englishmen resident in America in 1776 fought against these things, as did their ancestors in 1215, 1642, and many other seasons.

AN ENGLISHMAN.

New York, Dec. 20, 1899.

A Kind but Excited Writer.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

If that miserable royalist sheet, THE NEW YORK TIMES, keeps on to plead for England, It will be swept off the earth as surely as English arrogance will be in due time.

F. LENGGENHAGEN.

Glen Brook, Dec. 20, 1899.

NUGGETS.

A Nursery Pugilist.

"Your little girl looks healthy."

"Healthy? Her doll has had eight heads since last Christmas."—Chicago Record.

After Effects.

Hix—Are you still troubled with rheumatism?

Dix—No; but I'm troubled with the doctor and his bill.—Chicago News.

Double Action.

Sillicus—Money will do anything for a man.

Cynicus—Perhaps that's the reason man reciprocates, and would do anything for money.—Philadelphia Record.

All His Money Gaughn.

There was a young man named Vaughn,
Who arose one day with the daughn,
To find himself broke,
Which was no joke,
For his overcoat he had to paughn.
—Chicago News.

Disillusioned.

Tommy—Paw, this paper says a professional punster is one who makes a business of "playing on words." What does that mean?

Mr. Tucker—It means what it says, my son, but it is incorrect. A professional punster is one who works on words.—Chicago Tribune.

SECRETS.

Beatrice Clayton in Philadelphia Ledger.

There's a pinch in the air, and a trace of frost
On the window pane,
And the leafless boughs and the weather-vane
Are swirled and tossed
By the wind that sweeps from the ice-bound Pole.
But where the woodbine clings, thus late,
To the trellised arbor, near the gate,
The wind sighs low, breathes soft and slow,
Now murmuring "Sh-h!" now long-drawn "Oh-h!"
And the woodbine tosses its tendrils out,
And nods surprise as it sways about,
Just as if they were whispering secrets!

There's a rich, warm light where the lamp soft glows
On the group indoors,
Where mother over her reading pores,
Or busily sews,
While father nods in his big armchair.
But the children steal into corners dark,
Heads together, and then a spark
Of quick intelligence father flings
To mother, whose glance speaks mysterious things.
Tiptoe footfalls upon the stair,
Doors made fast with jealous care,
All seem to be whispering secrets!

Oh, what a scurry and bustle and noise,
And turmoil of joy!
Shrieks from the girls o'er each longed-for toy,
Shouts from the boys!,
For the secrets, long whispered, have all been told;
And father's fine slippers—such a surprise!
He can't quite see for the mist in his eyes;
And her splendid workbox and grand new shawl
Mother praises and laughs, but the tears will fall!
And there's something half tremulous all the while
In each bright face and in each glad smile,
And it's Christmas! Hurrah for Christmas!

NEW SITE FOR ACADEMY

Mayor Intimates the City Might Grant a Park Plot.

OBJECTION OF SOME ARTISTS

Amsterdam Avenue Preferred to Far Up-Town Point—Building Fund Appeal Unsuccessful.

The question of a home for the National Academy of Design is as undecided as ever. Indeed, the Academy at present is somewhat in the position of the man who has sold his house in order to build a better one and ends up by going to live in a hotel. The next exhibition of the Academy is to be held in the building of its rival, the Society of American Artists, in West Fifty-seventh Street. "This will be," said a member of the older association last evening, "like the lion lying down with the lamb."

The reason that no plans have yet been made for a building on the site at Amsterdam Avenue and One Hundred and Tenth Street, which was bought by the academy at a cost of about $250,000, is that a majority of the members are highly ambitious in regard to the class of building which they wish to see erected. At first it was regarded as possible that a suitable structure might be provided with the $200,000 which remained in the coffers of the academy after the new site was purchased, the sum which was paid by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company for the old site, at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-third Street, being about $450,000. But, as general plans for the new building began to be talked about, the counsels of those who wished to see a monumental structure erected prevailed, and it was decided to make an appeal to the wealthy citizens of New York for aid in paying for such a building.

These efforts have not up to now been particularly successful. Collis P. Huntington gave $25,000, the late Cornelius Vanderbilt $10,000, and ex-Gov. Morton, Jacob H. Schiff, William E. Dodge, and William V. Lawrence $5,000 each. Some other smaller amounts were also received, but the total amount realized by the appeal fell very far short of the $600,000 which was considered necessary in addition to the $200,000 already in the possession of the Academy.

The fact has now been admitted by the members of the Academy that some time ago a number of them visited Mayor Van Wyck in order to see if help could not be obtained from the city to build the proposed structure. The call was only an informal one, but the Mayor threw out a hint which has had the result of still further complicating matters. He said that by the provisions of the charter it was impossible for the city to make a grant of money to the Academy, but that it would be legal and possible to give the institution a site in one of the new parks for its building.

No further action has been taken since the call on the Mayor was made, but it is understood that a considerable difference of opinion exists as to the desirability of accepting such an offer. Some of the academicians think that, if the Mayor is inclined to make a definite offer of a site, it should be accepted with gratitude, the land at One Hundred and Tenth Street and Amsterdam Avenue sold, and work begun at once on a building. Other members, on the other hand, say that a site given by the city would necessarily be far up town, that the position on Morningside Heights is an ideal one, and that the academy can afford to wait.

A two-story temporary structure has been erected on part of the land belonging to the Academy, for the purposes of the Art School. The school was opened a few weeks ago, and so far has proved highly successful. This method of instruction has been somewhat altered, and a prospective student is now obliged to execute a drawing in the presence of the examiners before being accepted. In other ways, the model of the Beaux Arts School in Paris has been followed, and advanced instruction in some new subjects—such as etching—is now given.

FRANCE'S POLICY SUSTAINED.

Deputies Vote an Appropriation Despite Combined Opposition.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The discussion of the Government's request for a two months' provisional appropriation in the Chamber of Deputies this afternoon gave its opponents the opportunity for an attack, which they did not neglect. M. Millevoye, ex-Boulangist; M. Mery, and other complained of the Government's policy in the conspiracy trial, declaring that the delay in voting the budget was due to the Senate's time being occupied by the High Court sessions.

The Premier, M. Waldeck-Rousseau, retorted that the Government had convoked the High Court because it thought the time had come to put an end to the insolent challenges of the Nationalists. M. Lasies, Anti-Semite, who frequently interrupted the speaker, here cried:

"No, it was not on account of Nationalist insolence that you convoked the High Court, but in order to avenge Dreyfus, whose acquittal you were unable to secure."

M. Lasies was called to order and the Chamber approved the Government's attitude by voting the appropriation, 468 to 51.

CARNEGIE'S CHRISTMAS GIFT.

Presents £20,000 to Dunfermline for Swimming Baths.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Andrew Carnegie has given £20,000 to provide swimming baths and a gymnasium for Dunfermline. In a letter he says:

"This will reach you in time to be a Christmas gift to the town from its loyal son."

PRESS DENOUNCES HIGH COURT.

Nationalist Organs Condemn the Senate for Punishing Deroulede.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The Nationalist organs continue to denounce the action of the Senate, sitting as the High Court in the conspiracy trials, in sentencing M. Paul Déroulède to two years' imprisonment. They head their articles "Vive Déroulède" and loudly praise his gallant conduct.

As a matter of fact, in his final appearance before the tribunal he eclipsed all previous displays of violence and vituperation. He had never been decorous from the outset of the trial; but his closing exhibition was unprecedented. He broke loose in an abominable tirade, heaping abuse upon the Court, the Government, and the President of the Republic, and only ceased a stream of insult when he sank exhausted into his seat, amid an indescribable pandemonium, ended by his forcible removal. It is this sort of thing that the Nationalists call "gallant."

A GERMAN NOBLE'S OFFENSE.

It Is Said Prince Arenberg Added Torture to Murder.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Official reports received by the Government regarding the crime of Prince Arenberg, who was recently court-martialed in German Southwest Africa for killing a subordinate without provocation, and who is being brought here for sentence, show that the offense was much worse than the first reports indicated.

It is said Prince Arenberg, who is a nephew of the Reichstag Centrist leader of the same name, not only murdered, but fiendishly tortured his victim while dying. There were thirty-three eyewitnesses of the atrocity. The murdered man was a half-breed, named Willie Neen, the son of an Englishman and a freed woman.

The Berlin press expresses considerable curiosity as to what punishment will be meted out to the offender.

Steamer Werkendam in a Collision.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Holland-American Line steamer Werkendam, Capt. Bruinsma, which sailed from Amsterdam yesterday for New York, was in collision off Maasluis, in the fog, with the British steamer Silvio and had five plates on the port side smashed. No damage has been reported to the Silvio.

Expulsion of Czechs Continues.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—The small Thuringian Governments are systematically expelling Czechs from their territories. There have been forty expulsions during the present month, and the matter will form the subject of discussion in the Austrian Parliament.

A LONDON REFORMER DEAD.

Benjamin Francis Conn Costelloe Strove for Good Government—He Married Miss Smith of Philadelphia.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Benjamin Francis Conn Costelloe, M. A., the Chairman of the Local Government Committee of the London County Council, is dead.

Benjamin Francis Conn Costelloe was virtually the pioneer of improved government for London. He devoted his life to this purpose, and lived to see many of the measures that, in the face of almost universal opposition, he had pleaded for adopted. His record at Balliol College, Oxford, was an extraordinary one. He was first in Moderates and Greats, and the Jenkyn's Exhibitioner, and ended by taking double honors both in philosophy and classics.

Mr. Costelloe was a comparatively young man. He was born in Ireland in April, 1855, being a son of the Board of Trade Surveyor at Glasgow. His mother was the daughter of a Kilkenny land owner. He began his education at the Glasgow Academy, and later became a student at Glasgow University. After winning the Eglinton Fellowship at Glasgow he went to Oxford.

The life work of Mr. Costelloe was begun when he became one of the University settlers in the East End, taking a leading part in the work of Toynbee Hall, and devoting unremitting labor to the task of providing the dwellers in the squalid tenements with some knowledge of better things. A few years later he helped to found the National Vigilance Association. This organization has probably been subjected to more bitter criticism than any other similar body in the world. Its efforts to secure the closing of the Empire Music Hall and other resorts in London were opposed in every direction, but it went on with its work, and has succeeded in effecting many important reforms.

In 1885 Mr. Costelloe married Miss Mary Whitall Smith, daughter of Robert Pearsall Smith of Philadelphia. He is survived by her. He was elected a member of the first London County Council, and had been a member of that body until his death. During the last few months he had been Chairman of the most important committee of the Council, that of Local Government. The year of his marriage he was selected to contest East Edinburgh as the Liberal candidate, against the Right Hon. George J. Goschen. There was no chance for Mr. Costelloe to win, but he made a plucky fight, and succeeded in decreasing the Conservative majority. Later on he was the Liberal candidate for East St. Pancras, being again unsuccessful. He was for several years a member of the Executive Committee of the London Liberal and Radical Union.

Until a short time ago Mr. Costelloe had been one of the principal editorial writers of The Daily Chronicle. He wrote a number of books, the best known of them being "Catholica," a collection of essays on Catholic subjects.

FRANCO-AMERICAN RECIPROCITY

Opposition to the Treaty May Come from French Farmers.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—The publication of the Franco-American reciprocity treaty has caused but little press comment. The Government, however, is deeply interested in its ratification, which explains the fact of the very vigorous preamble that accompanied the bill. Opposition will come from the agricultural section, unless convinced that the interests of the farmers are securely protected against the encroachments of the Americans. M. Cambon is here to assist the Government with his special knowledge of the case and of American feeling.

While it is expected that the Opposition will take advantage of certain omissions in order to make political capital, the ultimate adoption of the treaty is believed to be assured. It is regarded here as a distinct diplomatic achievement, and France may compel Germany and other countries to accept terms not so favorable.

CHRISTMAS IN PARIS.

Streets Are Decorated and Everything Points to a Joyous Yuletide.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Paris is dressed for the holidays, and an air of merriment and good will pervades all. Numbers of wooden booths have sprung up along the boulevards and are filled with the bright colors of Christmas toys and gifts, which have brought many workingmen with their families from the outlying quarters into the centre of Paris.

The streets everywhere look festive. Strikingly conceived posters on the walls announce fêtes at various places of amusement for Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. Most of the leading restaurants will be open all night long on Christmas and New Year's, and everything points to a joyous Yuletide.

In the evenings crowds of the poorer classes gather around itinerant musicians in the streets off the Boulevards and join in singing new popular songs. These airs are mostly catchy, but very few are intended for drawing room presentation.

The weather, however, which, at the beginning of the week, promised to be seasonable, has since changed from frost to damp and mist; and skating on the lakes in the Bois de Boulogne, much enjoyed as fashionable sport, is now a thing of the past. Even the Seine was last Sunday incased in ice, which Parisians regretfully watch floating away.

AUSTRIA'S NEW MINISTRY.

Dr. von Wittek Is Appointed President of the Council.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—Following the resignation of the Austrian Cabinet headed by Count Manfred Clary, in consequence of the blockade of Parliamentary business resulting from persistent Czech obstruction, Emperor Francis Joseph has appointed Dr. H. von Wittek, who was Minister of Railways under Count Clary, to be President of the Council. The portfolio of National Defense is granted to Count Welsersheimb, who was charged with the same duties in the Clary Cabinet, and that of Commerce to Dr. F. Stibral, who thus continues at his former post.

Dr. von Chlendowski is designated a Minister without a portfolio. The other departments are left in the hands of the various department chiefs.

The Reichsrath adjourned to-day.

Wagnerian Singer Fatally Hurt.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Herr Fritz Plank, the famous Baireuth Wagnerian singer, fell thirty feet in the Royal Theatre at Carlsruhe, sustaining fatal injuries.

CARNEGIE MILLS RAISE WAGES.

Notices Posted at Various Works of an Advance of Over 7 Per Cent.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Dec. 22.—The Carnegie Steel Company, Limited, posted today, at its various works in this vicinity—the Duquesne Steel Works and blast furnaces, the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, furnaces, and foundries; the Carrie furnaces, the Homestead Steel Works, the Lucy furnaces, the Keystone Bridge Works, the Upper Union Mills, and the Lower Union Mills—notices reading substantially as follows:

"Taking effect on Jan. 1, 1900, common labor at these works will be increased to $1.50 per day, and all other day, turn, and tonnage labor (with certain exceptions) will be increased in proportion."

The exceptions are the tonnage men working under sliding scales, where the rates of wages increase and decrease in proportion to the price of the products.

This adjustment is 7.14 per cent. advance on the wages now being paid; making a total of 25 per cent. of increase made by the company, voluntarily, since the last general scale.

Congressman Boutelle Goes Home.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—The condition of Congressman Charles A. Boutelle, who has been ill at his hotel in this city for the past two or three days, was so much improved this afternoon, that in the opinion of the attending physician he could safely undertake the journey to his home. He accordingly left this evening for Bangor, Me., accompanied by his daughter and his brother, E. P. Boutelle, of Bangor.

Carnegie Library for Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb. Dec. 22.—The State Journal to-morrow will say that Andrew Carnegie has made the City of Lincoln a conditional gift of $75,000 for a public library building. The conditions are not stated, but are supposed to be the usual ones of a suitable site, free from incumbrance, and the maintenance of the library. The Lincoln public library was burned last September.

PNEUMONIA KILLS A PEER

Duke of Westminster Dies of the Disease in London.

WAS ENGLAND'S RICHEST MAN

His Rent Roll Amounted to $2,000,000 Per Year—Sold Cliveden, His Finest Estate, to W. W. Astor.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—The Duke of Westminster died to-day of pneumonia, from which he had been suffering for some days past. This morning the disease took a serious turn and his family was summoned to his residence.

The Duke of Westminster was in some respects the most important territorial magnate in Great Britain. It has been frequently confidently asserted that he was the richest man in the world. There have been no means of ascertaining the truth or falsity of such statements. The Duke and his agents maintained the strictest reserve as to the financial value of his real property in London. But it can be stated without hesitation that, should the estate be undivided and conserved, his heir will in a few years be one of the two or three richest men in existence. For this he will have to thank the policy of the immediate ancestors of the late Duke, who never sold land outright, but let it on long leases, usually of ninety-nine years. These leases are now beginning to expire, and the consequence is that property which was worth comparatively little a century ago is now in the heart of London, and is the most valuable real estate in the world.

Although accurate figures have not been obtainable, it has been estimated that the Duke received as rental from his property in London, nearly all of which is in the West End, about $2,000,000 a year. It is also said that if the new Duke lives to the same age as his predecessor all the leases in Mayfair and Belgravia will have fallen in, and that he will draw an income on property worth $500,000,000.

In spite of his enormous wealth, the Duke of Westminster astonished everybody by selling Cliveden, one of the finest estates in England, to William Waldorf Astor a few years ago. Cliveden, about twenty miles up the Thames from London, where the river is most picturesque, was regarded as one of the chief glories of the house of Grosvenor. Why the Duke chose to sell it, when he was careful, not to say penurious, of his money, and when by no possible combination of circumstances could he have been in want of cash, is one of those mysteries of which the history of the British aristocracy furnishes many examples.

This, according to Burke, was the full style and title of the late Duke: The Most Noble the Marquis Hugh Lupus Grosvenor, Knight of the Garter, Privy Councilor, Duke and Marquess of Westminster, Earl Grosvenor, Viscount Belgrave, Baron Grosvenor of Eaton, in the County Palatine of Chester, and a Baronet; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of the County of Chester; Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum of London.

The late Duke was born at Eaton, Oct. 13, 1825. He was the second son of the second Marquis of Westminster, his mother being a daughter of the First Duke of Sutherland. His elder brother, Gilbert, died at the age of one year, and the late Duke was the heir to the marquisate from his birth. He was educated at Eton and at Balliol College, Oxford. In 1847 the then Viscount Belgrave was elected as a Whig for the Borough of Chester, being one of the youngest members ever elected to the House of Commons. He retained his seat until 1868, remaining a consistent supporter of the policies of the Liberals and their successors, the Liberals. On Oct. 31, 1869, the Marquis of Westminster died, and Viscount Belgrave succeeded to the title and to the immense estates.

Mr. Gladstone rewarded the services of the new Marquis to the Liberal Party by raising his title to a Dukedom in 1874, and the Duke was one of the leaders of the Liberals in the House of Lords until the first introduction of Mr. Gladstone's Home Rule bill. He was one of those who found themselves unable to support this measure, and this decision drove him into the Liberal-Unionist camp. His allegiance to his leader was now, however, shaken in other directions, and in Mr. Gladstone's closing years of power the Duke was his chief supporter in the ex-Premier's crusade against the Turkish atrocities in Armenia. He was active as Chairman of the Armenian Committee, a post which he retained until his death, and at Chester, in August, 1895, he supported Mr. Gladstone on the platform when the latter delivered his last great speech in the cause of the oppressed Christians in the East.

The Duke of Westminster filled the office of Master of the Horse from 1880 to 1886. He was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Cheshire in 1883, and of the County of London in 1888. He was also High Steward of Westminster, and aide de camp to the Queen, and honorary Colonel of the Thirteenth Middlesex Rifle Volunteers.

In 1852 he married Lady Constance Gertrude Leveson-Gower, youngest daughter of the second Duke of Sutherland. Eleven children were born of the marriage. The eldest, Victor Alexander, Earl Grosvenor, for whom Queen Victoria stood sponsor, died in 1884. He left three children, of whom the eldest, Viscount Belgrave, becomes the second Duke of Westminster. The Duchess died in 1880, and two years later the Duke married the Hon. Katherine Caroline Cavendish, daughter of the second Lord Chesham, who survives him, and by whom he had three children.

The youngest daughter of the Duke by his first wife, the Lady Margaret Evelyn Grosvenor, was married in December, 1894, to Prince Adolphus Charles Alexander of Teck, grandson of Queen Victoria. He is a Captain in the First Life Guards, and is on his way to take part in the campaign in South Africa. Some time ago a rupture occurred between Prince Adolphus and his wife, owing, so it was said at the time, to the Prince's dissipated habits. The Duchess of York patched up the quarrel, but the young couple are said to live on anything but amicable terms. The Duke gave $5,000,000 to his daughter as dowry.

Perhaps the money that he spent in order that he might be allied by his daughter's marriage to the royal family was the only extravagance of which he was ever guilty, except in the racing stable which he kept up for many years. The most famous horse he ever owned was Ormonde, but he was even tempted to sell that famous racer when a good price was offered.

RELATIONS OF THE CALHOUNS.

One Brother Denies a Report of a Suit and Promises a Statement.

The Baltimore Sun, in its issue of yesterday, published a dispatch from Washington stating that a suit, involving a large sum of money, was filed in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, Thursday, by Patrick Calhoun of Cleveland, Ohio, against his brother, John C. Calhoun of this city. The papers, it said, were filed with the Clerk of the court by Gen. M. C. Butler, formerly United States Senator from South Carolina, who has acted as referee between the two litigants, the grandsons of John C. Calhoun of South Carolina.

"From a copy of an agreement entered into between Patrick and John C. Calhoun in 1897, which is part of the papers placed on file," the statement says, "it seems that the two men had been engaged in a large number of financial operations together, and they were unable to agree as to just how their accounts stood, one with the other. So they decided to have Gen. Butler, their mutual friend, act as referee between them.

"And it was further agreed that the referee's decision was to have the full effect of a finding of a court as between them and that the judgment of the Supreme Court of the District in accordance with this finding should be final."

The dispatch further stated that the suit "sets forth the referee's judgment, which is that John C. Calhoun is indebted to Patrick Calhoun in the sum of $197,035.83, with interest on part of this sum."

John C. Calhoun, when shown a copy of this dispatch last night, declared that there was no truth in it. "I do not wish to make any statement at all to-night," he said. "Patrick Calhoun owes me some money, which must be paid in a few days. Since this dispatch has been printed, I shall have to make a statement within a few days, but until then I have nothing to say."

Messengers Not to Sell Tickets.

The Commercial Cable Company has issued a circular, signed by George G. Ward, Vice President and General Manager, warning its customers and all persons that messengers and other employes of the company are forbidden to approach customers for the purpose of selling tickets, obtaining subscriptions, or soliciting contributions for any purpose.

DRAGGED BY A TROLLEY CAR.

W. L. Wixson and E. F. Johnson Knocked Down and Badly Hurt.

William L. Wixson, forty-three years old, of 200 West Ninety-ninth Street, and his wife's grandfather, Edward F. Johnson, eighty-eight years old, of 115 West Ninety-sixth Street, were knocked down and dragged several feet by south-bound Amsterdam Avenue electric car No. 1,582, at Amsterdam Avenue and Ninety-ninth Street, last night.

Mr. Wixson was internally hurt, had a fracture of the pelvis, and a scalp wound that required six stitches. Mr. Johnson's scalp was also cut open and he was much bruised. Both were taken to Mr. Wixson's home. William McCauley, motorman of the car, was not arrested.

CHILD GIFTS TO THE POOR.

Fifth Avenue Church's Notable Festival—Dr. Purves Not Present.

The children of the Sunday school of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church enjoyed their regular Christmas festival in the Sunday school room of the church last evening. The festival was notable in that the children did not gather in the expectation of receiving presents, but to act as agents of Santa Claus in providing gifts for those who but for them would have but a small share of Christmas cheer. Every child brought a big red bag filled with groceries, clothing, or fruit, while many contributed toys. In addition to gifts of this kind there were many donations of money for the purchase of coal, potatoes, and other provisions for the poor of the parish and the chapels attached to the church.

It was expected by many who were present that Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton, who has received a unanimous call to become pastor of the church, might attend the services, in response to an invitation sent to him, as he visited the city yesterday to conduct the funeral of Malcolm Graham at the Brick Presbyterian Church. Superintendent H. Edwards Rowland said, however, that Dr. Purves had returned directly to Princeton after the funeral services, on account of his wife's illness. It was said by Mr. Rowland and other members of the church who were present last evening that no word had been received from Dr. Purves relative to his intentions in answering the call to the pastorate.

ADAMS & CO.'S NEW HOME.

Foundations for the Six-Story Structure Begun—Details of Plans.

Work has been begun on the foundations for the new building which is to be erected by Adams & Co., in Sixth Avenue, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second Streets, and which will supplant the structure now occupied by that firm. The building will cover an area of 200 feet square and will be six stories in height. The entire floor space will amount approximately to seven acres.

The new store will be in the Renaissance style of architecture, light colored materials being used in its construction, and it will be fireproof throughout. Three handsome entrances in Sixth Avenue will give access to the store, each flanked by pilasters of polished granite, with artistic bronze scroll work. In the centre of the store and extending to the fifth floor there will be a handsome and well lighted rotunda, surrounded by ornamental columns and arches. Six electric elevators will give rapid and convenient access to the upper floors.

Broad and handsome marble stairways will rise from the main floor, one from the rotunda and one from each street entrance. The large central stairway will lead directly to a richly decorated parlor for the convenience of women patrons, and to the manicuring establishment on the second floor. On this floor will also be situated the various departments devoted to the sale of women's and children's garments and millinery. A commodious restaurant will be found on the fifth floor, and on the roof will be a finely equipped photograph gallery. The receiving and shipping departments will be in the basement, as will also be the engine rooms, the electric lighting and heating plants, and the apparatus for ventilation.

The pneumatic tube system to be used for carrying cash embodies the most improved devices, practically doing away with all delay in making change. There will be no interruption to business or to the comfort of patrons while these changes are being made, as the work of building is to be done in sections, so as to obviate all difficulties which might otherwise naturally arise. When completed, the building will be a noteworthy addition to the architecture of Sixth Avenue.

SHOOTING DOGS IN THE PARK.

Mr. Clausen Justifies His Action—Denies Supt. Hankinson's Charge.

Park Commissioner Clausen yesterday expressed himself in terms of resentment at an imputation in a published statement of Superintendent Charles H. Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals to the effect that the Park Department was willfully violating the law by shooting stray dogs infesting the Park, in defiance of the warning of the society.

Mr. Clausen stated in justification of the Park Department's action that the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals had paid absolutely no attention to his communications requesting them to take the matter into their own hands, and that after waiting a reasonable length of time for the society to take steps toward the abatement of the nuisance, he had undertaken to rid the Park of the ever-increasing number of stray dogs in the speediest manner possible.

When seen yesterday Mr. Clausen said: "This nuisance has grown to such proportions that radical means must be adopted to suppress it. A man has the right to protect his property, and, as I exercise control over the Central Park, I have the right to protect the property therein. Some of this property is being destroyed and visitors to the Park are being annoyed every day, as I know from what I have seen and the complaints I have received. We intend protecting the Park property from destruction and the visitors from annoyance as far as possible.

"The Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals has never asked for a permit for its dog wagon to enter the Park. We will gladly give them such permission and assist them in ridding the Park of stray dogs. No dogs which could be caught have been shot, but the animals now infesting the Park are wild and shy to such an extent that capture is well nigh impossible."

Regarding Superintendent Hankinson's statement that there was a pound for animals in the Park, Assistant Secretary C. H. Smith stated yesterday that this pound was abolished some time ago at the request of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

SOL SMITH RUSSELL TO REST.

Will Cancel Engagements and Retire for a Year or More, It Is Said.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—The Record says that Sol Smith Russell will retire from the stage for a year or more at the conclusion of his interrupted engagement at the Grand Opera House. He has already recovered sufficiently from the attack that compelled him to discontinue his performance Monday evening, and there is no doubt he will be able to resume next Monday afternoon, as previously announced; but he will not tax his weakened constitution beyond what will be necessary to fulfill this contract at the Grand Opera House for the next two weeks. All his engagements thereafter for the entire season will be canceled.

Mr. Fred Berger, his manager, says: "Mr. Russell has been convinced that the state of his health is such that he will risk an early and permanent breakdown unless he takes a complete rest for a long period."

HORACE P. PELL TO BE AN ACTOR.

Gives Up Society to Join Charles Frohman's Forces.

The latest aspirant for professional histrionic honors from the inner circles of society is Horace Porter Pell, a first cousin of Howland Pell, club member and a society leader.

Mr. Pell has been engaged for Charles Frohman's production of "Hearts Are Trumps" that will be put on at the Empire Theatre early in February. He has taken this step despite the opposition of his family. Mr. Pell has just returned from a year's study abroad, during which he appeared as an amateur in Dinar, Southern France. He studied the pianoforte under a celebrated German master. His entrée into the Frohman forces was effected through Miss Elisabeth Marbury, who presented him to Joseph Humphreys, who stages all of Mr. Frohman's plays.

"I have made up my mind to give Mr. Pell a chance to display his ability," said Mr. Humphreys last night, "In our companies he will be afforded an opportunity of displaying the talent that I believe he possesses."

Before his professional début Mr. Pell and his younger brother will appear in the amateur theatrical performances on Jan. 6 at Mrs. Bayard Clark's, 6 East Tenth Street.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC

"Le Nozze di Figaro" Sung at the Metropolitan Opera House.

SMALL AUDIENCE HEARS IT

Performance Moves with Leaden Feet—Conducting of Signor Bevignani Infected the Singers.

That the operatic public does not look with favor on changes of the programme at the Metropolitan Opera House was pretty thoroughly demonstrated last night. "Tannhäuser" was originally announced for the evening, but owing to the troubles of the company in struggling with the weather while "on the road" the drama of Wagner could not be given. The sufferer-in-chief from weather was M. Ernst van Dyck, who will not in all likelihood be heard immediately. He is the chief interpreter of "Tannhäuser," and Mr. Dippel, who would naturally take his place, is to sing Lohengrin to-night. The result was that Mr. Grau was forced to change the opera last evening and give Mozart's "Le Nozze di Figaro," at which an audience representing little more than the subscription list was in attendance.

The change was duly announced in advance, but the public had prepared itself to hear "Tannhäuser" and it could not alter its appetite at short notice. Those who did hear the Mozart opera were not remarkably demonstrative. This, it must be confessed, was not a source of wonder, for the whole performance moved with leaden feet. If the spirit of Mozart's work is to be revealed to an audience, the score must be treated with a light, rapid, staccato touch, and the action must move with buoyancy and celerity. Neither of these requirements was fulfilled last night.

In the first place, it cannot be said that Signor Bevignani, who conducted, is well fitted by temperament or musical habit to the direction of such a work. He lacks the elasticity of method necessary to success, and his phlegmatic beat replaces all the curves of the score with angles. His conducting naturally infected the singers, not all of whom are well suited to music of this kind. M. Edouard de Reszke, for example, who was the Almaviva, has always missed the touch of light comedy demanded by the opera. It is, indeed, hard for a man to sing with such an orotund organ as that of M. de Reszke and produce the illusion of an eighteenth century John Drew. M. de Reszke sings the music with fine voice and admirable enunciation, but his diction is certainly deficient in flexibility.

Mme. Clementine de Vere, who was the Susanna last evening, is even less suited to an opera of this kind. Her voice sounded unusually deficient in sonority, and she has never yet shown any skill in acting which would lead one to expect her Susanna to sparkle with the foam of champagne. She was heard at her best in the letter duet with Mme. Eames. The latter has always been a lovely Countess, and she lived up last night to her record. In each of her gowns she was a beautiful picture, and her voice had an especially delightful warmth. She sang with uncommon freedom and did much to relieve the general monotony of the proceedings.

Mlle. Zelie de Lussan was the Cherubino. She received the unfailing encore for "Voi che sapete," but this must be accepted as a tribute to the artist rather than to its delivery. Mlle. de Lussan has of late developed aspirations toward largeness of tone, and the result is that she frequently misplaces her tones, forces her voice, and indulges in a vicious vibrato. All these things are to be regretted, for she possesses a voice of great natural beauty. Signor Campahari was a very good Figaro. In his impersonation the Italian lightness of touch was not wanting, and he let his voice sport with the music in a manner generally delightful. But he, too, shows a fondness for occasional explosions.

The other members of the cast were Mlle. Bauermeister as Marcellina, Signor Vanni as Basilio, Lemprière Pringle as Dr. Bartolo, and M. Dufriche as the gardener. The chorus sang in a spiritless and depressing style. The orchestra played with precision, but with a heaviness to be expected in the circumstances.

SOCIETY AT THE OPERA.

The House Last Night the Least Brilliant of the Season.

The house last evening was the least brilliant of the season. There were fewer well-known people in the boxes. Mrs. Astor and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, with Harry Lehr, Col. Astor, and Baron Oppenheim occupied the Astor box. Mrs. Astor wore a beautiful gown of very light mauve brocade and a fichu of old lace held in place by many diamond pins. In her hair was one dark purple feather. Mrs. John Jacob Astor was again in black, wearing the same gown as on Wednesday.

Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, in pale blue, had with her Mrs. Perry Tiffany in black and white, and Mrs. Duncan Elliot in primrose yellow, with a large bunch of violets. Mrs. John R. Drexel in white satin, with pearls and diamonds, had as her guest Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, in pale blue silk, covered with large silver disks. Miss Atherton Blight wore a stunning gown of black and white brocade.

Mrs. George Crocker had with her the Misses Rutherford in white.

In the grand tier were Miss Eloise Breese, who had David Bispham as a guest; Mrs. Francis H. Leggett, who had Miss Julia Wells, Miss Harnett Wright, M. de Monvel, the artist, and Count Mercati.

Others in the house were Miss Josephine Johnson and Thomas Cushing, Mr. and Mrs. Harry McVickar, Mrs. H. A. Robbins, Mrs. Watts Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Bryce, Mrs. Kinnicutt, Miss De Forest, Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Juilliard, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Egerton L. Winthrop, Duc de Loubat, and Mr. and Mrs. John J. Wysong.

PLANS OF MME. BARRIOS.

Guatemalan President's Widow May Have a Stage Career.

A report was going the rounds yesterday that Mme. Algeria Barrios, widow of the former President of Guatemala, was to appear on the New York stage in a repertoire of plays, under the management of Arthur Rehan. The productions, it was said, were to comprise plays in which Miss Ada Rehan had made famous.

Richard Dorney, long manager at Daly's Theatre, said last night: "It is a canard. Arthur Rehan and his sister are not on speaking terms. Arthur Rehan, I understand, is in the United States, but just where I do not know. Mme. Barrios may be studying for the stage, but she will not appear under Arthur Rehan's management. That is as certain as I am sitting here. I have seen it stated that Mme. Barrios was to be seen in a production of 'The Great Ruby,' but I do not believe it."

Mme. Barrios was at one time accounted one of the richest women in the western hemisphere, and while much of her estate in Guatemala is in litigation, she is still very wealthy.

"Goldfisch" at the Irving Place.

At the Irving Place Theatre last evening the three-act comedy, "Goldfisch," ("The Railroad of Love,") by Schoenthan and Kadelburg, was produced for the first time. The stage management was good, and pretty settings and gowns added to the favorable impression the comedy produced. In the cast were the Misses Braga, Brandt, Merito, and Messrs. Haenseler, Senius, Strobl, and von Seyffertitz.

Mansfield in "A Parisian Romance."

Richard Mansfield, at the Garden Theatre last night, revived Octave Feuillet's drama, "A Parisian Romance." The large audience present gave many manifestations of being highly amused by Mr. Mansfield's impersonation of Baron Chevrial. The supporting cast gave ample evidence of its competency. For the matinée to-day "Prince Karl" will be given, with the only revival of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" for the evening performance.

To Join Empire Theatre Company.

Miss Margaret Anglin, who came into theatrical prominence through her impersonation of Roxane in Richard Mansfield's production of "Cyrano de Bergerac" last season, and who has been appearing in the leading female rôle in "The Only Way," with Henry Miller, has returned to New York to become a member of the Empire Theatre stock company.

Ordered Out of Weber & Fields's.

A box party at Weber & Fields's house annoyed the performers last night by throwing coins at them. After doing this for some time the occupants of the box were ordered out of the theatre.

WHAT IS DOING IN SOCIETY.

Although to-morrow will in reality be Christmas Eve, the world in general looks upon to-day, since to-morrow will be Sunday, when no purchases can be made, as the eve of the festival. There will be a hurrying and a skurrying all day long and well into the evening on the part of the always large army of belated Christmas shoppers to complete their purchases and put the final touches to the Christmas arrangements. It is not typical Christmas weather, but the older members of the community are quite content to be without the customary snow and ice and sloppy streets.

***

It is to be feared that the continued depression in Wall Street, which, against the hopes of thousands, has lasted up to Christmas Eve, will make the festival a very different one in atmosphere from that of last year, when the stock market was booming and the great majority of New Yorkers were financially happy, at least. There were many long and unhappy faces in the clubs and the fashionable restaurants last evening, and too many New York households will have the saddest Christmas Eve in many years.

***

The day before Christmas is never one in which there are any formal entertainments, and Christmas Eve itself is a family festival evening. As was the case last year, many of the Christmas parties will be given in the country, and there will be a flight to-day to the Upper Hudson, Morristown, Orange, Tuxedo, and Staten and Long Islands. At the large country clubs there will be some large celebrations of an informal character to-morrow evening, but New Year's has come to be more of an event than Christmas at Ardsley, Tuxedo, Meadow Brook, Westchester, and Cedarhurst.

***

The incoming trains at the Grand Central Station on Thursday and again yesterday were filled with boys and girls and young men and maidens coming from the large New England colleges and schools for their Christmas holidays. Parents, relatives, and guardians awaited their children and the young people, and the arriving station had all the atmosphere of a fashionable reception until the trains arrived and were emptied of their happy, laughing freight, when the air was filled with college and school cheers and affectionate greetings. The St. Paul's boys came home on Thursday night, and those from the Groton and Exeter schools yesterday. The Harvard students who live in New York or near here will arrive to-day. There will be a series of theatre parties, dances, and even dinners for the next fortnight for these schoolchildren and college men, and New York society will give itself up largely to the entertainment of the youngsters from now on until New Year's.

***

Although Christmas at sea is never a very cheerful festival and has no sentimental setting, there are a few New Yorkers and others who are booked to sail today. Among those booked on the Etruria are Lord Cassilis, Ernest Hopkinson, the Rev. Dr. Robert Hope and Mrs. Hope, Comte de Kergolay, and Miss Eugenia Robbins of Baltimore. The Patricia, which sails to-day for Hamburg via Plymouth, has booked among others Mrs. Mary F. Hamilton and the Misses Hamilton, Capt. Charles E. Lindquist, Mrs. Herbert W. Stebbins, and Miss Whittier. The Columbia, which arrived yesterday from Southampton, brought among other passengers Dr. Arthur Conrad, Miss Mary Lyman, Col. S. N. Morgan, and Mrs. Morgan, Dr. Charles W. Stiles, Scientific Attaché of the American Embassy in Berlin; Mrs. and Miss Stiles, and Robertson Ward. The North German Lloyd announces that in consequence of a small passenger list, due to the fact that people do not care to spend their holidays at sea, the Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse, which was to have sailed for Southampton, Cherbourg, and Bremen on Tuesday next, will not sail until Jan. 4. Coming on the St. Paul, due here to-day, are, among others, Robert P. Porter, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Church, Mrs. Willard Case, Mrs. D. C. Howell, and Miss M. P. Howell, Mr. and Mrs. Harry S. Nicholl, Mrs. B. W. Pierson, Miss C. Pierson, and Mrs. J. W. Walker and Miss A. P. Walker.

***

Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs will give a dinner dance on Dec. 27 for Miss Lily Oelrichs, daughter of Mr. Charles M. Oelrichs. There will be about thirty guests at the dinner, and some fifty others have been asked to come in for the dance later on. Mrs. Oelrichs will also give her annual Christmas tree for the children to which the friends of her little boy have been invited, on the afternoon of Christmas Day.

***

Most of the guests of Mr. and Mrs. George Gould at the entertainment which they gave at Lakewood on Thursday evening returned to town yesterday afternoon. The men, for the most part, came up in the morning, as Wall Street affairs claimed their attention and presence. Some few of the guests, however, remained to witness the second performance of the three little plays in the afternoon, and which were produced with the prestige of the previous night's presentation before New York fashionables, at $2 a ticket for the Lakewood people, who thus had the opportunity of seeing the theatre and plays, and contributing to one of their local charities, to whose benefit the receipts were devoted.

***

The guests of Mr. and Mrs. Gould on Thursday night are unanimous in expressing the opinion that the entire affair was the most admirably planned and successfully carried out one of its kind they ever attended in this country or in Europe. The generalship which Mrs. Gould displayed, it is also said, establishes her qualifications as a coming leader in New York society, to which she has now been admitted without question. It begins to look like "a Gould Winter."

***

Mrs. Everett M. Culver and her sister, Miss Clark, daughters of Senator W. A. Clark, who after the New Year will leave for Washington to spend the Winter with their father, will give a farewell reception at their apartment, 175 West Fifty-eighth Street, on the afternoon of Saturday, Dec. 30. It will be remembered that last year Mrs. Culver and Miss Clark gave a unique New Year's Eve party in this same apartment, which was the talk of the town for some weeks afterward.

***

The departures for Aiken will begin in force as soon as the New Year has passed, and the flight southward will resemble that of the migratory birds. The advance guard of the well-known men and women who spend the Winter at this fashionable Southern resort has already left and is "tenting on the old camp ground." Mr. and Mrs. Clinch Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence Dinsmore, and, of course, the Thomas Hitchcock, Jrs., and Mrs. Duncan Elliot will be the leaders in the diversions this Winter at Aiken. Miss Celestine Eustis is already at her cottage, which was formerly known as Prickly Pear, but she has now more euphoniously christened it "Mon Repos." Some of the golfers are talking of Florida and of the Winter tournaments there. Sentiment on these tournaments, however, seems to be divided in the State, as one of the Jacksonville papers recently spoke of the game as "a phantasm born of repentance from Scotch whisky and the unutterable dreariness of the gloomy Scotch moors." Meanwhile the hotel and steamship agents are booming the sandy Florida links, and are publishing pictures of scenes on these links, with wooden platforms, and in one instance a Coquina tower, for teeing grounds, little knowing that these very pictures would drive the really good golfer as far as possible from any such courses.

***

Mr. William K. Vanderbilt left the Pennsylvania station in his private car last evening for Biltmore, N. C., where he goes to spend the holidays with Mr. and Mrs. George Vanderbilt. He will not return to the city for a week.

***

Some excitement appears to have been caused in the theatrical newspapers by the announcement of the engagement of Mr. Frederick Rook, whom they style "a prominent and wealthy member of the fashionable Newport set," and as "well liked in the smart set both here and at Newport," to the actress, Miss May Cargill, who is better known under her former stage name of Yvette Violette. While Mr. Rook's mother and sister have been known at Newport, where for some years they have had a cottage, and the sister is engaged to Mr. Neilson Howard, Mr. Rook himself never appeared to have any taste for society, and is not well known in or to fashionable life in New York or Newport.

***

It now appears that the hysterics in which the Boston newspapers have of late been indulging over the famous Mrs. Jack Gardner's reported intention to bring over the parts of an old Italian palace and restore the palace itself in the back yard of her Beacon Street mansion, has little of foundation. Mrs. Gardner has been interviewed at length by The Boston Journal, to whose representative she declared that "she never read the newspapers," and stated that "even had she found in Italy a building whose artistic merit was great enough to render it worth while to undertake the enormous task of importing it to America, she would have been prevented from carrying out such a plan by the ridiculous tariff laws enforced by the present Administration at Washington." Mrs. Gardner further delivered herself of the following opinion: "Italy makes you pay to take pictures and statues of artistic value out of her borders—America makes you pay to bring them in. Italy is right in her theories; America is wrong and very foolish." To the horror of Boston, Mrs. Gardner announces in the same interview that unless the tariff conditions are changed she may decide to live all of the time in Europe. This must be a sad Christmas at the Hub, with such a shadow of impending loss hanging over it.

NEW STEAMSHIP RHEIN HERE.

North German Lloyd Liner Will Run Between Bremen and New York.

The new twin-screw steamship Rhein of the North German Lloyd Company passed in Sandy Hook last evening on her maiden trip. She left Bremen on Dec. 9, and will run between New York and Bremen, carrying freight and passengers. She will leave this port on her return trip Dec. 28.

The Rhein was built in the yard of Blohm & Voss, in Hamburg. Her length is 520 feet, her beam 58 feet, and depth 40 feet. Her gross registered tonnage is 10,200 and her displacement 17,700 tons. She is provided with two quadruple-expansion engines of 5,000 indicated horse power, and her average speed is 13½ knots. She is constructed to carry a large amount of freight, 10,000 tons, and 140 first-cabin, 150 second-cabin, and a large number of steerage passengers. She is provided with a double bottom for her entire length, and is divided by 11 water-tight bulkheads. She also carries bilge keels to modify the rolling motion. Her first and second cabin passengers are berthed in a deckhouse amidships, and the steerage passengers are provided for on the main deck. For discharging and loading cargo 15 steam winches have been provided to work 8 hatches.

BOY'S TASTE FOR ALCOHOL.

Eugene Smith Committed on His Mother's Unfavorable Report.

Eugene Smith, the fourteen-year-old son of Bernard Smith, who lives at 458 West Twenty-eighth Street, and supports a family of six on $13 a week, yesterday was committed to the Gerry society in the West Side Court for incorrigibility. His mother told Magistrate Deuel that the boy is often intoxicated, smokes cigarettes, kicks his sister until she is black and blue, and that he recently tried to stab his invalid brother.

The boy for two years has been at work, but has never held a job over two weeks, and is constantly in trouble. Thursday last he gathered wood along the river front and sold it for money, which he spent for liquor. He crawled in a cellar, and some of his playmates found him and told his father, who had him arrested. He had to be carried home bodily, and his father decided to turn him over to the Gerry society to be improved, if possible.

BOY ROBBED BY BOYS.

Revolver Used by Footpads of Tender Years—One Captured.

Edward Gaffney, ten years of age, was held in the West Side Court yesterday for further examination on Dec. 26 on the charge of highway robbery. Together with his brother John and an unidentified boy, he held up Andrew Murphy, twelve years old, of 821 Ninth Avenue, at the point of a revolver and robbed him of 85 cents. The robbery was committed in Fifty-fourth Street Thursday afternoon, as the victim was on his way home from a bakery. Mrs. Murphy, assisted by a policeman, captured Gaffney about an hour after the robbery took place. The boys were playing at dice for the proceeds, and John Gaffney and the unidentified boy escaped.

SHAD IN THE HUDSON.

Many Fishermen Catching Them in Violation of the Law.

Fishermen have been taking many shad in the Hudson River off Fort Lee within the last few days. Shad are numerous in the river, and their presence so far north at this time of the year is believed to be due to the continued warm weather.

The fishermen, who have been taking the shad, have been selling them for $2 and $2.50 each, and a small catch repays them better than a boat load of other fish.

The taking of shad from the river at this time is in violation of the Fisheries, Game, and Forest law of the State. Section 136 of this law, as amended by Chapter 426 of the Laws of 1899, provides that shad shall not be taken from the Hudson and Delaware Rivers or Rondout Creek with nets or any kind, except between March 14 and June 15.

The section further provides that "whoever shall violate or attempt to violate any of the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and in addition thereto shall be liable to a penalty of $50 for each violation thereof."

To Interest the Thoughtful:

FIVE TOPICS OF INTEREST

WILL BE DISCUSSED IN

The New York Times

OF TO-MORROW,

December 24.

MRS. FREDERICK NATHAN, President of the Consumers' League, contributes an interesting article on "The Position of Women as Wage Earners," giving apt illustrations.

MRS. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE takes up another phase of the woman question in a discussion of "Co-Education," with instances in point.

A. W. HAWKS, JR., has an article entitled "A Municipal Experiment," which deals with the new plan of government for Baltimore.

MRS. EMMA M. HOOPER, Associate Editor of The Ladies' Home Journal, takes issue with Mr. H. K. Bush-Brown in a view of "Rational Dress for Women."

MR. E. S. NADAL writes entertainingly of "The Future of the Horse"; and

MR. BENNO LEWINSON of the New York Bar presents phases of the law under the caption of "Abuses of Copyright."

Besides these special features there will appear a number of letters bearing on the rights and wrongs of the war in South Africa and of the combatants in that struggle, as well as

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Order of your newsdealer in advance.

Price per copy, 3 cents.

DEATH LIST OF A DAY.

Sidney Ashmore.

Sidney Ashmore died yesterday morning at his home, 29 Washington Square West, of debility consequent on old age, complicated with lung trouble. Mr. Ashmore was born in London, England, seventy-nine years ago. He was the son of Thomas Ashmore, a London business man. In Wall Street he became an associate of Jerome, Travers & Lorillard and made a fortune. In the early days of the Equitable Life Assurance Society Mr. Ashmore was connected with that corporation for a few years. Four years ago Mr. and Mrs. Ashmore narrowly escaped being burned to death in the Peabody apartment house, Washington Square. Mr. Ashmore leaves a wife and six children. The children are Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore of Union College, Schenectady, Herbert Ellsworth Ashmore of Boston, Miss Dora L. Ashmore, Mrs. Alice Fairfax Hicks, wife of Osmund Hicks of Esher, Surrey, England; Harry Beckwith Ashmore, and Mrs. Isabel M. Scharl, wife of William Scharl, Jr., of this city.

John Ripley Myers.

John Ripley Meyers, a member of the firm of Bistol, Myers & Co., manufacturing chemists, of Brooklyn, died yesterday of pneumonia at the Post-Graduate Hospital, where he was taken last Monday. Mr. Myers was born in Rutland, Vt., and was in his thirty-sixth year. He was graduated from Hamilton College in the class of '87, after which he came to this city. He was a member of the University, New York Athletic, and St. Nicholas Clubs. He was unmarried.

Obituary Notes.

Capt. ALFRED NUSKEY, one of the oldest residents of Sing Sing, N. Y., died Thursday night. He was born in Philadelphia eighty-four years ago. He was Captain of the old Lockwood Guards, which were organized and flourished more than a generation ago.

IRA FORD, for nearly half a century a resident of Brooklyn, and for many years a Vestryman of Calvary Episcopal Church and Assistant Superintendent of the Sunday school, died on Thursday in his seventy-second year, at his home, 35 Jefferson Street. He was born in Milford, Conn. He established what was afterward one of the largest cooperages in the Williamsburg section of Brooklyn.

FUNERAL OF MALCOLM GRAHAM.

Services at Brick Presbyterian Church Were Largely Attended.

The funeral of Malcolm Graham of the firm of Hartley & Graham, who died on Monday at his country residence at Seabright, N. J., took place yesterday morning at the Brick Presbyterian Church in this city. Dr. Francis L. Patton, President of Princeton University, officiated, assisted by the Rev. Dr. George T. Purves of Princeton Theological Seminary, who has been called to the pastorship of the Fifth Avenue Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Graham was long a Trustee. The body was taken to the church from Mr. Graham's city residence, 13 West Seventeenth Street, where brief prayers were said by Dr. Purves. The church was well filled.

The pall bearers were Marcellus Hartley, Dr. George W. Wheelock, John Sloane, Morris K. Jesup, Joseph B. Varnum, John J. McCook, John S. Kennedy, and David S. Eggleston.

The casket was almost hidden under a bank of ferns and pink roses, and many beautiful wreaths of palms, lilies, roses, and violets, with other floral emblems, artistically arranged, covered the front of the platform. A handsome wreath was from Hartley & Graham's employes, many of whom attended the service.

The following hymns were sung by a quartet of male and female voices in the organ loft: "Was There Ever Kindest Shepherd?" "Jesus, Thy Name I Love," and "How Blest the Righteous When He Dies."

The Rev. Dr. Purves read the service and offered up a prayer. President Patton then paid a high tribute to the life and character of Mr. Graham.

Among other things, he said: "The strong energies of his life were enlisted as they properly should be, in the interests of business, but he was also a religious man, and carried his Christian life with him in the discharge of his business. He was passionately devoted to the truths of the Gospel, and its principles ruled his conduct, for he was not only a man of devotional habits, but of devout spirit. The hallowing influence of his piety, too, was felt in his home.

"Christianity in some men takes the shape of scornful indignation for all that is wrong, in others cold intellectual loftiness. Some are affected by religion in humane consideration for others. Malcolm Graham was a man of this type. He was gentle to others, kind, and thoughtful, always ready to see the good there might be in the most unpromising life. He will be remembered by what he has done."

The benediction was pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Purves, and the body was then borne out to the solemn strains of Chopin's "Funeral March." The burial, which was private, was in Woodlawn Cemet

LIVELY BRIDGE HEARING

Queens Citizens Protest Strenuously Before Aldermanic Committee.

THEY ACCUSE CORPORATIONS

Mr. Conkling's Plea for Tunnels Denounced—Session Ends in Disturbance, Without Action.

The second hearing held by the Aldermanic Committee on Bridges and Tunnels on the resolution authorizing the construction of the two proposed bridges over the East River yesterday came near ending in a row, and it was only through the coolness of the Chairman, Alderman Schneider, that a scene of great disorder was averted. Two large delegations of citizens were present, one from Queens and the other from Brooklyn, and both took such an emphatic part in the discussion that the Chairman several times threatened to clear the room in order that the voices of the speakers could be heard.

Alfred R. Conkling said he represented a large number of property owners in the Borough of Manhattan, who would have to bear a large proportion of the cost of one of the bridges, and on behalf of them he protested against the building of a bridge to Queens, until the population of that borough was such as to warrant the expense. The property owners of Manhattan should have an influential voice in the matter, he said, for they would have to pay $20 toward the building of the bridge for every dollar paid by the people of Queens. He favored tunnels as more economical than bridges.

Mr. Conkling was frequently interrupted, one tall man from Queens accusing him of being in the pay of corporations. Several residents of South Brooklyn pleaded for a tunnel to that section, saying that they had not benefited in the slightest degree from consolidation, either with Brooklyn or New York.

When Julius H. Cohen of the Social Reform Club arose to speak, there was a strong protest from the men from Queens. Mr. Cohen was interrupted many times, but he continued to argue that the city should not waste its money on expensive bridges when such action might endanger its credit.

Judge Manly of Queens broke in on Mr. Cohen's remarks long enough to say, "I insist that the people have a right to be heard, instead of the corporations."

"That's all bosh," Mr. Cohen retorted. The disorder became so great at this point that the Chairman declared the hearing at an end. The members of the committee put on their hats and overcoats and left the dais, but President Bowley of the Borough of Queens elbowed his way through his constituents and began a speech which no one save himself could hear. Having finished, the President slammed a paper which he called a protest, on the desk and walked out. In the meantime his constituents gathered in knots about the chamber and talked about bridges to all who would listen. One violent coterie surrounded Mr. Cohen and held him up for fifteen minutes, in the meantime denouncing him for the views he had expressed.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Appropriation to Investigate Feasibility of Tunnel to Brooklyn.

The Board of Aldermen yesterday adopted the resolution which was introduced in the Board of Public Improvements by Controller Coler, asking the Board of Estimate to appropriate $50,000 for the purpose of investigating the feasibility of constructing a tunnel between the Battery and South Brooklyn. Only two votes were cast against the resolution.

A bond issue of $250,000 to pay awards made by the Change of Grade Damage Commission was authorized, and another appropriating $475,000 for sites for police stations was defeated.

The board adjourned to meet on Wednesday next at 1 o'clock P. M. Daily sessions beginning at that hour will be held until Saturday, Dec. 30, when the board will meet at 9 o'clock A. M. to conclude the work of the term.

ASSEMBLY ASSERTS POWER.

Seeks to Control All Contracts for City Improvements and Supplies—Republican Aldermen's Opportunity.

The Municipal Assembly since consolidation has been in a quandary as to its proper position in regard to contracts for city improvements and supplies, and it has been at war with the Board of Public Improvements and the administration over the question until recently, when the Appellate Division in the Second Department decided that the consent of the local Legislature was not necessary to the completion of any contract, because it had not adopted any ordinance requiring heads of departments to submit contracts to it for approval before consummating them. In order to remedy this state of affairs, Councilman Christman on Tuesday offered this ordinance, which was adopted yesterday:

Section 1.—In all cases of repairs necessary to be done or new improvements to be undertaken or of supplies to be furnished, the head of the proper department shall report such proposed repairs, improvements, or furnishing of supplies to the Municipal Assembly, and shall take no further action in regard to the same unless authorized thereto by said Municipal Assembly.

Section 2.—No contract of whatsoever nature shall be awarded or executed by any department of the City Government or by any officer thereof until such contract has been submitted to and approved by the Municipal Assembly.

Section 3.—This ordinance shall take effect immediately.

Having pased the Council, the ordinance was sent to the Board of Aldermen, where Mr. Wafer of Brooklyn became its sponsor.

Alderman Sherman (Citizens' Union) opposed it, saying that it would tend to embarrass the city officials. Alderman McCall, the Tammany leader, urged its passage, and Alderman Gaffney (Tammany) attacked it.

The ordinance was formally adopted by a vote of 40 to 8. Those voting in the negative were Aldermen Sherman, (Citizens' Union,) and Wood, Gaffney, Kennefick, Roddy, Harrington, Ledwith, and Gledhill, (Tammany.)

In case the Mayor should approve this ordinance, the Aldermen, it is pointed out, have placed themselves at the mercy of the minority in the next board, as the approval of contracts requires forty-five votes. The next board has sixteen Republicans, who will thus have more than a balance of power, and will be able to hold up any contract that may come before the body.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

Mr. Coler Thinks Manhattan's Proposed System Can Be Extended to That Borough.

Controller Coler says that the way to solve the bridge-tunnel controversy is to extend the proposed underground rapid transit system to the Borough of Brooklyn. He will request to-day President Alexander E. Orr to call a special meeting of the commission to consider the legality of such a scheme under the provisions of the Rapid Transit act. Corporation Counsel Whalen doubts the commission's authority to do this. Speaking of the matter yesterday, he said:

"As to the right of the commission to do the work, I have doubts. Speaking offhand, my recollection is that the Rapid Transit act limits the powers of the Rapid Transit Commission in New York County. The first section of the act, passed in 1891, says that there shall be a Board of Rapid Transit Commissioners in each city of 1,000,000 inhabitants, according to the last preceding census. The City of Brooklyn, in 1890, had only 800,000 inhabitants and never had a Rapid Transit Commission.

"Furthermore, the charter especially provides that the Rapid Transit act as passed and amended shall remain in full force and effect, so that it cannot be held that the powers of the present commission extend to Brooklyn, because Brooklyn is now a part of the city, with 1,000,000 inhabitants. In order that the proposed tunnel may be of use, the Commissioners would have to extend the underground road from the City Hall to the Battery or Bowling Green. To consider such a thing would practically be to throw the whole rapid transit question right open again just when we have reached a point where the work of construction is about to begin.

"After the completion of the great underground system, I will favor any form of rapid transit that will convenience the people living in remote parts of the greater city, transit facilities that will enable them to go to and from their homes at moderate cost, but now I most strongly protest against anything that might spoil the present prospect."

Mr. Coler yesterday had this to say:

"I have always thought that the Rapid Transit Commission should comprehend Brooklyn and the outlying boroughs in its plans, but I have not been certain until now that under the present statute it has been empowered to do so."

Mr. Coler foresees certain difficulties for the city if it goes ahead independently of the commission. The franchises owned by the New York and Brooklyn Tunnel Company and the New York and Brooklyn Railway will, he says, seriously complicate the situation. These troubles would be more easily met, Mr. Coler believes, if the matter were in the hands of the Rapid Transit Commission.

JOHN M. CONKLIN & SON FAIL.

Brooklyn Dry Goods House Is Closed Temporarily While Filled with Christmas Shoppers.

The firm of John M. Conklin & Son, dry goods merchants at 436 Fulton Street, Brooklyn, made an assignment yesterday morning after being in business less than a year. The doors of the establishment were closed at 10 o'clock. At that time there were nearly 500 Christmas shoppers in the store, and these, to their surprise, were politely requested to leave. Immediately afterward the following notice was posted on the doors:

A general assignment has been made to the undersigned by John M. Conklin & Son. The store will be closed for a few hours.
EDWARD J. DRUGAN, Assignee.

The store was opened again for business shortly after 1 o'clock. In the afternoon representatives of the firms of H. B. Claflin & Co., J. K. Steifel & Co., and Charles E. Rycroft & Co. made application in the United States District Court to have George W. Conklin, the surviving general partner of the firm, adjudged an involuntary bankrupt. They filed the following claims: H. B. Claflin & Co., $5,241.38; J. K. Steifel & Co., $462.98, and Charles E. Rycroft & Co., $392.74. Upon their application Robert D. Beattys was appointed receiver. These creditors estimate the liabilities of the firm at from $200,000 to $250,000 and the assets at $150,000.

The assignment filed with the County Clerk sets forth that the firm, formerly composed of John M. Conklin, deceased, and George William Conklin, is now composed of George William Conklin, as general partner, and William Howard as special partner. There are no preferences. Judge Hurd, in the Kings County Court, allowed Mr. Drugan to qualify as assignee, requiring him to give a provisional bond in $25,000. Mr. Drugan was formerly General Superintendent in the store. The assignee gave a statement of the assets, showing them to be $155,000.

Two judgments were obtained in Manhattan yesterday against George W. Conklin, as surviving partner, in the Seventh District Municipal Court, before Judge Herman Joseph, for $728, in favor of M. Goldberg & Sons.

The firm of John M. Conklin & Son began business at its present location in February last. John M. Conklin entered the employ of Journeay & Burnham of Brooklyn in 1860, and became a stockholder and officer of the company. In the latter part of last year he left the Journeay & Burnham Company, and organized the firm of John M. Conklin & Son. John M. Conklin died several months ago.

MISSING WILL NOT PROBATED.

Legal Presumption that Miss Kennedy Destroyed It Herself and Revoked Public Bequests.

Surrogate Varnum yesterday gave a decision refusing to admit to probate an alleged lost or destroyed will of Rachel Lenox Kennedy, who died at Yorke Cliffe, Me., July 31, 1898, at the age of seventy-two years. Miss Kennedy left a sister, Mary Lenox Kennedy, and a nephew, Van Rensselaer Kennedy, the son of a deceased brother. It was shown that Miss Kennedy executed a will on March 19, 1895, and a codicil to it on Nov. 7, 1897. By this will she gave to a grandniece and namesake, a daughter of her nephew, H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy, $100,000; Miss Platt, a friend and companion, $20,000, and a house and lot at White Plains; the First Presbyterian Church, New York, $80,000; Presbyterian Rest for Convalescents, $40,000; Presbyterian Home for Aged Women, Presbyterian Hospital, New York House and School of Industry, New York Female Auxiliary Bible Society, $10,000 to $20,000 each, and $10,000 each to her friends, the President of Princeton University and the pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. The residuary estate was to go, one-half to H. Van Rensselaer Kennedy and one-half to decedent's sister.

By the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure the lost will, in order to be probated, must have been in existence at the time the decedent died, or fraudulently destroyed in her lifetime, and its provisions must be distinctly proved by at least two credible witnesses. It was not claimed that Miss Kennedy's will was fraudulently destroyed during her lifetime, and the question was whether it was in existence at the time of her death. The law of this State, the Surrogate said, was that where no testamentary papers have been found, after careful and exhaustive search, the presumption would be that the decedent herself destroyed the will with the intention of revoking it.

The proponents, he said, made the direct charge on the trial that the will had been destroyed or suppressed after Miss Kennedy's death by some person or persons having access to it, with the distinct intimation that reference was made to her nephew and to Mr. Duvale, who was his secretary. "No proof or suggestion has been offered," the Surrogate said, "outside of the present charge of proponent's counsel, casting any reflection upon Mr. Kennedy's character or honorable standing in the community, or his financial status or responsibility, and it may at least be said that no attempt was made to show that he was a person without means or in any needy or necessitous circumstances." The Surrogate held, in conclusion, that it was not established by the proponents that Miss Kennedy's will and codicil were in existence at the time of her death, and the resulting legal presumption that they were destroyed by the testatrix herself was controlling, in the absence of clear and satisfactory proof to the contrary.

Methodist Board of Education.

The Board of Education of the Methodist Episcopal Church at its annual meeting yesterday re-elected the following officers: President—E. G. Andrews; Recording Secretary—the Rev. W. F. Anderson; Treasurer—Joseph S. Stout. Reports were read showing that during the year the board has received $108,959.96, an increase of nearly $15,000 over last year. The Corresponding Secretary's report showed that nearly 2,000 students had been aided. It was announced that $2,000,000 had been pledged for the proposed school and college fund of $10,000,000. The rate of interest on loans to students was fixed at 4 per cent., and an appropriation of $75,000 was made for such loans.

Poor Box Burglar Alarm Sounded.

The Rev. Thomas Taaffe, pastor of St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, at Kent and Willoughby Avenues, Brooklyn, appeared in the Myrtle Avenue Police Court yesterday against a man named John Murphy, whom he found in the church on Thursday afternoon when attracted there by the sounding of a burglar alarm attached to the poor box. As Father Taaffe and his assistant entered the church they found Murphy kneeling in one of the pews as if in prayer. The poor box appeared to have been tampered with, and Father Taaffe held Murphy, while the other priest called a policeman. The prisoner, who says he lives in Philadelphia, was held for examination. The poor box in this church was tampered with some months ago in the same manner.

Closing of Banks and Exchanges.

The Stock Exchange, Consolidated Stock and Petroleum Exchange Banks, Government offices, and business houses will be open to-day. The Produce, Cotton, and Coffee Exchanges will be closed until Tuesday morning. On the Produce Exchange, after the close of business yesterday, the members had their usual ante-Christmas jollification. The balcony was crowded, and the recreations were charivaris and several rousing games of football.

ASKED TO ENJOIN RAILROADS.

Attorney General Petitioned by Shippers to Take Action to Prevent Raising of Rates.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The hearing before the Inter-State Commerce Commission called on account of complaints made by shippers against the proposed new classification of freight by railroads operating under the "official classification" was resumed to-day.

By agreement Frank Harriott, General Traffic Manager of the Erie Railroad and a member of the Official Classification Committee, went on the witness stand to testify as to the new classification. He reiterated Mr. Gill's statement of yesterday that the new classification was adopted because the railroads absolutely needed the increased revenues.

Inquiries developed the admission by Mr. Harriott that, on the average, miscellaneous cars carrying articles paying less than carload rates were being more heavily loaded now than heretofore, and, therefore, that the earnings on that class of traffic were greater.

It developed at this point that at a meeting of the shippers and those representing their interests former Attorney General of Ohio F. S. Monnett, J. H. Bromwell, and Mortimer Matthews of Cincinnati had been appointed to present to the commission the action of the shippers. Mr. Monnett presented a petition asking that the commission lay the testimony before the Attorney General of the United States with a view to have him bring action against the railroads to prevent the new classification from becoming effective on Jan. 1, 1900.

The petition of the shippers follows:

"The undersigned shippers and representatives of various shipping interests would respectfully and respectively petition your honorable body, in view of the testimony disclosed at the session held in this city on Dec. 21, in the matter of changes in freight classification and advances in freight rates by carriers using the official classification, request that such testimony be laid before his Honor the Attorney General of the United States, for the purpose of informing him of the necessity of taking legal action, by injunction or otherwise, in the premises.

"In view of the principles laid down in Thurber versus Railroad Company, March 21, 1898, and in view of the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, in the Transmissouri case, and the decision in the Joint Traffic Association case, we think the evidence will warrant such proceedings, as the action of said official Classification Committee is clearly in violation of the Federal statute, known as the Sherman Anti-Trust act."

For some time the attorneys of the shippers argued in favor of the commission's taking the suggested action. Chairman Knapp for the commission maintaining that the commission had no more authority to make recommendations to the Attorney General than had representatives of the shippers. The commission had no objection to furnish to the Attorney General, at the suggestion of the shipping interests, a transcript of the evidence adduced at the hearing, together with the petition of the shippers for action under the anti-trust law.

The attorneys for the shippers offered to furnish testimony showing that the operation of the new classification would be in restraint of trade, and to that extent a violation of existing law.

It was determined finally that the shippers would offer some testimony, and B. W. Brown, representing Schofield, Sherner & Teagle of Cleveland, Ohio, was sworn. He said the new classification on petroleum would be absolutely ruinous to small shippers. On less than carload lots the increase above the rates on carload lots was in some instances as much as 273 per cent., and in no case was it less than 88 per cent.

Mr. Brown said the small shippers of oil could not successfully compete with the Standard Oil Company, because the rates given to the Standard on carload lots were so much less than the small shippers could get on less than carload lots that the latter practically were shut out of much territory.

This closed the hearing.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS.

MEMPHIS AND CHATTANOOGA.

Officers Elected—To Build at Once a Line to Stevenson, Ala.

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn., Dec. 22.—The incorporators of the Memphis and Chattanooga Railroad Company held a meeting in this city to-day, and organized the company by selecting the following officers: President—H. S. Chamberlain, Chattanooga; Secretary and Treasurer—George W. Ochs, Chattanooga; General Counsel—Col. W. A. Henderson of Washington, the general counsel of the Southern Railway.

Col. Henderson and a party of the incorporators will leave for Huntsville, Ala., to-night to organize the company in that State. Col. Henderson said that the charter has been secured, and the purpose is to build at once an independent line for the Memphis and Charleston Division of the Southern Railway from Chattanooga to Stevenson, Ala.

RAILROAD OFFICERS ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 22.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern Railway, which has been repeatedly postponed while waiting for the final reports of the receiver, was held to-day.

Out of a total of 40,000 shares, 39,096 shares were voted, and the following Directors were elected: Edward R. Bacon, William Salomon, Otto H. Kahn, and Charles Steele, New York; John K. Gowen, Baltimore; William M. Greene, and J. G. Schmidlapp, Cincinnati; H. Clay Pierce, St. Louis, and Frank W. Tracy, Springfield, Ill.

The new board organized by electing the following officers: President—E. R. Bacon, New York; Vice President and General Manager—William M. Greene, Cincinnati; Secretary—M. B. Wald, New York; Assistant Secretary—Edward H. Movius, Cincinnati; Treasurer—William E. Jones, Cincinnati.

All present to-day denied that this company would be absorbed by the reorganized Baltimore and Ohio Railway, although the closest relations are maintained. As heretofore, there will be an independent company operating the system from Parkersburg to Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, and the Southwest. Messrs. Bacon, Greene, and Tracy are the only Directors re-elected from the old organization.

The President's report for the year ended June 30, 1899, shows gross earnings of $6,873,275, operating expenses of $5,015,547, and net earnings of $1,857,727. A surplus of $80,953 remained after paying taxes, assessments, rentals, and interest on bonds.

Wallkill Valley Railroad Sold.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Dec. 22.—The New Paltz and Wallkill Valley Electric Railroad was sold at auction yesterday under foreclosure of the mortgage securing bonds issued for the construction of the line. For several months past the company has been in the hands of a receiver, and this sale was for the purpose of reorganization. The property was purchased by a committee from Philadelphia, representing the bondholders, for the nominal sum of $32,000. A new company will be formed and the operation of the road continued.

Texas Railroad Chartered.

AUSTIN, Texas, Dec. 22.—The charter of the Union Central Railroad has been approved by the Attorney General for filing with the Secretary of State. This road is capitalized for $600,000. It will be constructed from Houston, Texas, to a point on the Red River near Paris, Texas, and will have spurs to Waco and to Palestine, Texas. The entire mileage will be 560.

Fire Chief Croker Faces Examiner.

Fire Chief Croker yesterday took the civil service examination for promotion to the grade of Chief of Department in the Fire Department, which he now occupies. The examination, which was made by Chief Examiner Ireland, lasted for three and a half hours. Mr. Croker feels satisfied that he has passed a creditable examination. He was alone in the race, the Deputy Chiefs who had been notified having declined to enter the examination.

Mazet Counsel's Report Ready.

Frank Moss, counsel to the Mazet investigating committee, said yesterday that the report drafted by him would be sent to the members to-day, so that they could devote the Christmas interruption from business to reading it. A meeting of the committee will be held next Thursday at the office of Chairman Mazet.

RIGHTS OF MAIL WAGONS

Driver Knew and Asserted Them and Spoiled a Picture.

BOUND TO PASS THE CAMERA

Photographs of Children in a Fire Drill for the Paris Exposition Ruined.

An exceedingly hard-headed mail wagon driver yesterday succeeded in asserting his importance. He demonstrated the fact that a mail wagon cannot be stopped in its career even by a policeman. In doing so he interfered with the taking of a projectoscope picture of the children of Public School No. 18, in West Fifty-first Street, showing how they would leave the building in case of fire, undid the results of weeks of thought and preparation by the school authorities, and had 2,000 children march around the block for nothing.

For several weeks past Associate Superintendent A. F. Shauffler, who has charge of the local school exhibit for the Paris Exposition, has been looking about for schools where the light was just right for the taking of projectoscope pictures of the children at their school duties. School No. 18 was chosen to show how 2,000 children at the alarm of fire could be taken from a four-story school building in less than 120 seconds. The school building is on the north side of Fifty-first Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues.

The time chosen for the taking of the pictures was 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Shortly before that hour the projectoscope man put his machine in position and sighted it at the school building. A squad of policemen reported and stationed themselves on the corners at each end of the school block. Associate Superintendent Schauffler soon appeared in the street and all traffic was stopped. Everybody in the neighborhood knew what was going on and watched with interest at a respectful distance to see the pretty sight of moving children that was to be reproduced for parents of the whole world to look upon. The policemen had groups of wagons and trucks corralled at the corners for the short wait.

Precisely at 10 o'clock the bells all over the school building were rung four times, this being the emergency call to clear the building. A second later the camera man set his machine to buzzing, the school doors were thrown open, and children began pouring out into the street in regular ranks. The girls, four abreast, stepped briskly along the sidewalk toward Lexington Avenue, and the boys, six abreast, trudged along in parallel lines on the street. The teachers walked beside their classes. Everything was working as planned, the camera was making film negatives at the rate of over 25 a second, and a splendid picture was being taken.

Just here was where the uniformed Government servant came in. He was jogging along westward on West Fifty-first Street in a one-horse mail wagon painted red. He wore fierce-looking whiskers, and acted as if his whole nature had been soured by having mail bags and other Post Office missiles chucked at him. He caught sight of the little knot of trucks held back by policemen at Lexington Avenue, bristled up at once, and took on an air of tremendous importance. He even urged his old plug into a trot. Policemen are not allowed to stop mail wagons. Here was a chance to acquaint the universe with the fact.

At the corner of Lexington Avenue the policeman asked him to stop for one minute, the time yet to elapse, so that he would not drive in between the camera and the moving children. He only swelled up and threw out his chest with terrific importance, and kept right on. He had rights and he knew them. There wasn't any bluecoat going to stop him. He said he was going right through to Park Avenue. The policeman asked him to drive down Lexington Avenue and through Fifty-second Street, as the bridge across Park Avenue is between Fifty-first and Fifty-second Streets. He said he wouldn't by a long shot. He wouldn't even say why he wouldn't. There was nothing for it but to let him pass. To make matters worse, he drove slowly in front of the buzzing camera and consumed eight seconds getting past, and as a result about 250 pictures of red paint, whiskers, and broken-down horseflesh broke into the strip of 3,000 exposures of bright-faced school children. The film was ruined.

PLANNED A WINTER IN JAIL.

O'Brien Instead Goes to Sing Sing for Three Years and a Half.

When Dennis O'Brien, a homeless Manhattanite, decided to break the law and a plate-glass window in Brooklyn at the same time, in order to get into jail for the Winter, he calculated without the generous spirit which moves the Kings County Court in such cases. O'Brien deliberately smashed a big window in a store on South Eighth Street about two weeks ago. Yesterday he was arraigned before Justice Aspinall, who had been acquainted with the prisoner's purpose in breaking the window.

"I don't mind going to jail for the Winter," said O'Brien to the Court, frankly.

"Well, I guess we'll accommodate you," said the Judge. "Do you waive your right of two days' time before you are sentenced?"

"Sure," replied the prisoner, eagerly. "Get it over with as quickly as you can."

"Is there anything you want to say?"

"Nothin'; only I don't want to go up for more'n a year."

"Is that so?" returned the Court. "Well, you'll go to Sing Sing for three years and six months."

"Gee, but dis certainly is too much of a good thing," gasped the astonished O'Brien as he was led away.

CRUSHED ON ELEVATED CAR.

Ulaterar's Haste in Boarding Train May Be Fatal to Him.

In an effort to board an elevated train south-bound from One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street and Third Avenue early yesterday morning, George Ulaterar, a young man, living at 1,406 Webster Avenue, was seriously injured. He is now at the Fordham Hospital in a critical condition.

The train was pulling out just as Ulaterar dropped his ticket in the box, and the guard had closed the gates. It was an express train, and the young man was so eager to catch it that he hopped on the platform outside of the gate of the rear car and held on. The train gained headway rapidly, and the guard did not know whether to let the young man in or keep the gate closed according to orders. While he hesitated the young man was caught between the car and a house built on the south end of the station platform and was rolled around and around. He cried out in agony, and the train was stopped. Several women fainted as the guard opened the gate, and the young man, bleeding and badly crushed and his clothes torn, fell unconscious upon the platform. The train was backed to the station and an ambulance called.

Must Give Records of Patients.

Commissioner of Charities John W. Keller yesterday issued an order to all charitable institutions in the city, especially to Bellevue Hospital, by which doctors are required to give all desired information regarding patients to clergymen. The order was issued after a conference in the Commissioner's office between the doctors of the Bellevue staff and several priests from the Carmelite Church, in East Twenty-eighth Street, which has a chapel at Bellevue.

Appellate Division to Move.

The Appellate Division of the Supreme Court held yesterday the last regular session of the December term, and the last session which will take place at 111 Fifth Avenue, where the court has been meeting during the four years of its existence. Next month it will convene in its new Court House, at Twenty-fifth Street and Madison Avenue.

Demorest's Magazine Absorbed.

The contract was signed yesterday transferring all copyrights, title, and subscription lists of Demorest's Magazine to Robert Bonner's Sons. Demorest's Magazine will be discontinued and the Fashion and Pattern Departments, Half-Minute Talks and World's Progress will be continued in The Ledger Monthly. All unexpired subscriptions of Demorest's Magazine will be filled with the Ledger Monthly.

HEARD ABOUT TOWN.

That there are different ways of looking at things was evidenced at the Grand Hotel yesterday, where a couple of army officers were having a late breakfast. "I see Brown has been transferred to the ——th Infantry," remarked one of them, as he looked up from his morning paper.

"So! Well, it ought to be a good thing for him."

"Hardly, for the poor fellow won't have a chance to see any fighting. I heard in Washington that the regiment was to be assigned to garrison duty."

"That is too d— bad. Brown doesn't seem to have any sort of luck; and he is a capital officer, as well as a mighty good fellow, and brave as they make 'em."

***

Fencing has taken a firmer hold than ever as a means of developing grace among women. It has long been of the regular routine of life with the best class of actresses for that very purpose, and had found favor among some society women, who in the beginning took to it as a sort of "fad" that was worth cultivating and talking about. "There are a number of ladies who are really very smart with the foils," said a woman who devotes herself to the instruction of other women in athletics. "They have found that it is not only a most healthful exercise, but that it assures a graceful carriage that no other exercise develops, and tends to correct some of the faults that golf has brought to the fore. I have one class of eighteen girls, another of seven, besides several private pupils among young matrons, and have found in talking with other teachers that they, too, have about all they can do in teaching the rudiments of the sport. We are none of us experts, perhaps, from the Fencing Club standard, but we do manage to give to the young ladies that primary instruction that, if carried on later under the experts, will make the next generation one that will be adepts with the foils. There is this about it, that once a woman takes an interest in the sport she will keep at it, as it has an almost irresistible fascination. It is a good thing, too, for there is no doubt that a woman who indulges in fencing is physically better than if she took her exercise in almost any other way."

***

Nothing is more annoying to the man of methodical habits than to go to his favorite seat in his favorite restaurant and find that his favorite waiter, who knows all his peculiar tastes and wishes as to service, has disappeared. One such man drifted in to breakfast yesterday, only to find that a new waiter was installed at his table. Of course, he was annoyed, and naturally he had to make a growl to the head waiter. That official, who had been on the sick list, had but recently returned to his work, so that when the man who would eat, but who wished particularly to air his grievance, started in with, "And how are things going with you, Johnson?" the waiter naturally thought the customer was referring to the state of his health, and drawled out:

"Thank you kindly, Mr. Smith, but I really can't complain Sir."

"I'm very glad to find some one about here who is in that very enviable frame of mind."

And then, before the customer with the growl on the tip of his tongue had a chance to make his complaint, the head waiter took the wind completely out of his sails by remarking:

"It really don't do much good to complain, do it, now, Sir?"

What could ever anything more aggravating than such a remark under such circumstances? The man with the complaint about the absence of his personal waiter was stumped. Whatever was there for him to do, with such a situation confronting him, but to order his breakfast and suppress his growl for some future time, and possibly for some other place?

***

Apple lovers very generally agree that the very best apple that was ever grown is the Rhode Island Greening There is none other quite so mealy and rich as the Greening, that was first produced in a little Rhode Island town called North Foster. Down town, in the fruit district, one of the traveling men brought the news that the original tree, from which thousands of slips have been taken and grafted on other apple trees all over the world, is in the final stages of decay. This tree, which is on the Drowne Farm, is known to have been in bearing for more than 100 years, and there is a tradition that it is nearly 200 years old. There are in the same orchard a number of healthy trees, all grown from slips from this parent tree, with a record of over fifty years' bearing to their credit and all producers of that same delicious fruit that was first found in a perfect state on this old tree that is now practically dead. Some of the fruit men are quite sentimental over that old tree, and want to secure bits of the wood as souvenirs of the tree that they think has done more for their trade than any other in the world. So much of the trunk and branches as are not too rotten are to be cut up for mementos of this sort, for there is a lot of sentiment about this tree in Rhode Island, where every fruit grower knows its history.

***

Two new sorts of nuts that have found a market with the fashionable fruiterers for the holidays are the cream nuts that come from Brazil, a rough-looking article before the outer shell is stripped, but most tasty when the kernel is reached. As it is said to be grown only on Government lands, it is as costly as it is tasty. The other is the pinone that comes from Mexico, and is the fruit of a Southern pine tree. It looks something like a beech nut, but has to be roasted before it is eaten. There is a faint pitchy taste, combined with something of the flavor of the roasted peanut, and the small kernels become quite a favorite with such as do not object to the pine flavor. The quantity of either in the market is small and the price of both is high, but rich Brazilians and Mexicans in the city are ready buyers whenever they find the nuts exposed for sale.

***

One class of caterers who have reaped a golden harvest during the past two weeks, when so many strangers have been in town, are the proprietors of the table d'hôte establishments that according to New York correspondents of out-of-town papers have a distinctly Bohemian flavor. The South Fifth Avenue and west side places where prices are low, the wine insipid, and the bill of fare mysterious, have been overrun, and their proprietors viewed with a sigh the exodus yesterday of the last of the Christmas shoppers who have considered it absolutely necessary to visit these places, in order to see all the sights of New York. Scores of men have unconsciously posed before these casual visitors as famous actors, artists, dramatists, authors, and poets, particularly when the strangers have been piloted by some practical joker, and the visitors have left town with a poor opinion of the table manners of some of the famous men whose names have thus been bandied about. Perhaps the whole thing has been a poor sort of joke, but it has added greatly to the simple pleasures of the strangers within our gates, who will never cease to talk of the glimpses of Bohemia they will always suppose they have had. Probably no harm has been done. Incidentally, it has been of very material benefit to the caterers, whose places have been unusually crowded. That desire for "a glimpse of Bohemia" that, of course, does not exist, is one that seems to possess uncontrollably every casual visitor to New York, and hotel people have to see that it is gratified.

***

As beneficiaries of the "wave of prosperity" and of the rise in the price of old metals, the junk dealers come to the front. Not since the closing years of the civil war have they thrived as they are thriving now. So sharp is the demand for scrap metal of all kinds that the price has reached figures such as the scrap dealers had no reason to expect. Every part of the city has been raked and scraped by them, and the many robberies of vacant houses is in part due to the high price that may be had for copper, lead, brass, and iron. Petty thieves are willing to run all sorts of risks for the sake of getting junk, and some dealers are not specially inquisitive when a good lot of junk is brought to them for sale. For several months past the larger dealers in town have had men skirmishing about in the smaller towns on Long Island, in New Jersey, and even as far away as Connecticut, buying up all the junk they could find, and they say that it is now very hard indeed for them to discover a new source of supply. The Hudson River towns were canvassed early in the Summer, and the West Street men say that not a vessel of any kind has been in port recently but has been stripped of every ounce of waste metal that could be found aboard of her. So thoroughly has the city been stripped of its old metals that the garbage gatherers at the city dumps find none in the refuse that comes to them, and thus one considerable source of profit to them has been taken away.

***

English papers announce that Latham, the champion court tennis player of the world and an expert at racquets as well, will make a visit to this country early in the coming year, and will assist at the opening of the new courts at Tuxedo. He will also be seen in games at the clubhouses of the Racquet and Tennis Club in this city, the Boston Athletic Association, and the Chicago Athletic Association. A member of the first-named club is authority for the statement that Latham and George Standing will be contestants in a privately played tournament, to be given by George Gould at his newly built courts in his mansion at Lakewood. A house party to witness the games at Georgian Court is in contemplation.

AIMS AT STATE PILOT SYSTEM.

Bill to Transfer License Granting Power Discussed.

Capt. James Keyes, formerly pilot on the United States revenue cutter Grant, and a committee from the United States Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association, of which he is Secretary, held a conference yesterday afternoon with Congressman William D. Daly of Hoboken, in regard to a bill that Mr. Daly is to introduce in the House of Representatives abolishing the present system of State pilots, and giving the power to license pilots to the United States Steam Vessel Inspectors' Office. Under the provisions of the bill American masters of vessels entering or leaving American ports will be allowed to navigate their vessels in and out of port unaided. Any master who can pass the examination before the United States local steam vessel inspectors may act as a pilot for any vessel in all United States ports. Masters of foreign vessels who do not hold United States licenses, however, would have to hire pilots, as they do under the present State laws. If the bill becomes a law, say the promoters of the movement, hundreds of thousands of dollars will be annually saved to American shipowners.

This movement was started by the United States Licensed Masters' and Pilots' Association, which is an outgrowth of the American Association of Masters and Pilots of Steam Vessels. Capt. Keyes yesterday said:

"We have about 300 members in the new association, and we hold United States licenses as masters and pilots of steam vessels, and many of us hold licenses as first-class steamboat engineers as well. And yet under the State law we cannot get a license to bring in and take out past Sandy Hook vessels unless we get licenses from the Pilot Commissioners, which require a certain number of years' service on small sailing vessels. That business is at present in the hands of about 125 pilots, who have formed a close corporation, and of whom about 25 to 35 per cent. are pensioned off."

At the office of the Pilot Commissioners of the Sandy Hook Pilots' Benevolent Association, which is at 17 State Street, the Secretary said that the Commissioners and the association would both oppose the bill, and he did not think it would pass.

LEGAL NOTES.

MOTHER AND SISTER DISINHERITED.—Benjamin F. Miller, twenty-six years old, by his will, made on Nov. 30, 1892, a few days after the death of his wife, gave all his estate, both real and personal, to his daughter, Lucy Schallehn Miller, "to her and her heirs and assigns, forever." The testator made provision for the child's guardianship and custody, committed the care and improvement of her estate, with power of sale, to the executors during her minority, or until she married, and in a separate clause provided: "Upon condition, however, that in case of the death of my said daughter prior to her attaining the age of twenty-one years, or without issue her surviving, then and in that case I devise and bequeath the whole of the residue of my said estate in the hands of my said executors, to Anna Darrow, wife of Warren F. Darrow, and to their daughter, Edith Darrow, share and share alike, or in case of the prior death of either of them, the whole thereof to the survivor of them, to them, their heirs and assigns forever." The testator's daughter died when about six months old, and before the testator, who, after her death, executed a codicil, in which, after reciting the making and publication of his previous will, he simply gave directions as to his interment. The Surrogate of Saratoga County sustained the contention of the testator's mother, sister, and half sister, that it was decedent's intention to make the gift over to the Darrows only in the event that his daughter should survive him A reversal of this decision by the Third Appellate Division has now been unanimously affirmed by the Court of Appeals, in an opinion by Judge Gray. The court holds that the gift over to the Darrows, upon the condition named, was as clear and unambiguous as was the primary gift to the daughter; that as a ratification of his will, the execution of the codicil by the testator, after his daughter's death, could only point to his understanding that the Darrows were then the devisees and legatees of his estate; and hence that, the primary gift having been defeated, all of the estate which remained after the payment of the testator's debts and administration expenses, went by the gift of the residue in the conditional clause, to the Darrows.

***

WILL DISCRIMINATION BETWEEN CHILDREN.—Mrs. Orra Potter, who was nearly eighty-nine years old when she made her will, and had seven children, gave her residuary estate to her son, Seaman G., and her daughter, Caroline M., with whom she resided, leaving nothing to three daughters and one son. On a contest by these four children, on the ground of mental incapacity and of undue influence on the part of the two children with whom the testatrix resided, or was brought into immediate and constant contact; and to support this charge by these two children, presumably hostile witnesses, conversations between them and the deceased prior to the execution of the will, tending to show improper influence on their part, was sought to be proved. The exclusion by the Surrogate of questions addressed to these witnesses, on the part of the contestants, seeking to draw out the substance of these conversations, was held by the Third Appellate Division to have been proper, but the Court of Appeals has directed the reversal of a decree admitting the will to probate, holding that these witnesses were competent to testify to conversations with the testator, where the entire conversations tended to show undue influence or mental incapacity. The will, being wholly in favor of those children of the testatrix with whom she resided, it was held the greatest latitude should be allowed the contestants when using the beneficiaries as witnesses.

Christmas Week

is sure to be a busy time. There will be visits and theatres and general amusement. You won't think about shopping for underwear then. Buy

KOTEDSILK

now. It is pure silk on the finest cotton. Warm, mothproof, unsh

POISON CASE A YEAR OLD

Anniversary of the Mailing of the Package to Cornish.

MOLINEUX'S DARK CHRISTMAS

Prisoner and His Father Affected by a Holiday Greeting—Expert Tolman on the Stand.

Just one year ago to-day some person dropped into the General Post Office in this city a package addressed to Harry Cornish at the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, Madison Avenue and Forty-fifth Street. The package contained a bottle of bromo-seltzer mixed with cyanide of mercury, the bottle being inclosed in a silver holder. Several days later Cornish took this supposed Christmas present home. He was boarding at that time with Mrs. Katherine J. Adams, at 61 West Eighty-sixth Street, and to her he gave part of the contents of the supposed bromo-seltzer bottle. A few minutes later she was dead, and out of this combination of circumstances has grown one of the most famous criminal trials of modern times, in which Roland B. Molineux is on trial for his life.

The sixth week of the trial of Molineux closed yesterday, and the taking of evidence will be resumed on Tuesday. The young clubman accused of murder will spend his Christmas in the Tombs. Contrary to usual custom, the part of the Court of General Sessions presided over by Recorder Goff will not close during the holiday week, but the jurors who are to determine the fate of the young man will spend the holidays with their several families. In closing the session yesterday, and after renewing his expressions of confidence in the jurors, Recorder Goff wished them all a merry Christmas.

For the first time since his trial began, Molineux's face fell when he heard that familiar greeting. He looked straight at the white-haired Judge, who did not observe his gaze, and then with something in his eyes suspiciously like moisture, he turned to his old father, who has sat by him at all times, and silently grasped his hand. Gen. Molineux was much affected, but he struggled with his emotions, as did his son. Both Mr. Weeks and Mr. Battle patted their client on the back, but what words they said to him were inaudible. They made Molineux's face brighten however, and a moment later he was walking through the court room, the cynosure of hundreds of inquisitive eyes, and over the Bridge of Sighs to his Christmas in the Tombs.

THIRD EXPERT ON THE STAND.

The session yesterday, which ran right on until 2 o'clock without intermission, was entirely taken up with expert testimony, except for a few minutes when the cashier of a bank was on the stand, called by Mr. Osborne, in order to get in evidence a standard of Harry Cornish's handwriting. To do this it was necessary also to make a witness of Assistant District Attorney O'Connor, and the evidence was not allowed without a long and vigorous objection on the part of Mr. Weeks.

Henry L. Tolman of Chicago, the third of the prosecution's force of handwriting experts, was put on the stand at the opening of the session to give his reasons for believing that Molineux wrote the address on the poison package. He had already testified to that opinion before the Coroner's jury ten months ago, and his testimony yesterday showed that he had strengthened his opinion from comparisons between the admitted and the disputed writings made by him since that time. Mr. Tolman, while agreeing in the main with Experts Kinsley and Tyrrell, arrived at his conclusion through different channels. Kinsley talked of speed, spacing, style, and pen habits, Tyrrell made illustrations of wrist movements and pendulum swings, while Mr. Tolman confined himself to triangular effect, pictorial effect, nervous energy, impulse, and mental conception. Gradually the writings in evidence are becoming more and more involved in technical explanations, but the jurors follow the reasoning of the experts closely, and their understanding of the subjects under discussion is best evidenced by the frequent questions put to the witnesses by them.

The sensation caused by the remark of Foreman Martin at the close of the session on Thursday, when he said he could not see, as a layman, the methods of disguise used in the various Barnett and Cornish letters, had not subsided when court opened yesterday. It was expected that the Court would take some official cognizance of Mr. Martin's observation, but nothing was said about it, even at the close of the day, when the Recorder gave the jury the usual warning not to talk or form or express opinions. Neither the District Attorney nor the counsel for the defense would talk about the matter, and Recorder Goff was inaccessible. Mr. Martin continued his questioning yesterday, but he made no more expressions of opinion.

CORNISH WRITES IN COURT.

In the midst of Mr. Tolman's examination, Mr. Osborne made a request of the Court to be allowed to put another of his "five-minute witnesses" on the stand. Mr. Weeks objected and was overruled, and then Charles E. Warren, paying teller of the Lincoln National Bank, was sworn. He said he knew Cornish, identified him when he stood up in court, and said he had been a depositor in the bank. He also said he would know Cornish's signature. Mr. Weeks's objections having been overruled, the witness proceeded to identify a signature of Cornish that Mr. Osborne up to this point had tried vainly to get in evidence.

In answer to Mr. Weeks's objections, Mr. Osborne said that, according to Justice Williams's decision, the State could prove motive if it showed that Molineux had forged the signature of Cornish. To prove this, Mr. Osborne said, he would first have to show that Cornish did not write the requests for remedies signed with his name, and then prove that Molineux did. Mr. Osborne then asked Mr. Cornish to come to the table and write his name. The witness watched him, and then identified the writing as the genuine signature of Cornish. The writings were then allowed in evidence as standards of comparison.

Mr. Osborne next asked Cornish to write a copy of the letter sent to Frederick Stearns & Co. concerning Harpster. Recorder Goff said he would not waste the time of the court in this way, and Cornish and Assistant District Attorney O'Connor hastily left the room together. Mr. Osborne then handed the three alleged bogus Cornish letters to Mr. Warren and asked him if they were in the handwriting of Cornish.

"They are not," said the witness.

"Are you sure?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"I am so sure that I would not honor a check of Cornish's with that signature on it," was the reply.

The witness then examined the Barnet letters and the Cornish letters to patent medicine firms, and was asked to give his opinion about them. He said that he was sure that Cornish had not written them, and that they were all written by the same person. All of this testimony was given under vigorous objection by Mr. Weeks, who spoke of the proceedings as "unprecedented."

WEEKS CALLS IT A "TRICK."

Just as Mr. Warren left the stand Mr. O'Connor came back with Cornish. He was at once put on the stand, and Mr. Osborne handed him a sheet of paper which O'Connor had previously given to his chief when he came back into court.

"What is this paper?" asked Mr. Osborne.

"A writing made by Mr. Cornish in my presence a few minutes ago," said Mr. O'Connor.

"Did you see him write it?"

"I did."

Mr. O'Connor then went on to say that it was a copy of the Harpster letter, and that Cornish had written it with a stub pen. Mr. Weeks referred to this "trick" of the Assistant District Attorney's as outrageous, but the Court ruled against him, and the copy made by Cornish went in evidence.

When Mr. Tolman was called to the stand he said, in answer to questions put to him affecting his qualifications, that he had been engaged in the business of giving expert opinion on disputed handwriting for twenty years, and that he had testified in between 700 and 800 cases, besides doing a great deal of work in Government forgery cases. He said he had been at one time Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the University of Vermont. Mr. Weeks made no objection to him as a witness.

Mr. Tolman was asked to tell the circumstances under which he came to New York. He said he received a telegram from the District Attorney's office, saying that his presence was desired in an important case. When he received specimens to work on he made a study of them entirely alone and unaided by any suggestions, not even knowing, he said, whom the prosecution suspected to be the writer of the poison package address and the Barnet and Cornish letters. He later discovered the famous Burns letter, now one of the admitted specimens of the defendant's handwriting. The witness said that he had studied from time to time since he was first called into the case all the exhibits.

STRONG MUSCLES; WEAK WILL.

When asked by Mr. Osborne to tell the jury in his own way the characteristics found by him in the disputed writings, the witness told of a striking resemblance in pictorial effect between the writing in the Barnet and Cornish letters and that in the admitted writings. He first looked for the peculiarities in these admitted writings, and found them to be strong as to muscles, but weak as to will power. They showed a superfluity of muscular energy, he said, this coming out in large capital stems and superfluous florishing. He picked out certain words in which this characteristic was most pronounced, and gave verbal demonstrations. The writings, he said, had separate impulses of energy, shown by the ever present triangular form of the words. They showed a lack of power to sustain the impulse, and consequently the initial letter of a word was large and strongly emphasized, the emphasis growing weaker on each letter as formed, and almost entirely dying out in the last letter of the word.

Expert Tolman then illustrated this by several words, among which was the word "Cornish." He said that in the word "kind" there was a large "k," a moderately large "i," a small "n" followed by a large "d," showing that the impulse of energy was of short duration, and required renewal before the final "d" could be formed. "You" began with a large "y," followed by a medium "o," and ended with a small "u."

A complete study of the subject, he said, would necessitate a study of the defendant's writing when it was not altogether normal. He chose the letter of resignation from the Knickerbocker Athletic Club, when the writer formed his words with more deliberation than usual. This writing indicated, the witness said, that the writer was able to control the impulse of energy to a certain degree. He referred to this writing as formal and unusual, and said the triangular effect and graduating energy impulses were less marked than usual. He showed the action of the impulses in the words "resignation" and "Knickerbocker." They showed the impulses in a more marked degree, he said, because of being of considerable length.

Mr. Tolman said that a most striking illustration of the fading muscular impulses was to be found in the writings of the defendant's own name. There was a large capital "M," a large "o," and then smaller letters running out to an almost unintelligible "ux."

BREAKS AND SLANT EXAMINED.

The witness here passed to the question of breaks in the writing, and said that probably the most striking characteristic was the invariable breaking between the "i" and the preceding letter when it was of an oval character. This was demonstrated on the board by means of crayon, the word chosen being the characteristic "oblige" that both Experts Kinsley and Tyrrell brought out.

Mr. Tolman was interrupted by the introduction of Mr. Warren, and on resuming his evidence said that, from a pictorial standpoint, the question of slant in the writings was of small importance. When it came to a question of detailed examination of the writings, however, it was of great importance. The witness then pointed out that wherever the letter "n" was made, it had a different slant in every instance. He said the letter appeared about 130 times in the writings, and in each instance there was a varying slant.

Expert Tolman here began the familiar and technical analysis of letter formation, based on his examination of the admitted and disputed writings. His explanation was along the same line and of much the same character as that which had been advanced by Experts Kinsley and Tyrrell. He said the writings betrayed signs of unusual nervousness on the part of the writer, strong muscular force, and weak mentality. Continuing, the witness said: "The characteristics in a man's writing that are the ones to be disguised first are the things that are the strongest, and those left the longest you will find to contain the natural peculiarities of the writing."

Mr. Tolman said he had never seen such an excellent collection of specimens of any one's writing to portray the most striking characteristics of the writer. There were, he said, specimens that showed all the different impulses of the writer, giving an accurate idea of his mental conceptions. There were letters on business matters, letters of resignation, letters mentioning athletic and social club matters, letters of invitation, all tending, Mr. Tolman said, to show through the writer's hand his mental impulses. Some betrayed extreme haste, others great nervousness, and yet others calm deliberation.

Mr. Tolman was still on the stand when adjournment was taken.

Dealers in Pauper Dead Sentenced.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 22.—E. D. and Frank Thompson, who are charged with selling the bodies of pauper dead, and who were recently convicted of conspiracy by a jury and fined $750 each, were to-day sentenced by Judge Cooper to the workhouse for a term of eleven months and twenty-nine days, which is the limit of the law. Frank Thompson was recently arrested in St. Louis, having four dead bodies in his possession, and was brought back to this city for trial. The prisoners gave bond and have appealed the case.

AT THE HOTELS.

ALBEMARLE—Col. S. M. Morgan, Pittsburg.

BUCKINGHAM—Gen. G. M. Sorrel, Savannah.

CAMBRIDGE—P. G. Mumford, San Juan, Puerto Rico; Lord Cassillis, Scotland.

EMPIRE—Dr. W. H. Low, Hartford; Dr. S. W. Houghton, Hartford; James T. Rossiter, San Francisco.

FIFTH AVENUE—Judge Alfred Hand, Scranton.

GRAND—Col. W. S. Cochran, Philippine Islands; G. W. Pohlman, Baltimore.

HOFFMAN—B. Davis, Washington; Julius Edel, Richmond; W. S. Larned, Washington.

HOLLAND—W. E. Smith, London; John Hay Powers, Rochester; F. W. Lawrence, Boston; W. L. Elkins, Jr., Philadelphia; Percival Roberts, Philadelphia.

IMPERIAL—H. C. Johnston, Philadelphia; E. W. Wolcott, Norfolk Va.; E. H. Fitzhugh, St. Albans, Vt.; F. W. Roebling, Jr., South Bethlehem, Penn.

MANHATTAN—Ex-Gov. Charles W. Andrews, Connecticut; Albert C. Pope, Boston; Francis B. Mitchell, Rochester.

MURRAY HILL—Robert Stanton, Baltimore; E. E. Garrison, Santiago, Cuba; Isaac Bromley, New Haven, Conn.

NETHERLAND—Col. H. D. Borup, United States Army; J. W. Morrow, Philadelphia.

PLAZA—Eugene Hughes, Syracuse; W. F. Dillingham, Honolulu; Elmer S. Sturgeon, Honolulu.

SAVOY—Angelo Myers, Philadelphia.

WALDORF—Rear Admiral W. T. Sampson, United States Navy; Gov. Roger Wolcott, Massachusetts; Col. A. Hartsuff, United States Army.

HOFFMAN—E. Davis, Washington; Julius Edel, Richmond; W. S. Larned, Washington.

IMPERIAL—Dr. W. H. Low, Hartford; Dr. S. W. Houghton, Hartford; James T. Rossiter, San Francisco; H. C. Johnston, Philadelphia; E. W. Wolcott, Norfolk, Va.; E. H. Fitzhugh, St. Albans, Vt.; F. W. Roebling, Jr., South Bethlehem, Penn.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Webber, W. G., & Co., Salem, Mass.; S. H. Bartlett, furnishing goods; 52 Franklin Street; Hotel Vendome.

Barnard, Sumner, Putnam Company, Worcester, Mass.; H. A. Howe, silks and velvets; 62 Franklin Street; Park Avenue Hotel.

White, R. H., Company, Boston, Mass.; S. Thompson, furnishing goods; 480 Broome Street; Broadway Central Hotel.

Crouse & Brandegee, Utica, N. Y.; H. P. Crouse, woolens; Broadway and Great Jones Street.

Keith Brothers & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. B. Keith, hats and caps; Holland House.

Seligman, H., St. Louis, Mo.; clothing; Hotel Marlborough.

Heiser, Muhlfelder & Co., Albany, N. Y.; D. Muhlfelder, notions; C. F. Snow, dry goods; Hotel Imperial.

Hart Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; E. Hart, woolens; Herald Square Hotel.

Strause Brothers, Richmond, Va.; H. Strause, clothing; Hotel Vendome.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Thursday night until 12 o'clock Friday night.)

1:20 A. M.—475 Amsterdam Avenue; John McKeown; damage slight.

5:30 A. M.—2,382 First Avenue; George J. Brueke; damage, $50.

9:35 A. M.—77 Eldridge Street; Charles Meltzer; damage slight.

10:20 A. M.—190 First Street; Jacob Blaszezyski; damage slight.

3:10 P. M.—66 West Thirty-ninth Street; J. Ullman; damage, $250.

4:45 P. M.—320 Lexington Avenue; Mrs. E. D. Binnings; damage, $25.

5:10 P. M.—1,801 Fox Street; William Rossa; damage, $325.

5:20 P. M.—166 Norfolk Street; Hyman Andelan; damage slight.

6:10 P. M.—358 Canal Street; Sims Brothers; damage, $300.

6:45 P. M.—555 Greenwich Street; unknown; damage slight.

8 P. M.—145 Mulberry Street; M. Kruger & Brothers; damage slight.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The old building and the dormitories of the Georgetown Convent were destroyed by fire to-day. How the fire originated has not been discovered. All the inmates and employes escaped. Loss, $10,000.

EX-GOV. WALLER ACCUSED

A Conspiracy to Defraud, Joseph W. Pullar's Charge.

HE NAMES ALFRED R. PAGE

Mr. Waller Explains, Denying Allegations that Pullar Was Deprived of Inheritance Under Threats.

Ex-Gov. Thomas M. Waller of Connecticut, well known as interested in trolley railways, and as a practicing attorney at 15 Wall Street, is charged, by Joseph W. Pullar, with having conspired with Alfred R. Page and others to defraud him out of his rights in an inheritance worth almost $100,000, about half of which is in personal property, and the rest improved realty in Chicago. Mr. Pullar has instituted a suit in the Supreme Court, through his attorneys, Benjamin & Loeser, of 320 Broadway, to set aside the contracts by which the property, he alleges, was taken out of his hands. These contracts, he declares, he signed in a room at the Imperial Hotel on the night of Oct. 14, 1897, which he had been induced to enter by the persons whom he names when they knew he was in such a condition from the continued use of alcoholic stimulants as to be unfit to transact business. He also alleges that he signed the papers without reading them, under threats of prosecution on a charge of bigamy.

When the matter was called to Mr. Waller's attention yesterday he expressed annoyance that it should have become public before the case came to trial.

"But there is nothing in the story," he said, "to cause grief to my friends or joy to my enemies." He said that his firm was retained a year or two ago by James T. Farrell, a reputable citizen of Hartford, in a will controversy out of which this story is evolved. He continued:

"Legal proceedings were commenced in the Surrogate's Court in this city to set aside the will in question which was in favor of Pullar, and proceedings were commenced in the Chicago courts to obtain possession of property in that city belonging to the estate.

"It was claimed in those proceedings that Mrs. Johanna Pullar, the testatrix, was paralyzed when she executed the will and mentally incompetent at the time to make a will, and it was claimed also that the doctor who attended her obtained a deed of property of the value of $9,000, or $10,000, without due consideration, and that he was made the executor of the will.

"It was also claimed that Pullar, the plaintiff in the present case, at the time of the making of this will was not the legal husband of the testatrix; that he was then a married man and a bigamist, and that the testatrix made the will in his favor under fraudulent influence and believing that she was giving her property to her husband, and it was claimed because of said undue and fraudulent influences that the will should be set aside.

"Actions at the same time were commenced against Dr. Teodor Von Raltz to have the deed to him set aside on the grounds I have indicated.

"While these proceedings were pending, Mr. Alfred R. Page, as the attorney for Pullar, conferred with our firm in relation to a settlement. He desired to have us offer a compromise of one-fourth of the property to Mr. Pullar. This we refused to do, but arranged for a meeting at the Imperial Hotel in the evening.

"We met at the Imperial Hotel, in Mr. Wagner's room, at about 9 o'clock. There were present Mr. Carlton, a lawyer in this office; Mr. Wagner, my partner; Mr. Farrell, our client; Mr. Pullar and Mr. Page, his lawyer, and myself. We discussed the proposed compromise and I dictated the contract, while Mr. Page, Mr. Pullar's lawyer, wrote the contract out. This contract provided that Mr. Pullar should have one-fourth of the estate, less the expenses and less such sums as he had received from the executor, and that the balance of the property should go to the heirs, the father, brothers, and sisters of the testatrix. It also provided that Mr. Page, Mr. Pullar's lawyer, should act with Waller & Wagner in suits to recover the real estate from the doctor, and in the settlement of all other proceedings. It was also provided that the whole property should be transferred in trust to Mr. Pullar's lawyer and to myself for the purpose of carrying out the terms of the agreement.

"Mr. Pullar actively participated, and there was not the slightest indication of inebriety about him.

"Some two or three weeks after this meeting the trust deed that the contract contemplated was drawn up by Mr. Page and myself, and Mr. Pullar came to the office of Waller & Wagner in the afternoon, and after careful examination of the papers, he executed them.

"There was considerable delay in the transfer of the property of the estate to the trustees, and during this delay Mr. Pullar complained frequently to his lawyer, and, finally becoming offended, he made complaint against Mr. Page and myself to a firm of reputable lawyers here, who immediately called upon us, and, learning the facts of the case, refused to take any action in regard to it. Subsequently the legal gentlemen who are now in the case commenced action against the trustees and the suit in this action is now pending, which we hope will be tried in a few days."

Mr. Waller showed Pullar's signature to the original papers, which was written in a bold, flourishing hand. "It looks the most sober of them all," he said.

Mr. Loeser said that his firm considered, in spite of Mr. Waller's statement, that there was ample evidence on which to base the suit, which would come to light at the proper time. He said that Pullar is now living at 162 West Ninety-sixth Street, in this city.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICANS ANGRY

Register-Elect Howe Reserves All His Good Appointments for the Williamsburg District.

The Executive Committee of the Kings County Republican General Committee met yesterday afternoon at 200 Joralemon Street to hear the report of Michael J. Dady in regard to the patronage of the Register's office, of which James R. Howe will become the head on Jan. 1. Mr. Howe has reserved thirty of the best places in the office for the Sixth Congressional District, which is in the Williamsburg section. This leaves but twenty-six places for the rest of the organization, and none of these is particularly desirable.

Mr. Dady, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, was instructed recently to confer with Mr. Howe, and try to induce him to make a more equitable division of the places at his disposal. Mr. Dady met Mr. Howe early yesterday afternoon, but the result of the conference was anything but satisfying to Mr. Dady. When the members of the Executive Committee got together several hours later, Mr. Dady had little in the way of encouragement to offer them, and expressions of disgust and disappointment were many and loud. The leaders, with the exception of those from the Eastern District, showed that they were exceedingly wroth, and there was a great deal of talk of getting even with Mr. Howe.

Mr. Howe, so far as could be learned, yielded but one point to Mr. Dady, and that was that Jesse D. Frost of the Twenty-first Ward, should have a good place. Mr. Howe, it is said, agreed that Mr. Frost should become First Assistant Deputy Register, at a salary of $2,000. This concession, it is asserted, was obtained only upon the threat of removing a certain man holding a place in the office of the Commissioner of Records, and giving the place to Mr. Frost.

Official Vote of Kings County.

The Board of Canvassers of Kings County held its final meeting yesterday and officially declared the election of the successful candidates in the last campaign. The official figures, soldier vote included, show that James R. Howe, the Republican candidate for Register, was elected by 311 votes. The highest vote received by any candidate was that of John F. Clarke, the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, for whom 85,597 votes were cast.

REPUBLICANS ARE HOPEFUL.

Assert that Favorable Reports of the Outlook Are Coming In.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Committee on Organization and Literature appointed immediately after the meeting of the Republican National Committee, has begun correspondence at once, and already reports the receipt of letters from different parts of the country setting forth the temper and condition of the party. The reports are said to be uniformly satisfactory.

This is said to be in strong contrast with the information at the close of 1895, when the country was full of Republicans filled with solicitude lest the party should make some fatal declaration for sound money that would offend the Republicans who were impressed with the idea that free coinage was an issue to be alarmed about. Then the request was common to have no literature sent out that referred to the money question.

Now the demand is for the strongest sort of gold standard literature. The attitude of the National Committee and the party meets with unanimous approval. Such suggestions as have been made touching the management of the campaign reflect a tendency to repeat the conduct of four years ago.

MARTIN ENGEL STILL LEADER.

Tammany Politician Not Permitted to Retire in the Eighth.

Despite his oft-repeated threats to retire from the Tammany leadership in the Eighth Assembly District, Councilman Martin Engel was again chosen as the standard bearer of the organization last night. More than 200 members of the District Committee were present at the meeting, and Mr. Engel's speech of acceptance was received with vigorous applause.

The ticket for officers, as reported by the Committee on Nominations, was elected with a rush and then Mr. Engel told his friends that it was only in deference to the oft-expressed wishes of the majority that he had consented to become the leader again.

"I've been your leader for a long time and have worked hard for the organization," said Mr. Engel. "I felt that I was entitled to a rest and that I could have some one else do the work. I seem to be in the minority, however, so I will accept the leadership with many thanks for the fidelity with which you have followed me in the past and hopes that our pleasant relations will continue in the future."

Philip B. Benjamin was re-elected as Chairman of the committee.

AMERICAN POLITICS ABROAD.

Matter of Republican Vice Presidential Candidate Arouses Interest.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—Very keen interest is manifested in the American colony in Paris as to the next Republican candidate for the Vice Presidency, President McKinley's renomination being regarded as assured. Visitors arriving from other Continental capitals report that this topic is discussed elsewhere as well, and that the name of almost every American Ambassador in Europe is mentioned as a possibility.

Changes in American representation at European Embassies, Legations, and Consulates under the next Administration are already the subject of considerable speculation.

County Canvassers' Work Done.

The County Canvassers met yesterday and declared the result of the vote in New York County at the last election. The results are not changed from the official figures except that the soldier vote is added. Alderman Goodman (Rep.) offered a resolution declaring Samuel S. Slater, the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Thirty-first District, fraudulently elected, and believing that the resolution, and as a result the returns show the election of Edward Stone, (Tam.,) who has since died.

Judges Appointed in Maine.

AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. 22.—Gov. Powers to-day appointed Judge Andrew P. Wisswell of Ellsworth to succeed Chief Justice John A. Peters, resigned. Frederick L. Powers of Houlton was appointed as Associate Judge, to succeed Judge Wisswell.

VIENNA CHESS TOURNAMENT.

Brody and Schlechter Are Now Tied for First Place.

VIENNA, Dec. 22.—The fourth round of the Kolisch memorial tournament, which was played in this city to-day, resulted as follows: Alapin and Brody and Zinkl and Schlechter drew, Albin beat Prock, Wolf beat Popiel, and Schwarz beat Marco. The Korte-Maroczy game was adjourned in a position favorable to Maroczy.

Yesterday the games left unfinished from previous rounds were played to a finish. These are the results: Prock lost to Schwarz, Popiel disposed of Alapin, Albin went down before Schlechter, Maroczy defeated Marco, Prock went down before Alapin, while Maroczy and Schwarz drew. The score up to date follows:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Alapin.	2	2	Popiel.	2	2
Albin.	2½	1½	Prock.	0	4
Brody.	3	1	Schlechter.	3	1
Korte.	1	2	Schwarz.	2½	1½
Marco.	1	3	Wolf.	2	2
Maroczy.	2	1	Zinkl.	3	2

The fifth round will be played in the following order to-morrow: Popiel vs. Zinkl; Prock vs. Wolf; Brody vs. Albin; Maroczy vs. Alapin; Schwarz vs. Korte, and Shlechter vs. Marco.

McGOVERN WINS THE FIGHT.

Bantamweight Champion Knocked Out Forbes in Second Round.

Terry McGovern, champion bantamweight of the world, defeated Harry Forbes of Chicago last night at the Broadway Athletic Club in the second round of what was to have been a twenty-five-round bout. Forbes, who is credited with giving McGovern the hottest fight of his life fourteen months ago, at the Greenwood Athletic Club, in Brooklyn, laid himself open to a right swing from the Brooklynite which "put him to sleep." The fight was similar in many respects to McGovern's fight with "Pedlar" Palmer at Tuckahoe last Summer.

The preliminary bout was between Tommy Holton and Jack Smith, both of New York, for twelve rounds, at 128 pounds. Smith, although floored repeatedly, did most of the forcing, and got the decision.

Before the star bout the featherweight champion, George Dixon, was introduced with the announcement that he would meet McGovern on Jan. 9.

Early in the fight last night McGovern chased Forbes into clinches in the corners, using his right with telling effect on the breakaways. McGovern began the second round with a rush, but Forbes blocked him coolly. McGovern ran in again with a right and left swing, and knocked his opponent to the floor. Forbes took the count, resting on one knee, and then made a wild rush for McGovern. His wild swings were easily blocked by the Brooklynite, who landed heavily with both hands at close quarters. The men clinched and wrestled about the ring. Forbes rushed his opponent against one of the posts and then got the blow on the jaw that sent him to the floor unconscious.

Referee White was counting him out when his seconds carried him to his corner.

STRICKEN BLIND AT MIDDAY.

The Sudden Affliction That Befell a Chicago Lad.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

To see the shining of the sunlight, to look in the faces of one's friends—then to plunge into an abyss of darkness where no ray fell, to be converted from sturdy manhood to the trembling helplessness of the groping blind—that was the lot which befell Joseph Burke, who has been stricken blind in a twinkling by causes which skilled specialists find baffling of definition.

Last Thursday he went about his usual vocation as keen a sighted man as was ever bred in the environment of Newsboys' Alley. The stroke fell upon him at midday.

He was conversing cheerfully with a number of his associates in the mailing-room of the Chronicle, where he was employed, when, suddenly, in the act of lighting a cigarette, he drew his hand across his forehead in a dazed manner, let fall the half-burned match, and cried out, in a wondering voice: "Say, boys, I guess my eyes has gone out. See?"

But poor "Red" couldn't see. Nor has he since. At the infirmary his case aroused extraordinary interest because of its uniqueness.

"Red" Burke was a typical child of the "alley." Before he was out of knickerbockers he sold papers. He grew from an active, hustling, sharp-witted boy into a keen, energetic, hustling young man. Many persons knew him. All liked him. He had faults—lots of them—but they were forgivable, and he took care of his old mother.

Cricket Team Gets Pennant and Cup.

The presentation of the pennant and cup to the champion cricket team of the Knickerbocker Athletic Club took place last night at a concert given by the Metropolitan District Cricket League. The batting prize was presented to M. R. Cobb of Team A, Knickerbocker Athletic Club, and J. E. Roberts of the New York Cricket Club received the bowling prize.

IN THE BOWLING ALLEYS.

Dumahaut of the Harlem Wheelmen bowled in excellent form in the Harlem League series at the Harlem Palace last night. His score of 248, on eight strikes and two spares, in the third game, brought victory to his team. He made an average of 215 for two games. The Harlem Wheelmen easily defeated the Corinthians, and the latter won from the Grove Hills, which lost two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 183; Lee, 166; Thompson, 184; Du Barry, 176; Duss, 153. Total, 862.	Corinthian—S. Walter, 156; Mulford, 137; T. Walter, 135; W. B. Mulford, 147; Niles, 182. Total, 747.

SECOND GAME.

Corinthian—S. Walter, 188; Mulford, 158; T. Walter, 213; W. B. Mulford, 153; Niles, 143. Total, 865.	Grove Hill—Potts, 169; Voight, 130; Schneider, 168; Wiegand, 144; Strack, 193. Total, 804.

THIRD GAME.

Harlem Wheelmen—Dumahaut, 248; Lee, 172; Thompson, 161; Du Barry, 158; Duss, 170. Total, 909.	Grove Hill—Potts, 154; Voight, 154; Wiegand, 188; Schneider, 222; Strack, 157. Total, 875.

The Oerels were easily beaten by the Standards and Boulevards in the Columbia League last night. The Standards scored two victories, defeating the Boulevards in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 146; Allison, 143; Mertz, 146; Thompson, 156; Wyman, 153. Total, 744.	Oerel—Monsees, 137; Haneriing, 111; C. Schultz, 135; Luhrs, 148; Helmers, 143. Total, 674.

SECOND GAME.

Boulevard—Dumble, 145; Howard, 161; Fuller, 144; Darrell, 178; Vetter 155. Total, 783.	Oerel—Monsees, 155; Otten, 144; C. Schultz, 138; Luhrs, 157; Helmers, 162. Total, 716.

THIRD GAME.

Standard—Koehler, 175; Allison, 177; Mertz, 175; Thompson, 149; Wyman, 168. Total, 844.	Boulevard—Dumble, 180; Howard, 149; Fuller, 133; Darrell, 116; Vetter, 169. Total, 747.

Stanley Council failed to send its team to bowl in the Royal Arcanum series at the Tennis Club alleys last night, and forfeited a game each to the Harlem and Defendam Councils. Harlem Council had out its strongest team, and defeated the Defendams by more than 200 pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Defendam—King, 132; Frank, 152; Henrick, 156; Warner, 146. Total, 586.	Harlem—Linden, 168; Wagner, 123; Cowles, 132; Holt, 199; Diederick, 214. Total, 836.
Stanley—Forfeited.	Stanley—Forfeited.

THIRD GAME.

Defendam—King, 132; Frank, 152; Henrick, 156; Warner, 146. Total, 586.	Harlem—Linden, 167; Wagner, 171; Cowles, 175; Holt, 182; Diederick, 198. Total, 893.
Stanley—Forfeited.	Defendam—King, 124; Henrick, 131; Frank, 121; Burdett, 153; Warner, 128. Total, 657.

Three interesting games were decided in the National League at Starr's Tournament Hall last night. The first game resulted in a victory for the Imperials over the Orientals. Riverdale won from Oriental in the second game with only seven pins to spare. The third game, between the Riverdales and Imperials, proved the best of the night. The teams were almost on even terms throughout. The Imperials had a slight advantage when the final frame began, but two breaks enabled the Riverdales to win by two pins. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Imperial—Cordes, 180; Meyer, 177; Moore, 180; Rothemell, 147; Jackson, 146. Total, 830.	Riverdale—Monahan, 158; Brodbeck, 216; Gray, 184; Bollinger, 181; Ebling, 181. Total, 920.
Oriental—Mitchell, 164; Coulon, 179; Gilhaus, 158; Schultz, 143; Stumpfel, 170. Total, 814.	

SECOND GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 158; Brodbeck, 216; Gray, 184; Bollinger, 181; Ebling, 181. Total, 920.	Imperial—Cordes, 148; Meyer, 179; Moore, 171; Rothemell, 167; Jackson, 138. Total, 803.
Oriental—Mitchell, 167; Coulon, 190; Gilhaus, 211; Schultz, 167; Stumpfel, 178. Total, 913.	

THIRD GAME.

Riverdale—Monahan, 166; Brodbeck, 166; Gray, 151; Bollinger, 180; Ebling, 136. Total, 805.	Bleecker—Beam, 150; Wragge, 143; McFeely, 135; Rosenberg, 168; Ritter, 195. Total, 791.
Oriental—Mitchell, 167; Coulon, 190; Gilhaus, 211; Schultz, 167; Stumpfel, 178. Total, 913.	Glendale—Laine, 170; Schreyer, 130; Koechling, 151; Stutterheim, 168; C. Fuchs, 155. Total, 774.

At Haller's alleys, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, last night, two games were played. G. Fassnacht of the Goodenough Club hurt his leg in the first game. He was replaced by B. Foster in the second game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Goodenough—G. Fassnacht, 168; A. Haller, 144; Huttenlocker, 192; Holden, 175; J. Haller, 188. Total, 867.	Bleecker—Beam, 157; McFeely, 153; Bonneau, 139; Rosenberg, 141; Ritter, 167. Total, 757.
Glenmore—L. Biermann, 166; Kiedahl, 144; Batch, 167; J. Biermann, 170; Steelmann, 132. Total, 779.	Homestead—Duncan, 150; Landry, 160; Leask, 118; Cotte, 156; Moore, 153. Total, 737.

SECOND GAME.

Goodenough—Foster, 133; A. Haller, 136; Huttenlocker, 198; Holden, 161; J. Haller, 189. Total, 815.	Bleecker—Beam, 150; Wragge, 143; McFeely, 135; Rosenberg, 168; Ritter, 195. Total, 791.
Glenmore—L. Biermann, 161; Kiedahl, 111; Batch, 150; J. Biermann, 110; Steelmann, 185. Total, 717.	Homestead—Duncan, 150; Landry, 160; Leask, 118; Cotte, 156; Moore, 153. Total, 737.

In the Royal Arcanum sub-tournament at the Elephant Club alleys last evening the East New York Council won two games. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Nassau Council—E. Pye, 111; Marshall, 139; Rusher, 116; L. Pye, 134; Kerr, 133. Total, 633.	De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 116; Bloom, 126; Tuthill, 135; Talbot, 122; Engel, 130. Total, 629.
East New York Council—Rockefellow, 171; Hemcke, 126; Douglas, 178; Biehusen, 136; Senior, 199. Total, 810.	Nassau Council—E. Pye, 165; Marshall, 131; Rusher, 99; L. Pye, 145; Kerr, 132. Total, 672.

SECOND GAME.

De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 116; Bloom, 126; Tuthill, 135; Talbot, 122; Engel, 130. Total, 629.	East New York Council—Rockefellow, 176; Hemcke, 160; Douglas, 127; Biehusen, 142; Senior, 195. Total, 810.
Nassau Council—E. Pye, 165; Marshall, 131; Rusher, 99; L. Pye, 145; Kerr, 132. Total, 672.	De Witt Clinton Council—Latimer, 149; Bloom, 150; Tuthill, 130; Talbot, 136; Engel, 130. Total, 695.

THIRD GAME.

East New York Council—Rockefellow, 176; Hemcke, 160; Douglas, 127; Biehusen, 142; Senior, 195. Total, 810.	The Bleeckers did the best bowling in the Arlington National tournament last night, winning from the Glendale and Homestead teams. Ritter of the Bleeckers made the best individual score of the night, 195 in the third game. Scores:

FIRST GAME.

Glendale—Laine, 158; Schreyer, 119; Koechling, 176; Stutterheim, 167; C. Fuchs, 141. Total, 761.	Bleecker—Beam, 157; McFeely, 153; Bonneau, 139; Rosenberg, 141; Ritter, 167. Total, 757.
Homestead—Duncan, 121; Landry, 131; Leask, 92; Cotte, 113; Moore, 156. Total, 613.	Homestead—Duncan, 150; Landry, 160; Leask, 118; Cotte, 156; Moore, 153. Total, 737.

SEC

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY.

Chemical National Bank
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000
31 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $1,000,000. Surplus and profits, $2,500,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National Bank
320 Broadway.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

Colonial Trust Company
CAPITAL & SURPLUS, $1,500,000.
ST. PAUL B'LD'G. 222 B'way.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Real Estate Trust Co.,
30 NASSAU STREET.
Capital, Surplus, and Undivided Profits $900,000.
Receives Deposits, Allowing Interest.
Acts as Trustee. Transfer Agent, Registrar, &c.

PHILADELPHIA.
Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,500,000.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Spencer Trask & Co.
BANKERS
27 & 29 Pine Street, New York.
Transact a general banking business; act as Fiscal Agents for corporations, and negotiate security issues of railroads and other companies. Execute commission orders and deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.
Members New York Stock Exchange.
Branch Office: 65 State St., Albany.

Holmes & Co.,
EMPIRE BUILDING,
1 Broadway, New York.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange. N. Y. Cotton Exchange. Chicago Board of Trade.
Branch Office:
Lakewood Hotel, Lakewood, N.J.

Hurlbutt, Hatch & Co.,
BANKERS.
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE,
71 Broadway, N. Y. City.
STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold for cash or on margin.
Interest allowed on deposits subject to check. Telephone No. 1239 Cortlandt.

DOUGLAS & JONES
Members New York Stock Exchange.
ESTABLISHED 1886.
24 Broad St., New York City.
STOCKS AND BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD FOR CASH AND CARRIED ON MARGIN.
Daily Market Letter on Application.
CORRESPONDENCE INVITED.
New York Telephone, 4914 Cortlandt. Brooklyn Telephone, 391 Brooklyn.

Geo. H. PRENTISS & Co.
DEALERS IN
LOCAL SECURITIES.
37 William St., New York. 298 Montague St., Brooklyn.
MEMBERS OF N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE.

TUNSTALL & CO.,
MEMBERS NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE
52 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
Stocks and Bonds bought and sold for cash or carried on margin.
Market Letter on Application.
Telephones No. 1492 and No. 830 Broad.

P. J. Goodhart & Co.,
Dealers in
Bank & Trust Co. Stocks.
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange.
38 WALL STREET.

LEHMAN BROS.
NOS. 16-22 WILLIAM ST., NEW YORK.
Deal in investment securities, and execute orders on New York Stock Exchange.
Members of the Stock, Cotton, Coffee, and Produce Exchanges, New York.

FINANCIAL.

CONSOLIDATION COAL COMPANY
(OF MARYLAND)
First Mortgage Bonds dated January 1st, 1897.
Notice is hereby given, as provided in the mortgage of the above-named company to the undersigned as Trustee, dated December 15th, 1896, that bonds of the following numbers have been drawn for the Sinking Fund and will be paid on presentation on and after January 1st, 1900, at the office of the GUARANTY TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK at 105½, with accrued interest to that date, after which interest on each of the said bonds will cease:

76	140	290	331	354	477
77	145	293	332	355	556
83	185	316	353	475	559

Guaranty Trust Co. of New York, Trustee.
GEO. R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice Prest.
Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.

Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company:
Under the plan and agreement to purchase the railroad of the Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railway Company: Holders of the second mortgage bonds and holders of certificates of deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company, and holders of stock of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company will take notice that the 22d day of January, 1900, is fixed by the Committee as a date after which none of such securities will be received by such Committee on deposit under said plan.
By the Committee.
WALSTON H. BROWN, Chairman,
40 Wall Street, New York City.
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.

The Woman's Hotel Company
of New York City
Invites subscriptions to its Capital Stock, of which $140,000 remains to be taken.
Subscription lists close Dec. 31st.
Prospectuses & Subscription blanks can be had of The New York Security & Trust Co., 46 Wall St.; The Knickerbocker Trust Co., 234 Fifth Ave.; and the Secretary, 105 East 22d St.
Herbert B. Turner, J. Kennedy Tod.
Charles S. Fairchild, Charles F. Cox,
Charles D. Kellogg, Sec'y Committee.

FINANCIAL.

Brooklyn Rapid Transit Company.

$25,000 REWARD.

TO THE PUBLIC:

WHEREAS, The circulation of false statements or rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks or securities of a corporation, is punishable criminally under the laws of this State; and

WHEREAS, Certain persons have circulated false statements and rumors, with intent to affect the market price of the stocks and securities of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY:

RESOLVED, By the Board of Directors of BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY that a reward of $25,000 is hereby offered, and will be paid by the said Company, for information furnished to the Counsel of the Company, SHEEHAN & COLLIN, 32 Nassau Street, New York City, leading to the discovery and conviction of any of the persons who have circulated such false statements or rumors; and the Company hereby requests all persons interested in the preservation of honest business methods to furnish such information.

BROOKLYN RAPID TRANSIT COMPANY.
December 22, 1899.

Bankers' Trust Co.
OF NEW YORK,
10 Wall Street.
CAPITAL - - - - - $1,500,000
SURPLUS - - - - - $1,500,000
Transacts a general Trust and Banking business and allows interest on daily balances subject to check on sight.
OFFICERS:
George W. Ely, President.
Francis H. Leggett, Louis V. Bright, } Vice-Presidents.
Alfred H. Swayne, Secretary.
John H. Allen, Ass't Secty.
DIRECTORS:

Louis V. Bright,	Wm. H. Hollister,
D. Crawford Clark,	Percival Knauth,
George Coppell,	Francis H. Leggett,
Bayard Dominick,	Almeric H. Paget,
John F. Dryden,	William G. Park,
Benjamin N. Duke,	Gilbert M. Plympton,
George W. Ely,	William Schall, jr.,
Albert E. Goodhart,	John W. Simpson,
Edwin Gould,	Francis S. Smithers,
Edmund T. Halsey,	Ransom H. Thomas.
J. Walter Wood, jr.	

CITY TRUST CO
OF NEW YORK.
36 WALL STREET.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
(Entirely invested in City of New York Bonds.)
SURPLUS.....$1,000,000
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Subject to check, payable at sight or through the New York Clearing-house and on Certificates of Deposit.
Acts as Fiscal and Transfer Agent; Registrar of Stocks and Bonds; Trustee for Corporation Mortgages; Guardian; Executor; Administrator; Trustee; Committee; Receiver; Assignee, etc.
Loans Money on Bonds and Mortgage.
TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Transacts a General Banking Business
OFFICERS:
JAS. ROSS CURRAN, President.
JOHN D. CRIMMINS, Vice-President.
GEORGE R. SHELDON, 2d Vice-Pres't.
ARTHUR TERRY, Secretary.
WALTER W. LEE, Asst. Secretary.
DIRECTORS:

John D. Crimmins,	Henry O. Havemeyer,
Wm. R. Grace.	Elverton R. Chapman,
Wm. H. Gelshenen,	Peter Doelger,
Frank H. Platt,	Chas. W. Morse,
James Roosevelt,	Charles V. Fornes,
Eugene Kelly,	Wm. Halls, jr.,
George R. Sheldon	Bernard M. Shanley,
Ed. N. Gibbs,	Frank R. Lawrence,
Edwin Warfield,	James D. Layng.
Edward Eyre,	Hosmer B. Parsons,
	Jas. Ross Curran.

Provident Savings Life Assurance Society,
ORGANIZED 1875.
346 and 348 Broadway.
EDWARD W. SCOTT, President.
Issues All Desirable Forms of Policies.
Assurance in force.... $100,000,000
Paid Policyholders.... $16,500,000
Assets to Liabilities 132½ per cent.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, DEC. 27th, 1899.
At 12½ o'clock, at the N. Y. Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.
By order of Executors.
25 shs. Central National Bank.
5 shs. National Park Bank.
50 shs. Bank of the Republic.
FOR ACCT. OF WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
349 shs. Brigantine Co. of New Jersey, (Hypd.)
15 shs. International Postal Supply Co.
$10,000 Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. 1st Mtge. Bonds.
20 shs. Title Guarantee & Trust Co.
14 shs. National Bank of North America.
5 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
15 shs. Bankers' Trust Co.
5 shs. Trust Co. of America.
7 shs. Mutual Bank.
20 shs. Consolidated Fireworks Co. Prefd.
2 Memberships N. Y. Produce Exchange.
50 shs. The Allgnum Co.
100 shs. St. Lawrence Power Co. Pfd., (Hypd.)
10 shs. International Banking & Trust Co.
25 shs. Trust Co. of America.
18 shs. National City Bank.
25 shs. Corn Exchange Bank.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

The Astoria Light, Heat & Power Company,
32 LIBERTY STREET.
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors to serve during the ensuing year, and for such other business as may come before the stockholders, will be held at this office on Monday, January 8th, 1900. Polls open from 12 M. to 1 P. M. Transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23d, 1899, at 12 M. and reopen on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. FRANCIS R. FORAKER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A special meeting of the stockholders of the Automatic Smoke Preventer Company for the purpose of electing Directors and Inspectors of Election, and such other business as may be brought before the meeting, will be held at the office of the company, No. 170 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, Jan. 3, 1900, at 12 o'clock noon. PAUL HALPIN, Secretary.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE MEMBERS of the Good Samaritan Dispensary will be held at the New York Academy of Medicine, 17 West 43d Street, New York City, on January 8th, 1900, at 8:30 P. M. WM. W. LADD, Jr., Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO
234 Fifth Ave.,
Branch Office, 66 Broadway.
New York, December 12, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. from net earnings on the capital stock of th's Company, payable Jan'y 1st, 1900, to stockholders of record of Dec. 20, 1899. Transfer books will close December 20, 1899, at 3 P. M., and reopen Jan'y 2, 1900.
ALFRED B. MACLAY, Secretary.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Prior Lien 3½ % Gold Bonds,
Coupon No. 3, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s Southwestern Division First Mortgage 3½% Gold Bonds,
Coupon No. 2, due January 1, 1900, from the above bonds, will be paid at maturity upon presentation at the office of the company, No. 2 Wall Street, New York.
For packages of coupons left for verification on and after Thursday, 21st of December, temporary receipts will be given.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon on Saturday, 23d of December, and will reopen at 10 A. M. on January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasurer.

THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY CO.
Treasurer's Office, Grand Central Depot.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable at this office on Monday, the 29th day of January next, to the stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th instant.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purposes of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

National Wall Paper Company,
416-418-420-422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on January 2d, 1900.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on December 23d, 1899, and reopen on January 3d, 1900.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK,
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The State Bank,
378 GRAND STREET,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 1st, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the Bank, for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1900, was declared payable Jan. 2d, 1900.
Transfer books will close December 21st, 1899. The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23, 1899, and reopen January 3, 1900.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on December 22, 1899. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 2, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half per cent. were declared payable January 22, 1900, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899, and open Jan. 22, 1900. WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Saturday, Dec. 30, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 16.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
To the Stockholders of Wm. A. Miles & Co.:
Take notice that the regular Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, and the regular annual election of its Directors, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 57 Chrystie St., on Monday, the 8th day of January, 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon of that day, and that the transfer books will be closed for the purpose of said election at the close of business on the 30th day of December, 1899, and opened on the morning of Jan. 9, 1900.
JAMES W. TAYLOR, President.

The Western National Bank
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
9th December, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of this Bank for the election of Directors and such other business as may come before it will be held at the Banking House, No. 15 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900. The Polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
H. A. SMITH, Cashier.

Lincoln National Bank,
32-42 EAST 42D ST.,
New York, December 23d, 1899.
The Annual Meeting of the shareholders of this bank, for the election of Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the banking house, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
W. T. CORNELL, Cashier.

The Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York,
New York, December 22d, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at its banking rooms, corner of Broadway and Murray Street, Tuesday, January 9th, 1900. The poll will be open from 12 M. to 1 P. M.
EDWARD TOWNSEND, Cashier.

The Chemical National Bank of New York.
December 9, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year will be held at the banking house, No. 270 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, on TUESDAY, the 9th day of January, 1900, between the hours of 1 and 2 o'clock P. M.
FRANCIS HALPIN, Cashier.

The Bank of New York,
National Banking Association.
New York, Dec. 8th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 48 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900.
The polls will be open from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
CHAS. OLNEY, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 9th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking house, No. 33 Wall Street, on TUESDAY, Jan. 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The Hanover National Bank of the City of New York,
NEW YORK, December 8th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, 9 and 11 Nassau Street, on TUESDAY, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M.
WILLIAM HALLS, Jr., Cashier.

Irving National Bank,
New York, December 14th, 1899.
The annual meeting of the Shareholders of this Bank, for the election of Directors, will be held at the Banking House, No. 287 Greenwich Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The Merchants' National Bank of the City of New York,
December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this bank will be held at the banking room, No. 42 Wall Street, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, from 12 M. to 1 o'clock P. M.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

National Broadway Bank of the City of New York,
New York, Dec. 11th, 1899.
The annual election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the banking house, No. 237 Broadway, on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
New York, December 7th, 1899.
The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank will be held at the Banking House on Tuesday, January 9th, 1900, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.
C. H. STOUT, Cashier.

KANSAS CITY, PITTSBURG & GULF R. R.
REORGANIZATION.
Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 22, 1899.
More than 80 per cent. of all the securities of the Kansas City, Pittsburg and Gulf Railroad Company, of the Kansas City Suburban Belt Railroad Company, and the Port Arthur Channel and Dock Company have been deposited under and in assent to the modified plan for the reorganization of those properties, published by this committee, dated Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 7, 1899, therefore,
Resolved, That said above mentioned plan is hereby declared operative.
Copies of the plan and agreement can be had on application to any of the following depositaries, viz.:
PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, PENN.
SEABOARD NATIONAL BANK OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF NEW YORK, N. Y.
GUARDIAN TRUST COMPANY OF CHICAGO, ILL.
AMSTERDAMSCHE TRUSTEE CANTOOR OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
AMSTERDAMSCHE BANK OF AMSTERDAM, HOLLAND.
COMMERZ AND DISCONTO BANK OF BERLIN, GERMANY.
MESSRS. KLEINWORT, SONS & CO. OF LONDON, ENGLAND.
Pursuant to the requirements of the Stock Listing Committee of the New York Stock Exchange, all of the said depositaries will receive deposits of any of the securities included in said plan, without penalty, until and including the 6th day of January, 1900.
WILLIAM F. HARRITY, Chairman.
A. HECKSCHER, (New York.)
HERMAN SIELCKEN, (New York.)
WILLIAM EISENBORN, (Chicago.)
MAX PAM, (Chicago.)
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY.
SILAS W. PETTIT.
WINTHROP SMITH.
JOHN T. LOUGHNEY, Secretary.
LATHROP, MORROW, FOX & MOORE,
117 West 6th St., Kansas City, Mo.
PAM, CALHOUN & GLENNON,
Rookery Building, Chicago, Ill.
REED & PETTIT,
328 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Penn., of counsel for the Reorganization Committee.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

National Bank of Commerce in New York.
NEW YORK, December 19th, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, the 30th inst.
There will be no closing of the transfer books for the purpose of this dividend.
E. D. WORCESTER, Treasurer.

National Wall Paper Company,
416-418-420-422 BROOME STREET,
Corner Elm Street,
New York, N. Y.
The Board of Directors has declared that a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. (2%) on the Debenture Stock of this Company be paid on January 2d, 1900.
Checks will be mailed from this office.
Transfer Books will be closed on December 23d, 1899, and reopen on January 3d, 1900.
GEORGE W. WHITE, Secretary.

Irving National Bank,
NEW YORK,
December 19th, 1899.
69TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) per cent., free of tax, to stockholders of record on this date, payable January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
J. DENNISON, Cashier.

The State Bank,
378 GRAND STREET,
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held December 1st, 1899, a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., free of tax, from the earnings of the Bank, for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 1900, was declared payable Jan. 2d, 1900.
Transfer books will close December 21st, 1899. The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23, 1899, and reopen January 3, 1900.
A. I. VOORHIS, Cashier.

The Denver & Rio Grande R. R. Co.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of TWO (2%) PER CENT. out of the net earnings on the Preferred Capital Stock, payable January 15, 1900.
The transfer books of the preferred stock will close at 12 o'clock noon on January 6, and reopen on the morning of January 17, 1900.
GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman of the Board.
New York, Dec. 14, 1899.

The Oriental Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
NINETY-THIRD CONSECUTIVE SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from December 20, 1899, until January 2, 1900.
NELSON G. AYRES, Cashier.

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST CO.
146 Broadway, New York, December 19, 1899.
A QUARTERLY DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. has this day been declared by the Board of Trustees, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record on the closing of the transfer books, at 3 P. M. on December 22, 1899. The books will be opened at 10 A. M. January 2, 1900.
EDWARD O. STANLEY, Treasurer.

The Fourth National Bank of the City of New York.
New York, Dec. 21st, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, proximo.
The transfer books will close at 3 P. M., this date, reopening January 2d, 1900.
CHARLES H. PATTERSON, Cashier.

The Bowery Bank of New York,
New York, Dec. 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared, out of the earnings of the last six months, a regular semi-annual dividend of SIX (6) PER CENT., and also an extra dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT., payable on and after Jan. 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed from Dec. 20th, 1899, until Jan. 2d, 1900.
CHARLES ESSIG, Cashier.

Amalgamated Copper Company,
52 Broadway, New York, December 21, 1899.
At a meeting of the Directors of the Amalgamated Copper Company, a quarterly dividend of one and one-half per cent. and an extra dividend of one-half per cent. were declared payable January 22, 1900, to stockholders of record at 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899. Transfer books close 12 o'clock noon, Dec. 28, 1899, and open Jan. 22, 1900. WM. G. ROCKEFELLER, Sec. and Treas.

Columbia Bank,
Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have declared a semi-annual dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed from December 20th, 1899, to January 2d, 1900.
W. S. GRIFFITH, Cashier.

Garfield National Bank,
23d St. & Sixth Av.
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors has this day declared a quarterly dividend of TEN PER CENT. upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable, free of tax, on and after December 30th, 1899. The transfer books will be closed until Tuesday, January 2d, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
R. W. POOR, Cashier.

Havana Commercial Company,
32 Broadway, New York, Dec. 13, 1899.
Preferred Stock Dividend.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent. on the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable Jan. 15, 1900, to stockholders of record. Transfer books will close Saturday, Dec. 30, and reopen Tuesday, Jan. 16.
FORD HUNTINGTON, Treasurer.

Office of the United Gas Improvement Company,
N. W. Corner Broad and Arch Streets,
Philadelphia, Pa., December 15, 1899.
The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. ($1 per share,) payable January 15, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business December 30, 1899. Checks will be mailed.
EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

United Traction and Electric Company,
Jersey City, N. J., December 14, 1899.
A dividend of ONE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid to the registered holders on the 1st day of January, 1900. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst., and will reopen 2d proximo.
C. S. SWEETLAND, Treasurer.

East River National Bank.
New York, Dec. 20, 1899.
A dividend of Four (4) Per Cent. has been declared, payable on and after Tuesday, January 2, 1900.
Z. E. NEWELL, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TO THE HOLDERS OF
St. Louis Southwestern Railway Company
Second Mtge. Income Bond Certificates.
Notice is hereby given that on and after January 2d, 1900, interest will be paid on the above certificates at the rate of $16.78 on each $1,000 certificate upon presentation and surrender of the coupons maturing January 1st, 1900, at the office of the undersigned, at 120 Broadway, New York City.
THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,
By H. C. DEMING, Vice President.

The MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK
OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK.
191st Consecutive Semi-Annual Dividend
December 21st, 1899.
THE DIRECTORS of this bank have this day declared a Dividend of Three and one-half per cent., (3½%,) free of tax, payable January 2, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on and after December 22, 1899, and reopened January 3, 1900.
JOSEPH W. HARRIMAN, Cashier.

The New York Air Brake Company.
66 Broadway, New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors, at a meeting held this day, declared a quarterly dividend of (2) Two Per Cent., payable at the Company's office in New York on the 15th day of January, 1900, to stockholders of record at the close of business on the 5th day of January, 1900.
Transfer books will close at 3 P. M., January 5th, and open at 10 A. M., January 16th.
JOHN C. THOMPSON, Treasurer.

P. Lorillard Company.
The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) on the PREFERRED STOCK of this Company, payable January 1, 1900. The transfer books will be closed on Saturday, Dec. 23, 1899, at 12 M., and reopened on Tuesday, Jan. 2, 1900, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Dec. 30, 1899.
BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New York, December 12, 1899.

New York Central & Hudson River R. R. Co.
Office of the Treasurer,
New York, December 20, 1899.
The Board of Directors of this company, at a meeting held this day, declared a dividend of one and one-quarter per cent. on its capital stock, payable at this office on the 15th day of January next to stockholders of record at the close of business on Saturday the 30th inst.
E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

100TH CONSECUTIVE DIVIDEND.
National Broadway Bank.
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Six Per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 2d day of January, 1900.
The transfer books will be closed on December 20th, 1899, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopened January 2d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. J. DAY, Cashier.

Real Estate Trust Co. of N. Y.,
30 Nassau Street.
New York, December 21, 1899.
The Board of Trustees have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT., payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record December 22, 1899. Transfer books close December 22, 1899, at three o'clock P. M., and reopen January 2, 1900, at ten o'clock A. M.
H. W. REIGHLEY, Secretary.

THE MANUFACTURERS' TRUST COMPANY,
198 Montague Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York.—Dividend No. 14.—The Board of Directors at its regular meeting, held December 6, 1899, declared the usual quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%) and also an extra dividend of TWO PER CENT. (2%,) payable January 2, 1900, out of the undivided profits for the year 1899. Transfer books will be closed from December 23, 1899, at 12 M. till January 2, 1900, at 10 A. M.
FRANK L. SNIFFEN, Secretary.

Tennessee Coal, Iron and R. R. Co.
No. 80 Broadway, New York, Dec. 22, 1899.
The regular semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the preferred stock of the Alabama Steel and Shipbuilding Company, which is guaranteed by this Company, will be paid on and after Jan. 1, 1900, at the Hanover National Bank. Transfer books will be closed Dec. 21, 1899, and reopened Jan. 2, 1900. J. BOWRON, Treasurer.

National Bank of Commerce in New York. Dividend.
NEW YORK, December 22d, 1899.
A semi-annual dividend of FOUR (4) PER CENT. has been declared upon the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after Tuesday, 2d January, proximo. Transfer books will be closed Friday, December 22d, 1899, at close of business and reopened Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10 o'clock A. M.
W. C. DUVALL, Cashier.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
59 Cedar Street, New York, December 21, 1899.
A dividend of FIVE PER CENT. (5%) on the Capital Stock of the Company has this day been declared, payable on and after January 2d, 1900. The transfer books will close on Saturday, December 23, 1899, and reopen January 3, 1900.
CLARK WILLIAMS, Treasurer.

The Chatham National Bank.
QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of FOUR PER CENT. out of the earnings of the past three months, payable on or after January 2, 1900, until which date transfer books will be closed.
H. P. DOREMUS, Cashier.
New York, December 22, 1899.

Wisconsin Central Railway Co.
Coupon No. 1, due January 1st, 1900, from the First General Mortgage 4% Bonds of this Company will be paid after that date at the offices of Maitland, Coppell & Co., No. 24 Exchange Place, New York City. Coupons may now be left for examination, for which checks will be mailed. GEORGE COPPELL, Chairman.
New York, December 22d, 1899.

The Bank of America,
New York, December 22, 1899.
The Board of Directors have to-day declared a semi-annual dividend of SEVEN (7) PER CENT., free of tax, payable January 2, 1900, to stockholders of record of this date.
The transfer books will remain closed until January 4, 1900. W. M. BENNET, Cashier.

The Mechanics' National Bank of the City of New York,
Dec. 20th, 1899.
DIVIDEND.
A dividend of FOUR PER CENT. has to-day been declared by this bank, payable Jan. 2d, 1900. Transfer books will remain closed until that date.
G. W. GARTH, Cashier.

The National Shoe and Leather Bank of the City of New York.
New York, December 20, 1899.
EIGHTY-NINTH (89TH) DIVIDEND.
The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of One Per Cent., payable, free of tax, January 2, 1900, until which date the transfer book will be closed. JOHN I. COLE, Cashier.

The National Butchers and Drovers' Bank,
New York, December 20th, 1899.
The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of three (3) per cent, payable on and after January 2d, 1900.
The transfer books will remain closed until that date.
WM. H. CHASE, Cashier.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 4% Gold Bonds.
The books for the registration and transfer of the above-mentioned bonds will close at noon Saturday, December 23d inst., and will reopen at 10 A. M. on Tuesday, January 2d, 1900.
J. V. McNEAL, Treasur

the Sub-Treasury, the interior, and Canada something like $6,500,000, while they shipped to the interior about $4,000,000. These known figures would indicate a certain gain to the banks of about $2,500,000, as an offset to which the gold exports must be considered—though some of the withdrawals for export will not appear in this week's statement. The question of loans, their contraction or otherwise, has, of course, also to be considered.

EARNINGS STILL GROW.

Another excellent showing in the way of earnings is made by the railroads of the country for the second week in December, as will appear from the following table which The Commercial and Financial Chronicle will to-day publish, showing a net increase of 12.09 per cent. in the earnings of sixty-six roads. The figures are:

2d Week of Dec.	1899.	Inc.	Dec.
Alabama Gt. Southern..	$41,901	$5,311	.....
Ann Arbor	28,696	3,725	.....
Balt. & Ohio Southw...	136,116	3,607	.....
Buffalo, Roch. & Pitts..	83,204	17,079	.....
Canadian Pacific	652,000	86,000	.....
Central of Georgia.....	129,654	1,800	.....
Chattanooga Southern..	1,913	703	.....
Chesapeake & Ohio	287,196	17,559	.....
Chicago & East. Ill....	106,445	6,287	.....
Chicago Gt. Western	120,931	14,802	.....
Chicago, Indianap. & L.	76,120	14,388	.....
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	809,025	24,554	.....
Chicago & West. Mich.	39,996	6,795	.....
Cin., New Or. & Tex. P.	92,447	17,371	.....
Clev., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	346,022	33,929	.....
Clev., Lorain & Wheel.	38,039	11,888	.....
Col., Sandusky & Hock.	22,183	8,553	.....
Denver & Rio Grande...	193,700	19,850	.....
Detroit, Gd. Rap. & W.	25,263	.....	609
Duluth, So. Shore & At.	47,928	17,113	.....
Evansville & Indianap..	6,541	.....	822
Evanville & Terre Haute	27,352	3,298	.....
Flint & Pere Marq.....	60,222	5,432	.....
Ft. Worth & Denver C..	34,408	805	.....
Ft. Worth & Rio G.....	9,724	.....	4,014
Georgia	34,399	360	.....
Grand Trunk—Chi & Gd. Trunk, D., Gd. H. & M.	517,378	88,815	.....
Hocking Valley	89,958	33,017	.....
Internat. & Gt. North..	80,853	.....	7,919
Iowa Central	38,782	.....	4,169
Kanawha & Michigan..	14,306	3,603	.....
Kansas City & Omaha..	3,691	.....	1,670
Lake Erie & Western..	79,882	10,382	.....
Lou.s., Evans. & St. L.	30,943	6,371	.....
Louis., Hend. & St. L.	11,100	1,101	.....
Louisville & Nashville.	547,135	91,235	.....
Mexican Central	331,875	26,351	.....
Mexican National	132,502	2,708	.....
Minneapolis & St. L..	54,995	4,944	.....
Minn., St. P. & S. S. M.	85,622	7,863	.....
Mo., Kan. & Texas....	253,173	15,424	.....
Mo. Pacific, Iron Mt...	560,000	41,000	.....
Central Branch....	21,000	6,000	.....
N. Y., Ont. & West....	80,849	16,685	.....
Norfolk & Western	258,483	31,896	.....
Ohio River	20,133	2,946	.....
Peoria, Dec. & Evans..	17,940	1,998	.....
Pitts., Bess. & L. E....	34,870	20,182	.....
Pittsburg & Western...	64,512	6,695	.....
Rio Grande Southern...	11,025	1,827	.....
Rio Grande Western ...	76,000	22,350	.....
St. Joseph & Gd. Island.	21,078	.....	2,103
St. Louis & San Fran..	157,840	18,380	.....
St. Louis Southwestern.	140,300	12,600	.....
Southern Railway	653,000	71,853	.....
Texas & Pacific	199,448	.....	12,569
Toledo & Ohio Central..	45,000	11,378	.....
Toledo, Peoria & West.	18,209	358	.....
Toledo, St. L. & K. C..	37,192	.....	5,726
Wabash	326,855	61,913	.....
West. N. Y. & Penn....	74,900	20,360	.....
Wheeling & Lake E....	48,200	10,582	.....
Cleve., Canton & So..	15,376	1,325	.....
Wisconsin Central	86,923	.....	1,281
Total, (66 roads)....	$8,712,083	$980,819	$40,882
Net increase, (12.09 p. c.)	.....	939,937	.....

INSIDE INTERESTS BUYING.

Inside interests took advantage of every decline in St. Paul and Burlington yesterday to buy, and as a consequence there was a very considerable dealing in both stocks, over 25,000 shares of St. Paul being traded in and 28,000 of Burlington.

It is said that the St. Paul Directors have assured their friends that the increased dividend on the stock is now certain, while in some quarters yesterday there was talk of substantial privileges for Burlington shareholders in Feberuary.

WESTERN ROAD'S PROSPERITY.

The statement of earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern for the month of November, published yesterday, made a highly gratifying showing. In the thirty days in that month the earnings increased over $10,000 a day, as compared with last month, the total figures being $3,704,000 and the increase $329,700. Since June 1 the earnings have been $23,781,100 and the increase $3,401,800.

As on recent days, however, the market was not responsible to good news, and Chicago and Northwestern stock declined 1 point on sales totaling barely 1,100.

DECLINE AFTER A DIVIDEND.

General Electric declined 2 full points yesterday in sympathy with the rest of the market, though it was announced during the day from Boston that a dividend of $3.50 per share had been declared on the preferred stock.

CONTINUING GOOD TIMES.

Reports to the various commercial agencies tell of continuing good times.

Bradstreet's notes that holiday trade activity reaches its highest development during the week now drawing to a close, and it is significant of the prosperous conditions underlying the general business situation that reports almost without exception point to a volume of business having few, if any, parallels in previous years. Another significant feature developed also is that the demand for such goods embraces a higher class and a more expensive grade of materials, a conclusion among trade reporters being that a larger buying capacity exists now than in any previous year in the country's history. This favorable condition, too, exists in face of the fact that weather conditions have not altogether favored retail distribution of Winter goods, the result being less activity in purely retail lines than had been looked for, though comparisons with one year ago are generally favorable.

***

Dun's declares that there is not even a suspicion of unsoundness in any considerable branch of industry or trade, the extraordinary expansion in some being as well warranted as the moderate gain in others. The business of the country close to the holidays is necessarily smaller than it has been, and yet larger than at the same date in any other year. Exchanges through principal Clearing Houses for the week have been 33.7 per cent. larger than last year, and 50.4 per cent. larger than in 1892, including 32.1 per cent. gain in payments outside New York.

Of iron and steel, Bradstreet's says that they have displayed seasonable quiet as regards new business, but in the manufacturing branch of the trade activity is unsurpassed, feeling the impetus given by orders previously booked. Available supplies are naturally of small volume, and in the course, limits the volume of new business on nearby account. Some slight shading in steel prices is to be noted at leading Eastern markets, but this is claimed to be more in the nature of readjustment than of weakness. In the cruder forms strength is undiminished and significant as bearing upon the outlook in the near future; it may be remarked that foreign iron producers are reported almost as heavily sold ahead as are those of our own country. Hardware, except for holiday varieties and for some building grades, is naturally quieter, but satisfaction with the year's business is expressed, and confidence in the future is noticeable.

***

Along the same lines, Dun's says that high prices for iron are wonderfully sustained, and though many works will close for stock taking and the holidays, while the furnaces do not stop, pig shows no weakness. Prices of finished products change little, though more concerns have reached the point of competing for new orders, and there is some weakness in sheets because many tin plate mills are to be closed soon at the East, and in plates not of the largest size competition is sharp, but in bars the demand somewhat improves, and the structural works have continued their combination for another year without change in prices.

***

Of cotton, Bradstreet's says that war news and tight money combined caused a slump early in the week in cotton, but the close found prices of the actual staple, spot cotton, only slightly below the opening. The interior movement of cotton has failed to expand, and there are evidences that foreign buyers covered heavily at the decline. A contrary movement in wheat was noted early in the week, due mainly to the influence of possible international complications upon the minds of foreigners, which caused a spurt in values, nearly all of which, however, was lost later on by realizing.

***

On the same subject Dun's says cotton suffered in speculation for a day, with stocks, but the great decrease in receipts from farms, since September over 1,500,000 bales, gives strong support to prices, as does the increase of 200,000 bales in takings by spinners. The demand for goods is quiet, though prices hold steady. Wool sales have dropped sharply with monetary pressure, but prices do not change, and the opening of heavyweight goods retards at present purchases for mills.

***

Strength in manufactured textiles, Bradstreet's says, is still a notable feature, and considerable business has been done this week on Spring account. A further slight gain in quotations of the finer grades of wool is noted, and the heavyweight season for men's-wear woolens will open at a substantial advance. Lumber shows seasonable quietness, but the open nature of the season has resulted in a longer period of activity than earlier expectd. In industrial lines generally activity is a feature. Advances in wages of textile mill employes have followed close upon increases in prices of product, and a number of mills North and South are reported running night and day. A report on the locomotive industry points to an expansion of output of 30 per cent. this year over last and to a shrinkage of 7 per cent. in our export trade, due mainly to domestic demand keeping manufacturers busy to the neglect of the foreign outlet so eagerly sought in past years.

***

Foreign trade reports, Dun's declares, leave no excuse for alarm as to international exchanges. Europe can borrow part of what it owes by paying a premium, but this country has of gold more than enough, and only needs to reduce its speculative loans. In two weeks of December exports from New York have been 20 per cent. larger than last year, when the aggregate for the month was $137,850,000, while imports were 26.6 per cent. larger than last year, when the aggregate for the month was $55,139,000. At the same rate for the month at all points the excess of exports would be $95,000,000, and while short cotton exports will make it smaller, it will be large enough.

***

According to Dun's, failures in two weeks of December have been $4,422,056, against $9,172,638 last year, $7,227,303 in 1897, and $14,602,007 in 1896. Manufacturing were $1,077,984, against $3,672,709 last year, and trading were $2,447,150, against $5,010,538 last year. Failures for the week have been 220 in the United States, against 258 last year, and 26 in Canada, against 31 last year.

WALL STREET TOPICS.

Statement that headquarters of the St. Paul Road will be removed from Chicago to this city.

Adjournment for two weeks of the hearing in the case of the Income bondholders against the Bay State Gas Company.

Shipments of 606,000 ounces of silver to Europe by to-day's steamer.

Increase of $329,771 in Northwest's gross earnings for November, making an increase of $3,401,811 since June 1.

Four new steamships to be built for the Morgan Line for use between this city and New Orleans.

Statement that Baltimore and Ohio interests have bought the Monongahela River Railway, thirty-four miles long.

London Stock Exchange to remain closed from last night until next Wednesday morning.

Consolidation of the street railway interests of Havana into the Havana Electric Railway Company, with a capital of $15,000,000, embracing an equal amount of common and preferred stock and 5 per cent. bonds.

Notices issued by a number of roads running west from Chicago to the effect that the grain car blockade has been lifted.

Approval of the charter of the Union Central Railroad Company, with a capital of $600,000, to construct a road from Houston, Texas, to a point on the Red River, near Paris, Texas, with branch lines to Waco and Palestine, Texas.

Increase of $460,059 in imports of dry goods for the week, as compared with the previous week, and increase of $726,280, as compared with the corresponding week last year.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call was 4@6 per cent., closing at 4 per cent.

Time money, 6 per cent. for all periods. Mercantile paper, 6 per cent. for sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6 per cent. for choice four to six months' single names, and 7@8 per cent. for others.

Clearing House statement: Exchanges, $219,192,477; balances, $8,536,811; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $861,804.

Money on call in London, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in open market, 7 per cent., for short and 6¾@7 per cent. for three months' bills.

Foreign exchange firmer. Nominal rates were $4.81½ for sixty days and $4.88 for demand. Rates for actual business closed as follows: Sixty days, $4.80¾@$4.80⅝; demand, $4.87¼; cables, $4.88⅛; commercial bills, $4.79⅝@$4.81¼.

Continental exchange was quoted as follows: French, 5.24⅜@5.24⅝ less 1-16 and 5.20⅝@5.20¾ less 1-16; reichsmarks, 93⅝@93¾ and 94 11-16@94⅜; guilders at 39 13-16 @39⅞ and 40⅛@40 3-16.

Exchange on New York at domestic centres: Boston—16 2-3@20c discount. Chicago—35c premium. New Orleans—Commercial, 1.25 discount; bank, par. San Francisco—Sight, 12½c premium; telegraphic, 15c premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. Savannah—Buying, ⅛c off; selling, par. St. Louis—10c discount. Cincinnati—Between banks, 25c. discount; over counter, 50c premium.

THE LONDON MARKET.

LONDON, Dec. 22.—Business on the Stock Exchange to-day was quieter, and there was less pressure to sell, but the weakness continued owing to the indisposition of speculators to buy with the holiday settlement so close at hand and widespread fears in connection with the settlement of South African securities.

American railway shares were dull at the opening, but later in the day partially recovered, and closed firm. The early weakness was due to realizing. Consols for money, 98⅛; consols for account, 98⅜; Canadian, 89½; Erie, 10¼; Erie first preferred, 29¾; Illinois Central, 116½; Union Pacific preferred, 71¾; St. Paul, 117; New York Central, 129½; Pennsylvania, 65¾; Reading, 8¾; Northern Pacific preferred, 72½; Atchison, 17⅝; Louisville, 75½; Grand Trunk, 6¼; Anaconda, 6¾.

Bar silver quiet, at 26 15-16d per ounce.

Money, 4 per cent. Rate of discount in the open market, for short bills, 7 per cent., and for three months' bills, 6¾@7 per cent.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day was £130,000. Gold premiums are quoted as follows: Buenos Ayres, 131; Madrid, 27.75; Lisbon, 43; Rome, 7.17½.

Spanish 4s, 63¾.

Private discount rates are harder, at 7 per cent.

In Continental Centres.

PARIS, Dec. 22.—On the Bourse to-day, after a tendency to sell, the market became steadier with some speculative buying, under the influence of easier money in New York and the hope that the London settlement would be less difficult than expected. Afterward prices reacted. International securities were weaker. Shortly before the close of the market there was another reaction, prices rallied, and the market closed firmer. Three per cent. rentes, 99f 15c for the account. Exchange on London, 25f 39c for checks. Spanish fours, 65.

BERLIN, Dec. 22.—Prices opened fairly steady on the Boerse to-day, only international shares being affected, on weak reports from Western Boerses. Speculators, however, hesitated owing to the approaching of settlement. Exchange on London, 20 marks 56 pfennigs for checks. Private rate of discount, 6¼ per cent.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 22.—Speculation on the Boerse to-day was reserved, but the tendency was steadier. American securities declined on arbitrage sales.

MADRID, Dec. 22.—Spanish 4s closed today at 75.30. Gold was quoted at 27.95.

Distilling Company Investigation.

A committee has been appointed to institute an inquiry into the condition of the Distilling Company of America, and to recommend such action as it may find desirable. The committee is composed of William L. Bull of Edward Sweet & Co., William F. Harrity, President of the Equitable Trust Company of Philadelphia; Richard Sutro of Sutro Brothers & Co., and Alvin W. Krech, Vice President of the Mercantile Trust Company. It represents the holders of a large amount of the common and preferred stock of the company. In a few days the stockholders will probably be invited to deposit their stock with the Mercantile Trust Company.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

Interest in yesterday's market for outside securities was in the early hours confined to the trading in Amalgamated Copper. Other stocks received little attention until later in the day, when the market broadened to some extent showing considerable weakness at first, but improving somewhat when prices advanced on the Stock Exchange. Much irregularity marked the course of the day's business, but generally prices kept within a narrow range, few stocks fluctuating as much as a point. Final bids showed a number of further declines, while in some few stocks the market's final strength led to net gains over Thursday's last quotations. Transactions were in relatively small amount, and only two or three stocks were traded in to the extent of a thousand shares. The market was erratic and swayed by traders' efforts to a larger extent than by any items of news affecting the market. Here and there efforts to accumulate stock on the part of strong interests appeared, but liquidation still continued in many issues, and some of the prices recorded during the day were very much below recent figures. Liquidation has become quieter, but it has not yet ceased, for apparently apprehension as to the immediate future of the market has not yet been entirely allayed.

AMALGAMATED COPPER continued to follow the erratic course that has marked the trading in this issue for many days past. Following the announcement of the dividend which in some respects failed to meet the anticipation of many who had been watching the stock, the price went off sharply at the opening, and sales were made as low as 78. Much desire was shown to sell the stock, especially on the part of traders, but it was fully taken, and from the low figure mentioned the stock quickly reacted to the previous day's close, and went more than a point beyond, to 80. Another reaction followed which carried the stock once more to 78½, and it again jumped to 80¼, and closed at 80 bid, a net gain of 1¼ points. Some covering by shorts increased the strength of the stock at the close. Seemingly the stock has inside support, for in view of recent conditions and the prices at which many other copper stocks have of late been selling, Amalgamated has shown notable steadiness.

RUBBER Goods was the feature in the industrial group, being the most active issue, as well as one of the strongest. Some common stock pressed for sale at the opening, and some of this sold as low as 23, but good demand developed, and at the close 24 was firmly bid for the stock, with none offered near that figure. Buying of the stock was for inside account, persons closely connected with the company expressing much confidence in its condition and deeming the present a very favorable opportunity to buy stock. As far as reported, no sales of the preferred stock were made, which was quoted unchanged at 75 bid, offered at 77. But these figures were purely nominal.

DISTILLING OF AMERICA preferred, which showed such marked strength on Thursday, went off abruptly at the opening, the sale of a very little stock forcing the price down to 19. Support was given to the stock in the afternoon, and the price went back to 20. It closed at 20 bid, showing a loss of 1¼ points. The common stock sold from 6½ down to 5½ and back to 6, and closed at 6 bid, a half-point recession from Thursday's figure. It is said by friends of the company that it has ample working capital for its present needs, and that the effort to procure further moneys is for the purpose of extending the company's business, which, it is said, could be profitably carried on on an even larger scale than at present.

NEW AMSTERDAM Gas bonds sold yesterday at the lowest figure they have yet reached. Eight bonds changed hands at 87 and interest, and even at this figure there was no large demand for the bonds. Specialists say that the market for these bonds is weaker now than it has been at any time in the past, a fact that does not appear to coincide with recent reports to the effect that a gas-war settlement is at hand. In the stocks very few transactions were recorded yesterday. A small amount of the common stock sold at 20, and some preferred at 41.

ELECTRIC VEHICLE preferred sold at 72½, and at the close was offered at 75 without a bid. This is the first sale of a full lot that has been made in many days, and the price is very much below recent figures for the stock. Seemingly there has been even less demand for the preferred stock than for the common, for which there has generally been some bid. Final bids for the common stock were at 45, a decline of 1 point.

NEW YORK HEAT, LIGHT AND POWER 5 per cent. bonds sold at par, and the 4 per cent. issue at 87½.

Closing quotations were as follows:

ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Gas Companies.

	Bid.	Asked.
Bay State Gas.....	1¼	1⅝
New Amsterdam	19¾	20¼
New Amsterdam pf.....	40	42
New Amsterdam 5s, with interest..	87	87½

Industrials.

American Agricultural Chemical....	77	31
American Agricultural Chemical pf.	77	78
American Bicycle	15	20
American Bicycle pf.....	50	60
American Bicycle bonds.....	91	..
American Hide & Leather.....	..	35
American Hide & Leather pf.....	..	80
American Woolen Goods.....	18½	19
American Woolen Goods pf.....	74	76
American Writing Paper 5s.....	85	88
Beet Sugar	..	20
Beet Sugar pf.....	..	77
Distilling Company of America..	6	6½
Distilling Company of America pf..	20	21
Electric Axle Light & Power.....	5½	6
Electric Boat	20	23
Electric Boat pf.....	35	45
Havana Commercial	14	16½
Havana Commercial pf.....	58	60
International Pump	13	16
International Pump pf.....	58	60
National Gramophone	63	68
National Salt	42	43
National Salt pf.....	75	77
National Tube	40	41
National Tube pf.....	90	92
Otis Elevator	18	21
Otis Elevator pf.....	..	89
Pittsburg Coal subs.....	90	100
Royal Baking Powder pf.....	90	92
Rubber Goods Mfg.	24	..
Rubber Goods Mfg. pf.....	75	77
Sloss-Sheffield	..	30
Sloss-Sheffield pf.....	67	69
Standard Oil of New Jersey.....	451	454
Union Steel & Chain	15	..
Union Steel & Chain pf.....	..	65
U. S. Pneumatic Horse Collar.....	⅜	½

Miscellaneous.

Amalgamated Copper	80	80½
American Air Power.....	30	40
American Cotton	..	50
Arizona Lead	..	10½
Asphalt Company of America.....	10	12½
British Columbia Copper.....	8	9
Chicago & Alton subs.....	104½	106
Chicago & Alton 3s, (new).....	93	96
Electric Vehicle	45	50
Electric Vehicle pf.....	..	75
Electro-Pneumatic, assessment paid	1	1⅛
Flemington Coal & Coke.....	17	..
Illinois Transportation	..	2¾
*Marsden Copper	6½	7¾
Mexican 5s	97	98¼
New England Transportation.....	6	6½
New York Gas & Electric 4s.....	87	88
New York Gas & Electric 5s.....	99	101
New York Transportation.....	9	9½
Pittsburg, Bessemer & Lake Erie..	18	20
St. Louis subs	..	124
St. Louis common, when issued....	..	23
St. Louis preferred, when issued....	..	93
St. Louis 4s, when issued.....	..	94¾
Storage Power	10⅝	12½
Tennessee Copper	10	12
Trust Company of America.....	212	..
Virginia Coal, Iron & Coke.....	..	28
Whipsaw Copper	12⅝	13½

*Selling dollars per share. Par value, $10.

LESS ACTIVE SECURITIES.

Street Railways.

	Bid.	Asked.
Broadway & Seventh Avenue.....	230	240
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 1st....	104	105
Broadway & Seventh Avenue 2d....	110	112
Broadway Surface 1st 5s.....	115	117
Broadway Surface 2d.....	104	105
Brooklyn City Railroad.....	237	238
Brooklyn, Bath & West End 5s....	102	103
Central Park, N. & E. River.....	108	..
Central Park, N. & E. River 7s....	107	109
Chicago Union Traction	27	28¾
Chicago Union Traction, pf.....	79	79½
Columbus Railway	20	24
Columbus Railway pf.....	82	88
Con. Traction of N. J.....	58	60
Con. Traction of N. J. 5s.....	106	108
Eighth Avenue Railroad.....	400	410
Kings County Elevated 4s, (new)...	84	86
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av....	70	74
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 1st.	115½	117½
42d St., Man. & St. Nicholas Av. 2d.	82	88
Nassau Electric 4s	94	95
Nassau Electric 5s	110	113
New Orleans Traction.....	28	30
New Orleans Traction pf.....	102	104
Ninth Avenue Railroad	190	203
North Jersey Street Railway.....	30½	32
North Jersey Street Railway 4s.....	88	90
Orange & Passaic Valley bonds....	103	104
Steinway Railway Co. 6 p. c. 1st...	117	118
Second Avenue Railroad consols....	115½	117
Sixth Avenue Railroad	215	230
Syracuse Rapid Transit	12	14
Syracuse Rapid Transit pf.....	25	35
Union Railway 1st 5s	115	117
Union Railway stock	190	200
Union Traction, Providence.....	110	113
Worcester (Mass.) Traction.....	..	80
Worcester (Mass.) Traction pf.....	104	107

Gas Companies.

Buffalo (N. Y.) stock	7	9
Buffalo (N. Y.) 1st with interest....	..	74
Central Union 5s, guaranteed	103½	106
Consolidated Gas of Newark.....	..	55
Consolidated Gas of Newark bonds..	..	103
Consolidated Gas bonds of N. J....	87½	89½
Consolidated Gas of N. J.....	21¾	23½

	Bid.	Asked.
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bonds.	102	105
Denver Gas	40	43
Denver Gas 5s.....	80	81
Essex & Hudson Gas.....	42	45
Fort Wayne Gas	41	43
Fort Wayne Gas 6s	39	64
Indianapolis Gas	102	108
Indianapolis Gas bonds.....	103	105
Lafayette Gas Co.	42	50
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s.....	64	70
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas...	42	48
Logansport & Wabash Valley Gas 6s.	64	70
Mutual Gas of New York.....	300	..
Madison (Wis.) stock.....	81	85
New England Gas & Coke.....	20	22
New England Gas & Coke bonds....	..	71
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st.....	110	115
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. con.....	109	112
N. Y. Suburban Gas Co. con.....	102½	103½
North Hudson L., H. & P. Co.....	55	56
North Hud. L., H. & P. Co. bonds..	107	109
Ohio & Indiana	41	43
Ohio & Indiana 1st 6s.....	61	65
St. Joseph (Mo.)	40	46
St. Joseph (Mo.) 5s.....	96	98
St. Paul Gas stock.....	58	61
St. Paul Gas bonds.....	89	91
Standard Gas, New York.....	..	..
Standard Gas, New York, pf.....	110	125
Standard Gas 1st.....	116	118
Syracuse Gas stock.....	14	16
Syracuse Gas 1st 5 per cent. bonds..	85	90
Western Gas	105	107
Western Gas 1st 6s, with interest...	105	106½

Ferry Companies.

Brooklyn Ferry	..	32
Brooklyn Ferry 5s.....	93½	94½
Hoboken Ferry, (new).....	65	68
Hoboken Ferry con. 5s.....	93	94
Metropolitan Ferry 5s.....	108	110
Union Ferry	41	43
Union Ferry bonds.....	100½	102½

Industrials.

American Ginning	20	22
American Type(founders	51	53
Anderson Tobacco Company.....	10	12
Barney & Smith	22	25
Barney & Smith pf.....	98	..
Barney & Smith bonds.....	105	107
Consolidated Rubber Tire.....	7	..
Consolidated Rubber Tire pf.....	30	35
Cramps' Shipyard	80	85
General Chemical	59	..
General Chemical pf.....	97½	100
Hudson River Telephone.....	110	115
Lorillard Company pf.....	..	102
Standard Coupler	41	43
Trenton Potteries	6	10
Trenton Potteries pf.....	45	55
Union Typewriter	26	28
Union Typewriter 1st pf.....	112	115
Union Typewriter 2d pf.....	120	123
Worthington Pump pf.....	107	109

Miscellaneous.

American Bank Note	47	50
Central & South American Tel.....	110	112
Iron Steamboat	5	8
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis..	5	7
Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis pf.	20	25

BOSTON STOCK MARKET.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 22.—Despite rumors, there was no more trouble in the financial situation, and it appeared that matters were going through all right. At the Clearing House 6 per cent. was the going rate between banks, and New York funds sold at 16 2-3c and 20c discount. Money was in better supply and much reduced demand. Nearly every one financially strong was paying off indebtedness rather than incurring new obligations. There was money to be had at 6 per cent. where the name and collateral were high. Commercial paper was nominally 6 to 7 per cent., and call loans were made mostly at from 6 to 7 per cent.

United States Oil opened 2¾ off, at 22½, rallied to 23¾, and settled to 23 in the afternoon. Montana was 10 lower, at 255; Osceola off 2, at 65; Parrot 1½ lower, at 34½; Centennial lost 1⅛, to 118; American Zinc, 2, to 15; Amalgamated, 1½, to 79½. Butte was 1 lower, at 40; Dominion Coal fell 1, to 40½, rallying to 41¾; Tamarack was 6 lower, at 173; United States Oil closed at 23¼, a net decline of 2 for the day.

Closing bid and asked:

Mining Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adventure ...	5½	6½	Old Colony...	4	5
Allouez	3	3½	Old Domin...	17¾	18¾
Arcadian	21½	23	Osceola	65	66
Arnold	5	5¼	Parrot	34⅜	35
Ash Bed	..	1	Pioneer	2	2¼
Atlantic	22½	24	Quincy	133	135
Baltic	16	17	Rhode Isla'd.	4¼	4¾
Bost. & C. C.	20	..	Santa Fé....	4⅝	5
Bost. & Mon.	250	255	Santa Ysabel.	7	7¼
Butte & Bos.	40	45	Shoe	29	29½
Cal. & Hec..	715	722	Tamarack ...	170	179
Centennial ..	15¼	..	Utah Cons...	23	25
Franklin	12½	13½	Washington..	1	1¼
Humboldt ...	1	2	White Knob..	4	4½
Isle Royale..	22	..	Wolverine ...	36½	37½
Mohawk	14⅛	15¼			

Railroad Stocks.

Bost. & Alb.	241	242	Fitchburg pf.	110	115
Bost. & Low.	241	..	N. Y. & N. E. 6s	110	112
Bost. & Me..	198	200	N. Y. & N. E. 7s	114	115
Bost. & Prov.	299	300	West End....	91¾	93
Bost. Elev...	98	..			
Bost. Gas 5s.	..	85			
Cent. Mass..	10	..			

Miscellaneous Stocks.

Am. Bell T..	336	340	Mex. Tel.....	2½	2⅝
Chi. Sk. Yds.	130	..	N. Eng. Tel.	..	140
Dom. Coal...	41½	..	U. S. Oil....	23½	24
D. Coal pf....	..	*114	West. Elec..	..	39
Erie Tel.....	100	..	West. El. pf.	..	*92½

*Ex dividend.

CHICAGO QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Dec. 22.—Stocks were dull and dumpish again. Match opened at 118¼, sold to 119, dropped 2½ points, and closed at 118. Metropolitan Elevated preferred broke 2½ points from 74, where it opened, and closed at 72. The certificates closed at 23, a loss of 2 points. The bonds sold at 93¾@93. Linseed preferred declined from 50⅞ to 49¾, 2 shares in the meanwhile selling at 51. The close was 50¾. Tin Plate common closed at 24½, a loss of 1½ points. Union Traction preferred opened at 73¼, declined to 72, but closed at 73½. Biscuit opened at 33¼, and, after selling once at 34, declined to 32½, closing at 33½. The preferred closed at 89, a point off the opening.

		High.	Low.	Close.
625..	Am. Linseed.....	11¼	11¼	11½
2,217..	Am. Linseed pf.....	51	49½	50¾
100..	Am. Strawboard.....	29½	29½	29½
625..	Am. Tin Plate.....	26	24½	24½
260..	Am. Tin Plate pf.....	76	74½	75
125..	Chi. Union Traction.....	23¼	23	23¼
730..	Chi. Union Trac. pf.....	73½	72	73½
775..	Diamond Match.....	119	116½	118
200..	Met. Elevated.....	25	23	23
1,846..	Met. Elevated pf.....	74	71¾	72
55..	Mil. Brewery pf.....	16	15	16
4,035..	Nat. Biscuit.....	34	32½	33½
75..	Nat. Biscuit pf.....	90	89	89
250..	Nat. Carbon.....	15¾	15¼	15½
30..	Nat. Carbon pf.....	79½	79½	79½
20..	Nat. Steel.....	37	37	37
223..	South Side Elevated....	99	98	98
5..	Stew's W. S. C. L....	20	20	20
50..	Union Loop.....	102	102	102
475..	West Chicago.....	110	108	108¾

BONDS.

		High.	Low.	Close.
$8,000..	Chi.-Edison deb. 6s.....	101	100½	100½
13,000..	City Ry. 4½s.....	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
8,000..	Met. El. gold 5

year. The value of dry goods marketed was $2,290,052, against $1,812,652 last week, and $1,874,152 in the same period last year.

MINING STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 22.—The official closing quotations for mining stocks to-day and yesterday were as follows:

	Friday.	Thursday.
Alta	.04	.03
Alpha Con	.03	.03
Andes	.11	.12
Belcher	.15	.16
Best & Belcher	.28	.29
Bullion	.03	.04
Caledonia	.51	.53
Challenge Con	.13	.13
Chollar	.19	.20
Confidence	.65	.66
Con. Cal. & Va	1.50	1.50
Con. Imperial	.01	.02
Crown Point	.12	.14
Gould & Curry	.10	.12
Hale & Norcross	.37	.35
Julia	.02	.02
Justice	.04	.04
Kentucky Con	.02	.01
Lady Washington Con	.02	.02
Mexican	.31	.31
Occidental Con	.11	.12
Ophir	.70	.72
Overman	.10	.11
Potosi	.19	.25
Savage	.09	.10
Sag Belcher	.03	.03
Sierra Nevada	.44	.43
Standard	2.40	2.50
Syndicate	.05	.05
St. Louis	.08	.08
Union Con	.25	.26
Utah Con	.04	.04
Yellow Jacket	.23	.10
Silver Bars	.58½	.59
Mexican dollars	46½@48	47½@48
Drafts, sight	.12½	.12¾
Telegraph	.15	.15

Special to The New York Times.

COLORADO SPRINGS, Dec. 22.—Gardner & Co. report closing quotations as follows:

	Friday. Bid.	Asked.	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.
Acacia	38¼	38½	38½	39
Alamo	16	16½	16	17
Anaconda	42¾	44	41½	42
Apelotia	75	84	75	80
Argentum	18	19	18	19
Bankers'	11	11½	11½	11¾
Battle	33	33⅛	33	33½
Blue Bell	11¾	12	11	11¾
Colo	250	260	240	250
Columbine	19	20	19	20
Consolidated	15½	16⅜	15⅜	15⅝
Damon	27¼	27½	27	28½
Elkton	117	118½	116	117
El Paso	29	35	29	30
Findlay	13	13½	13⅛	13⅜
Fleece	25	31	25	31
Garfield	16	17	16	17
Gibson	23	24	20	25
Gould	33⅛	33¾	33½	33⅝
Isabella	139½	140	145¾	146
Independence	47	48	46	49
Jackpot	55	57	55	57
King	94½	96	94½	96
Moon Anchor	59½	60	58	59
Maton	29	30	32	34½
National	11½	11⅝	11⅝	12
Ophir	50	60	55	63
Pharmacist Con	13⅜	14	13⅝	14
Pinnacle	25⅝	28	28	28½
Portland	226	227⅜	228½	230
Raven	74½	75	73½	74
Rawlings	30	32	28¾	32
Rosa	55	55	45	55
Sovereign	14¼	15	14¼	14⅝
Tornado	45	48	45	45½
Union	34½	35½	34⅜	35
Vindicator	175	180	175	180
Work	28	29	29¼	29⅝
Zenobia	19¼	21	19	20

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Coupons will be paid by the St. Louis South-Western Railway Company, Pleasant Valley Coal Company, and the Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company.

The Reorganization Committee of the Peoria, Decatur and Evansville Railway Company, Walston H. Brown, Chairman, gives notice that after Jan. 22 none of the second mortgage bonds or certificates of deposit of the New York Security and Trust Company will be received by the committee under the plan and agreement of purchase.

Dividends have been declared by the Citizens' Savings Bank, Greenwich Savings Bank, the Manufacturers' Trust Company, Tennessee Coal, Iron and Railroad Company, National Bank of Commerce in New York, United States Mortgage and Trust Company, the Chatham National Bank, Wisconsin Central Railway Company, the Bank of America, the Importers' and Traders' National Bank of New York, the Hanover National Bank of the City of New York, Continental National Bank, the National Bank of the Republic, Ninth National Bank, and the National Citizens' Bank.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Allen Lumber Company of Syracuse; capital, $50,000. Directors—Albert A. Allen of Mount Vernon, Frank S. Thomas and Agnes O'Leary of this city.

The Brodie Manufacturing Company of New York City, to manufacture metal goods; capital, $10,000. Directors—Julius Brodie, Isaac Brodie, and William F. Conrad of Brooklyn.

A. H. Montague & Son of New York City, to manufacture shipping packages for print; capital, $25,000. Directors—Harry E. Montague, Hurd F. Montague, and Leonard H. Smith of New York City.

Adams-Kilmarx Company of New York City, to carry on a cloak manufacturing business; capital, $5,000. Directors—William C. Adams, Otto E. Kilmarx, and Felix V. Hearty of New York City.

The Tubular Fly Company of New York City; capital, $50,000. Directors—George Wykes and Robert D. Cantrell of Brooklyn, and Richard Sterling and Charles A. Chapin of New York City.

The National Saw Filers' Association of Brooklyn, to manufacture sharpeners and set saws; capital, $50,000. Directors—George W. Bardwell, Willis A. Bardwell, Marcus C. Saxton, and Daniel W. Martin of Brooklyn.

Incorporated in Delaware.

Special to The New York Times.

WILMINGTON, Del., Dec. 22.—The Star Glass Company of Hazlehurst, Penn., was chartered at Dover to-day; capital, $100,000.

NOTES OF INSURANCE INTERESTS.

The Potomac Fire Insurance Company of Washington, D. C., has applied for admission to Massachusetts.

John S. Bates has resigned as Illinois manager of the New Bankers' Life Insurance Company of New York City.

At the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the North American Insurance Company of Boston, Eugene L. Partridge was re-elected President and Treasurer and Charles E. Macullar Secretary.

The insurance on the building at 653 First Avenue, which was badly damaged by fire Monday, was distributed as follows: Pennsylvania, $5,000; Springfield, $5,000; Fire Association, $5,000; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Providence-Washington, $2,500.

An informal celebration of the third anniversary of the election of Edward W. Scott to the Presidency of the Provident Savings Life Assurance Society took place at the company's offices yesterday. A service of cut glass was presented to Mr. Scott by the other officers of the society.

Additional insurance on the property at 76 Fulton Street, which was considerably damaged by fire Tuesday, was distributed as follows: On building—Lancashire, $4,750; British America of Toronto, $4,000; British American of New York, $2,500; Fire Association, $2,500; Fireman's Fund, $2,500; Traders' of New York, $1,500; Colonial, $1,250; Springfield, $1,000.

The insurance on the property at 495 West Broadway, which was considerably damaged by fire Thursday night, was distributed as follows: On W. Goldberg & Co.—American of New York, $1,500; Boston, $1,500; British American of New York, $1,000; Imperial, $1,000. On Paris Flower and Feather Company—London Assurance, $1,000; Western of Pittsburg, $1,000; American of Philadelphia, $1,000. On Samuel Rosenthal—Scottish Union and National, $1,500; German of Pittsburg, $750; Citizens' of Pittsburg, $750. Lyons, Stadholz & Co. will adjust the above losses. J. B. Rowley was insured for $3,000 in the Agricultural Insurance Company of Watertown, N. Y.

The Attorney General of South Dakota has just issued an opinion to the effect that the law, requiring corporations to file copies of their charters or articles of incorporation with the Secretary of State, is applicable to fire insurance companies, despite the fact that these companies have their articles of incorporation on file with the Insurance Commissioner. The insurance companies have also appointed under the provisions of this law an attorney in each of the seven judicial districts of South Dakota to accept service, and an additional appointment for this same purpose must be made, according to the opinion of the Attorney General. This last requirement includes the payment of a fee of $42 by each company complying with the law.

Decision for Edward S. Stokes.

The Appellate Division yesterday affirmed a judgment which was obtained by Edward S. Stokes, in his suit as receiver, against the Hoffman House of New York, a corporation organized under the laws of this State. The controversy was over $10,000 paid by Mr. Stokes to the Livingston estate as rent, and another sum of $9,282.42 paid by him. The Appellate Division, in an opinion by Presiding Justice Van Brunt, holds that the decision below, which gave the plaintiff credit for these two sums, was correct.

Stamps for Buffalo Exposition.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 22.—The Post Office Department has decided upon an issue of stamps commemorative of the Pan-American Exhibition at Buffalo next year. The stamps will be of the same size as those now issued, and will be in the denominations of 1, 2, 4, 5, 8, and 10 cents.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Deal on Lower Fifth Avenue—Another West Side Apartment House Sold—Auction Sales.

Horace S. Ely & Co. have sold for the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company and another, Trustees, the four-story building 79 Fifth Avenue, east side, 100 feet north of Fifteenth Street, 34 by 120. It is understood that the purchaser will improve the property.

Reports are still circulated that John T. Williams has sold his ten-story building at the southwest corner of Broadway and White Street. James B. Haggin is now being named as the buyer. Mr. Williams yesterday said that he knew nothing of any such transaction, while Mr. Haggin's secretary stated positively that no such purchase had been made.

It is reported that the factory property 516 to 528 West Thirty-eighth Street has been sold, and that the purchaser has given a long term lease of the buildings to a concern which will occupy them. This property was sold under foreclosure about six months ago, and was knocked down to the Union Trust Company—with the exception of No. 524, which went to Ambrose K. Ely. The total purchase price paid at auction was $78,500.

Berry & Trenholm have sold for Rachel Axelbrod to Francis McMutkin, for about $125,000, the new six-story apartment house 306 West Ninety-third Street, 37.6 by 125 by 148. The same brokers have also sold for Mr. McMukin to a client, at about $50,000, his country seat at Metuchen, N. J.

E. De Forest Simmons has sold for Henry M. Tifft, as executor, to Charles M. Brooks, for about $40,000, the four-story brownstone-front dwelling, with extension, 146 West Fifty-eighth Street, 19 by 65 by 100.

Mandelbaum & Lewine have sold to Mrs. Rachel P. Townsend the four-story dwelling 26 West Ninth Street, 25 by 94.

It is reported that the estate of Edward Hayes has sold to Eugene C. Ludin the four-story dwelling 152 West Forty-fourth Street, 20.6 by 100.5.

The Sweeney estate has sold the four-story building 497 Broome Street, 20 by 82.

Mordecai & Hibbard and J. Clarence Davies & Co. have sold for the Port Morris Land and Improvement Company the plot of twelve lots on the east side of Willow Avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-fourth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Streets.

David Cohen has sold for the estate of George Kahrs to Jacob Lundtz, and resold for the latter to Harris Cohen & Brother, for improvement, the old building 129 East Broadway, sold by C. S. Bernstein. This was bought, through the same broker, for investment, the five-story building 166 Madison Street, 23 by 100.

Duff & Conger have sold for the estate of John W. Pope the three-story brick dwelling 71 East Eighty-fifth Street.

W. F. & C. H. Smith have sold for Maggie Noulett the five-story triple flat, with stores, at the southwest corner of Melrose Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 25 by 95 by 100, to E. A. Farrell, for $35,000 the buyer giving in part payment, $7,000, two lots on the east side of Union Avenue, south of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street.

F. William Sohns has sold for Mrs. Charles Young the five-story double flat 132 West One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, 25 by 85 by 100.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Trinity Building Salesroom resulted as follows:

By Philip A. Smyth.

707 East One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 25 by 100, two-story frame dwelling, with one-story frame dwelling at the rear; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Elizabeth Wright $3,800

538 East One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, 50 by 100, four-story brick flat; foreclosure sale, to the plaintiff, Minnie Lindner 14,990

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures and Alterations.

Tiffany Street, east side, 45 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame shop, 20 by 20; Philip Weber of 1,046 Tiffany Street, owner; C. Meyer, architect; cost, $300.

Tinton Avenue, west side, 142 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, for eight two-story and basement brick and frame dwellings, 20 by 55; Thomas Farley of 17 Ritter Place, owner; William H. Hopkins, architect; cost, $44,000.

No. 207 to 211 West Forty-second Street, for a three-story brick and stone theatre, 69 by 100.4; Oscar Hammerstein, owner; Albert E. Westover, architect; cost, $200,000.

No. 2,630 Decatur Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Ninety-fourth Street, for a three-story frame flat, 20 by 56; George W. Flagg of 2,634 Decatur Avenue, owner and architect; cost, $5,500.

One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, south side, 350 feet west of Amsterdam Avenue, for two five-story brick tenements, 25 by 82.2; Henry Gottlieb, owner; Charles Stegman, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 256 East Tenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick tenement, 22 by 77.9; Francis Elfe of 335 East Eighteenth Street, owner; Kurtz & Rohl, architects; cost, $20,000.

No. 103 to 109 East Seventh Street, for a one-story brick and stone church, 52.8 by 97.4; Church of St. Stanislaus of 43 and 45 Stanton Street, owner; Arthur Arctander, architect; cost, $70,000

Third Avenue, northeast corner of Grove Street, for three two-story frame dwellings, with stores; 15 and 20 by 60; I. Honigman, owner; A. Arctander, architect; cost, $1,500.

No. 1,774 to 1,776 Washington Avenue, for three three-story and basement brick and frame flats, 17.6 by 75; Frank Kahlenberg of 881 Brook Avenue, owner; Edwin C. George, architect; cost, $18,000.

Nos. 170 and 172 Thompson Street, for two six-story brick flats, 25 by 87.3; M. A. Rofrano of 71 James Street, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $50,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 57 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, for two three-story frame flats, 22 and 21 by 56 and 58.9; Anna E. Audibert of 1,076 Home Street, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $11,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, south side, 169.6 feet west of Stebbins Avenue, for a two-story frame storage house, 29 by 12; Anna E. Audibert, owner; J. H. Lavelle, architect; cost, $100.

No. 140 Fifth Avenue, for a twelve-story brick and limestone store and lofts, 27.10 by 100; Henry Corn, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $350,000.

Nos. 335 to 339 Broadway, southwest corner of Walker Street, for a fifteen-story brick and limestone office building, stores, and lofts, 51 by 127; P. J. Merrick of 111 Broadway, owner; Robert Maynicke, architect; cost, $550,000.

Nos. 328 and 328 East Eighteenth Street, for a six-story brick flat, 40 by 76.10; Adelson & Stone of 95 Liberty Street, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $35,000.

Broadway, north side, 307 feet east of Terrace View Avenue, for a three-story frame dwelling and store; John Mara, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $5,000.

West End Avenue, southwest corner of Eightieth Street, for a seven-story brick flat, 102.2 by 95; Arthur D. Hyde of 308 West Fifty-first Street, owner; C. Steinmetz, architect; cost, $225,000.

Nos. 2,528 and 2,530 Broadway, for a seven-story brick and limestone flat, 50.4 by 106.10; Herman Fuerst, owner; Hill & Turner, architects; cost, $100,000.

Prospect Avenue, east side, 86.11 feet south of Home Street, for four three-story frame flats, 20 and 22.6 by irregular; John O'Leary of 1,339 Tristow Street, owner; Robert Glenn, architect; cost, $20,000.

No. 231 to 235 East Twenty-fourth Street, for two six-story and basement brick and stone tenements, 29.4 by 88.6; Benedict A. Klein, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $60,000.

No. 109 St. Mark's Place, for a six-story and basement brick and stone tenement, 24.8 by 80.6; Benedict A. Klein, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $28,500.

Nos. 678 and 680 Water Street, for two six-story and basement brick and stone tenements, 25 by 86.10; Joseph Buttenwieser, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $50,000.

Jefferson Place, north side, 100 feet east of Franklin Avenue, for two three-story frame dwellings, 18.6 by 53; Isaac and Max Boehm, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $16,000.

No. 59 Norfolk Street, for a six-story brick tenement, 25.9 by 86; Christina M. Meisinger, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $24,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, south side, 113 feet east of First Avenue, for eight six-story and basement brick and brownstone flats, 25 by 88; Moses K. Wallach, owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $192,000.

Eighth Avenue, southwest corner of One Hundred and Forty-second Street, for two five-story brick flats, 24.11 and 25 by 95 and 86.7; William Cumming, Jr., owner; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $57,000.

One Hundred and Seventieth Street, south side, 97.6 feet east of Franklin Avenue, for five three-story brick and frame flats, 17 by 53; Isaac and Max Boehm, owners; G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Stebbins Avenue, west side, 79 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, for a two-story frame dwelling, 18.10 by 54.6; Louther S. Horne, owner; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $3,000.

Fulton Avenue, west side, 38 feet north of St. Paul's Place, for two three-story frame flats, 20.4 by 54.10; Holmes & Smith of 937 East One Hundred and Fifty-second Street, owners; Joseph C. Cocker, architect; cost, $12,000.

Nos. 417 and 419 West Nineteenth Street, for a six-story and basement brick flat, 42.10 by 66; Fincus Leonfeld and William Prager, owners, G. F. Pelham, architect; cost, $40,000.

Alterations.

Sixty-third Street, southeast corner of Madison Avenue; to a six-story brick and stone flat; Harry C. Miner, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $30,000.

Nos. 543 and 545 East Eleventh Street; to a four-story brick clubhouse; Methodist Church Extension Society, owner; Jallade & Barter, architects; cost, $15,000.

No. 382 Fifth Avenue; to a four-story brick and stone store and lofts; George L. Rives of 32 Nassau Street, owner; J. E. Ware & Son, architects; cost, $10,000.

Manhattan Street, west side, 600 feet south of Tenth Avenue; to a one-story brick store; Margaret Sirley, owner; J. W. Ringrose, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 172 feet east of Park Avenue; to a two-story frame tenement and a five-story frame dwelling; Margaret L. Kennedy of 715 East One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $4,000.

No. 66 Clinton Street; to a three-story brick shop; Blumberg & Holzman, owners; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $1,000.

Seventy-ninth Street, southwest corner of Third Avenue; to a five-story brick store and tenements; Bridget C. Kane of 49 East Eightieth Street, owner; Buchman & Fox, architects; cost, $10,000.

No. 525 West Forty-first Street, rear, to a two-story brick brewery; Valentine Loewer Brewing Company, owner; George Butz, architect; cost, $800.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, southwest corner of Amsterdam Avenue, to a four-story brick hotel; John McCarthy, owner; M. Bernstein, architect; cost, $500.

Tiffany Street, east side, 450 feet north of One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Philip Weber, owner; Charles Meyer, architect; cost, $200.

Union Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, to a two-story frame dwelling; Philip Lahn, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,000.

One Hundred and Sixty-second Street, south side, 116 feet west of Third Avenue, to a two-story and basement brick dwelling; T. P. Mott, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 239 feet east of Courtlandt Avenue, to a one-story frame dwelling; Louise Wilder, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

One Hundred and Sixty-third Street, north side, 150 feet east of Washington Avenue, to a two-story frame dwelling and store; Samuel Cook, owner; M. J. Garvin, architect; cost, $500.

Stanton and Ridge Streets, northwest corner, to a three-story brick dwelling; F. O. Goodman, owner; B. W. Berger, architect; cost, $500.

No. 437 East One Hundred and Fiftieth Street, to a two-and-a-half-story frame tenement; Lena Bartel, owner; C. F. Lohse, architect; cost, $1,500.

One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Street, north side, 172 feet east of Railroad Avenue, to a three-story hotel; Elizabeth Grundhoefer, owner; F. J. Miller, architect; cost, $1,200.

No. 139 West Seventy-first Street, to a four-story brick dwelling; T. J. McLoughlin, owner; Neville & Baggs, architects; cost, $5,000.

No. 1,010 Madison Avenue, to four-story brick dwelling; Stuyvesant Fish, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $6,500.

No. 110 East Sixty-first Street, to a five-story brick tenement and store; Miss M. H. Campbell, owner; Hoppin & Koen, architects; cost, $10,000.

BIG LONG ISLAND LAND DEAL.

Manhattan Lawyers the Buyers—Negotiations for Another Tract.

HEWLETTS, L. I., Dec. 22.—The largest land deal made in Nassau County and one of the largest ever made on Long Island was carried through yesterday. The property fronts on the Far Rockaway and East Rockaway roads for more than a mile. It includes more than 500 acres. The price, it is said, was in excess of $250,000.

The land comprised six farms, the owners being George T. Hewlett, J. F. Schenck, Thomas W. and George K. Hewlett, estate of Augustus J. Hewlett, estate of Charles Hewlett, and estate of Daniel Langworth. Nearly all of the land has been in the Hewlett family for more than 100 years, and some of it for more than 150 years. Joseph S. Auerbach and Richard W. Stevenson of the law firm of Davies, Stone & Auerbach of Manhattan are the purchasers.

The Wood estate property at Woodsburg is near the large Hewletts tract, and comprises about 300 acres of land, a big pavilion, which cost $200,000 when built about twenty-five years ago, a smaller hotel, and eighteen houses. Negotiations are under way for the sale of this property to another syndicate, but one including some of the same individual interests. It is said the syndicates are to join issue, and aim to create a big fashionable Summer resort.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Friday, Dec. 22.

AMSTERDAM AV, s e corner of 69th St, 50.5x195.6 to Broadway x28.1x irregular; Amos F. Eno and others, executors; to William F. Eno 89,000

AVENUE B, w s, 112 ft s of 161st St, 38x — t w s of Cauldwell Av, 38 x w s of 161st St, 25x— to w s of Cauldwell Av; Avenue B, w s, 325 ft s of 161st St, 25x— to w s of Cauldwell Av; Avenue B, w s, 150 ft n of Cedar St, 50x — to w s of Cauldwell Av; Avenue C, w s corner of 158th St, 85x— to w s of Trinity Av; Avenue C, s w corner of 158th St, 85x— to w s of Trinity Av; Palen-Thompson Corporation to Henrietta Happock 100

BAYARD ST, 102, 25x100; Mary E. McCoun and another to Antonio Orlando ... 1

BAXTER ST, 90 to 94, 75x100; Mary E. McCoun and another to Dominic Gaussa and another 1

BAXTER ST, 93, 25x101; Mary E. McCoun and another to Serafino Piana 1

BEAVER ST, 49, n s, 15.10x80x13.9x90; Theodore B. Starr and another, executors and trustees, to John G. McCullough and another 20,000

BLEECKER ST, n s, 89.4 ft e of Mercer St, 17.10x88.9x18.5x83.9; Addison Thomas to Caroline R. Robinson 1

BLEECKER ST, n s, 75 ft w of Broadway, 17.10x88.9x18.6x83.10; Nora C. Thomas to Corinne R. Robinson 1

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, w s, at n s of lands of Hyman and Henry Sonn, —x— x—, gore; also other land on e s of Bloomingdale Road, gore; the Society of the New York Hospital to Hyman and Henry Sonn ..... Exch.

BLOOMINGDALE ROAD, e s, 388.6 ft s of 119th St, —x—x—x—; the Society of the New York Hospital to Hyman and Henry Sonn ..... Exch.

BOSTON AV, w s, 350.8 ft s of Juliana St, 50.1x139x50x137; E. A. Young to Mary C. Skehan 5,000

BRONX PARK AV, w s, 75 ft n of 179th St, 25x100; Thomas F. Gallagher to Henry and Anna Baker 3,000

GLEBE AV, adjoining land of James G. Henderson, runs w 100x s 50x e 100 to avenue x n 50; Bernhard Brosmann to Helene Haussner 1

GREEN LANE, s, 212.3 ft n of Westchester Av, 50x100; Robert Ghames to Frances B. Badger 1

JACKSON AV, w s, 201.6 ft n of 161st St, 25x75; Mary A. Tait to Henry C. Scheer. 1

JEROME AV, w s, 1,100 ft n e of Crotona Av, runs n w 177.5x s w 52.8x s e 157.8 to avenue x50; Lilian K. Burke and another to Amy C. Wilkinson 1

LORILLARD ST, w s, 21.4 ft s of 188th St, 25x100; William Man and another to J. Frederic Kernochan and others 4,000

LORILLARD ST, w s, 22.8 ft s of 188th St, 25x97.10; William Man and another to George P. Wetmore 4,000

LOTS 61, 62, and 63, map of partition of real estate of William Adee; Mathew Smith to Elizabeth A. Quackenbush 1

LOTS 8, 15, 16, 17, 32, 33, map of Westchester, property of Edward T. Young; Baruch P. Liberman to Bernard Benjamin 4,000

NELSON AV, s w corner of Wright Av, 200 ft to Amundson Av x s 100x e 200 to Pratt Av x n along Pratt and Wright Avs 100 to beginning; also Nelson Av, n w corner of Amundson Av, 200 ft to e s of Seton Av, if extended, x125; Land Company "C" of Edenwald to William Eberle 1

PARK AV, e s, 117.5 ft n of 92d St, 16.9x 80; David McClure, referee, to George S. Hamlin 14,300

RIDER AV, w s, 843 ft s of 144th St, 125x 125 to Mott Haven Canal; Louis P. Siebert to Eliza O. Siebert, quit claim. 1

RIVERSIDE AV, e s, 338.4 ft s of 119th St, 10x98.11x98.5, gore; Hyman Sonn and another to the Society of the New York Hospital ..... Exch.

SEDGWICK AV, w s, 50 ft s w from stone monument in said avenue, at w s of Cedar Av, runs s 25x w 100x25x100; Wells Sponable to Charles F. Kalle 4,500

SYLVAN AV, n w s, 207.7 ft s w of Orchard St, 50x100; Frank Fischer to Mary Fischer 1

TIFFANY ST, w s, 36.11 ft n of Westchester Av, 36.11x75.8x irregular; Andrew Gray to Teresa Simpson 3,400

WALES AV, n w corner of Dater St, 118.6 x200 to Concord Av; Frances W. Wendell to Thomas Corcoran 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 448.4 ft n of 2d St, 50x100.5; Florence E. Shepperd to Susan T. Mapes 3,250

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 94.3 ft n of 163d St, 25.8x100; Frederick Schmitt to Elizabeth Fischer 1

WATER ST, 63, 20.8x85.4x20.8x85.2; William Man and others, trustees, &c., to George P. Wetmore 22,000

WATER ST, n w s, at s w s of Fletcher St, 27x43.4; William A. Spicer to George T. Spicer 3,500

WESTCHESTER AV, n s, 272.5 ft e of Tinton Av, 33.9x111x25x88.3; James F. Meehan and another to Timothy F. Sullivan 1

5TH AV, n s, e quarter of Lot 914, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Mary Seckler to Ellen Seckler 210

5TH AV, n s, east quarter of Lot 914, map of Wakefield, 25x114; Johannah Hl.s to Ellen Seckler 200

8TH AV, 902, 25x100; William Man, trustee, and others to George P. Wetmore 33,000

28TH ST, s s, 429.4 ft w of 7th Av, 24.6x 133.3x24.6x132.6; William Man, trustee, and others to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees 15,000

42D ST, 344 West, 25x98.9; William Man, trustee, and others to George W. Brown. 22,500

42D ST, 346 West, 25x98.9; William Man, trustee, and others to J. Frederic Kernochan and others, trustees 22,500

49TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of 1st Av, 25x100.5; Joanna Rittorband to Leopold Kaufmann 1

56TH ST, 410 West, 25x92.2x25.2x94.4; Adeline Rosenthal and others to Louis Perlstein and another 14,000

63D ST, 115 West, 16.8x100.5; Lansing W. Walsh, referee, to Katharine R. Fierz 12,000

75TH ST, n s, 306.3 ft w of 3d Av, 18.11x irregular; William H. Heathcote to William Prager and Pincus Lowenfeld 1

77TH ST, s s, 50 ft e of Columbus Av, 200x102.2; Eugene W. Caldwell to Central Realty Company 100

77TH ST, s s, 110.4 ft e of Broadway, 50x 102.2; Amos F. Eno and others, executors, to William P. Eno 34,400

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; August Gahren and another, executors, to Henry Oppenheimer 100

84TH ST, n s, 100 ft w of West End Av, 100x102.2; August Gahren to Henry Oppenheimer 1

86TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of Avenue A, 28x 102.2; Martin Kretsch to Isidor Wolff ... 21,000

89TH ST, 316 West, 21x100.8; Johanna Kroeber to Marie L. Degener 26,500

100TH ST, s s, 150 ft w of Columbus Av, 100x100.11; Edward Margolies to Joseph Striem 1

114TH ST, 431 East, 25x100.11; Cancetta Ubriaco to Camillo Ubriaco 1

124TH ST, s s, 225 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; Heinrich D. A. Bauhahn to Gustav E. Bauhahn 45,000

124TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of Columbus Av, 50x100.11; E. C. Potter to Salvatore Spallone 1

132D ST, 44 West, 15x99.11; Lavinia Quinn to Dennis Quinn 1

135TH ST, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 100x166.1x101.7x196.11; Joseph B. Kaiser to John O. Baker 100

143TH ST, s s, 250 ft w of Boulevard; 125x 99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Augusta C. Field 19,000

146TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Robert W. Tallman 18,800

146TH ST, s s, 200 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 100x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Frances P. Field 20,000

146TH ST, s s, 450 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 75x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Mary E. Jackson 15,900

146TH ST, s s, 525 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 50x99.11; Gilbert M. Speir, referee, to Phebe L. Lahrens 10,600

Recorded Leases.

ASPELL, Catherine, and others to Frank Daly; 10th Av, 576, n e corner of 42d St, 10 years $2,700

BERARDINE, Michael, to Pasquale De Libero and another; Mulberry St, 34, 5 years 3,200

BROOKE, Sarah H., to Theodor Lohr; Grand St, 286, 3 years 1,300

CARNEY, Thomas, to Louis Horwitz; 83d St, 70 West, 2½ years 480

CAFNEY, Bernard E., and another to Ignatz Kraus; East Houston St, 403, 3 years 1,200

HODGE, Thomas R., and another, executors, to F. W. Sterne; South St, 204, 3 years 1,300

MESSENKOPF, Phillip, to Leo Maurer; 2d Av, 1,804, 5 years 624

McLAUGHLIN, Ellen, executrix, to William Rech; Brook Av, 126, corner of 134th St, 5 years ..... $780 to 1,020

PRINCE ST, 143 and 145, n e corner of West Broadway; James C. Prior to Samuel Harris and another, 18 months 1,300

Recorded Mortgages.

BADGER, Frances B., to Robert Ghames; Green Lane, w s, 212.3 ft n of Westchester Av, installments $2,000

BAGOT, Elizabeth J., and another to Thomas R. Harris; Bond St, n e s, Lot 75, map of the Samuel Jones property, 25.3x irr, s s, 137.4 ft e of 152d St ... 5,000

BAKER, John O., to Joseph E. Kalser; 135th St, n s, 100 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 2 years 6,500

BARNETT, Benjamin, and wife to Louise F. G. Grimke; 88 Chrystie St, 3 years.. 25,000

BARNETT, Benjamin, and wife to Samuel Barnett; 88 Chrystie St, 5 years 7,000

CELLER, Emilie, to New York Life Insurance Company; Amsterdam Av, e s, 25 ft n of 100th St, 5 years 18,000

CLAMAN, Hyman, to the East River Savings Institution; 3 Chrystie St, 5 years.. 8,000

COOGAN, John J., to Abraham C. Quackenbush; 2d St, s e s, 125.1 ft s of Washington Av, 1 year 800

DEGENER, Marie L., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 316 West 80th St, 3 years.... 15,000

DISKEN, May, to Newman Cowen; 117th St, n s, 100 ft e of 8th Av, demand 2,000

ENGELMANN, Emil, and Henry Andersen to Felix Gottschalk; 129th St, n s, 150 ft e of 8th Av, ¼ year 4,000

FARRELL, James P., and wife to Robert A. B. Dayton, trustee; 128th St, s s, 435 ft w of 8th Av, 5 years 6,000

FELT, Emily L., to the Germania Life Insurance Company; St. Nicholas Av, n e corner of 113th St, 5 years 165,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, and Andrew Muzzio to Mary E. McCoun and another; 94 Baxter St, 3 years 21,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, and Andrew Muzzio, to Mary E. McCoun and another; 90 to 94 Baxter St, 1 year 3,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, and Andrew Muzzio, to Mary E. McCoun and another; 90 Baxter St, 3 years 21,000

GAUSSA, Dominic, and Andrew Muzzio to Mary E. McCoun and another; 92 Baxter St, 3 years 21,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to Benigno S. Suarez, trustee; 45½ Oak St, and 60 and 62 Oliver St, 5 years.... 45,000

GOLDEN, Bernard, and Morris Rosenberg to Henry De F. Weekes; 45½ Oak St, and 60 and 62 Oliver St, 5 years 5,000

GOLDMAN, Morris, to William H. Palmer; 101 Essex St, installments 3,750

GOLDMAN, Morris, to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 101 Essex St, 5 years 10,000

HERTER, Peter J., to Annina F. Kingsley; 284 East 106th St, 5 years 25,000

HOGENCAMP, John M., to Patrick McKeagney; 359 West 122d St, ½ year 1,000

KERN, Nicholas C., to the Institution for the Savings of Merchants' Clerks; 152 Willis Av, 5 years 20,000

KERN, Nicholas C., to Frederick W. Fischer; 152 Willis Av, 3 years 9,000

KILIAN, Theodore and Frederick, to Staten Island Savings Bank; 151 to 159 West 22d St, 3 years 48,000

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Joseph L. Buttenweiser; 327 to 331 East 23d St, demand 12,000

LAVELLE, Peter J., to Caroline Leh

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FOOD SUPPLIES.
Office of the Manhattan State Hospital.
No. 1 Madison Ave., New York City.

Sealed proposals for furnishing fresh and salt meats and butter for a period of three months from Jany. 1, 1900, and condensed and cow's milk for a period of six months from Jany. 1, 1900, in accordance with specifications, copies of which may be obtained on application at Room 318, will be received at this office until 4:30 o'clock P. M., Wednesday, Dec. 27, 1899, at which time and place the Board of Managers will open all bids.

No bid for meat supply shall be considered except from persons, firms, or corporations who are actually engaged in the packing, slaughtering, and shipping of beef, pursuant to the provisions of Chap. 460, Laws of 1897, and for other supplies no bids shall be considered except from parties who are actual dealers in the commodities for which they submit proposals.

Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check for five per cent. of the amount of the bid as a guarantee of good faith.

A bond of some approved surety company for one-third the gross amount of the contract will be required after award for the faithful fulfillment of the contract. HENRY E. HOWLAND,
President, Board of Managers.

FOR SALE.

Typewriters Rented & Sold. : 1,000 new and second-hand : Remingtons, Smith Premiers, and other standard : makes rented $3.00 per : month. Stands, ribbons, and : inspection service free. F. : S. WEBSTER COMPANY, : 317 Broadway. Telephone : 1338 Franklin.

LEGAL NOTICES.

THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW York.—To all persons interested in the estate of THE JOHN F. PHILLIPS ADVERTISING COMPANY send greeting:

You and each of you are hereby cited and required personally to be and appear in the Supreme Court, at the Special Term thereof, Part I., at the Chambers thereof, in the County Court House, in the City and County of New York, on the 31st day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., there and then to show cause why a final settlement of the accounts of George W. Elkins substituted assignee of above-named The John F. Phillips Advertising Company, insolvent debtor, should not be had, and if no cause be shown then to attend the final settlement of the assignee's accounts.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto caused the seal of the said court to be hereto affixed. W. Vanes H. Van Brunt, Chief Judge of the said Supreme Court, this 1st day of December, 1899.
[L. S.] WM. SOHMER, Clerk.
JAMES M. HUNT, Attorney for Assignee, 31-33 Pine St., New York City.
d2-1aw6wS&ja18.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Supreme Court of the State of New York, entered in the office of the Clerk of New York County on December 14th, 1899, notice is hereby given that the CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY, a domestic corporation, will apply to the Supreme Court, New York County, at a Special Term, Part I. thereof, to be held at the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 29th day of January, 1900, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to Noshi Rachmonis Verein, to Aid Poor Women in Confinement," (Chaye Harris, Organizer.)

Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.
THE CHAYE HARRIS LADIES' SOCIETY,
By SARAH SCHARLIN, President.
SHAFER & LEVIN, Atty's for Petitioner, 280 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. d16-1aw6wSa

SUMMONSES.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF New York.—ELLEN J. SWAN, plaintiff, against MATILDA WILLIAMS and Thomas Williams, her husband; Judson S. Todd, William Saunderson and Calvin E. Wright, copartners composing the firm of Saunderson & Wright; Frank B. Hawkins, George H. Hawkins, Frank B. Errington, Arthur J. Mace, Frederick S. Gwyer, and John L. Gwyer, as surviving partners of the firm of L. H. Mace & Co.; Barstow Stove Company, Watson Manufacturing Company, The Parquette Flooring Company, Lincoln G. Backus, Francis C. Cummings, Price W. Hasbrouck, Frank Hasbrouck, Frederick Hasbrouck, Mortimer Rothschild, Frederick Keppler, Henry H. Sykes, Henry Sykes, Jr., John F. Sykes, George B. Hurd, Frank B. Hurd, John W. Foster, Martha J. Constant, John D. Crimmins and Thomas E. Crimmins, Fred L. Stellwagen, Warner M. Westcott, James L. Jackson, J. William Jackson, Moses G. Wright, Robert Wright, Albert G. Purrington, William S. Fearing and Francis Higgins, as Receivers of the Archer & Pancoast Company; Charles I. Seiter and Robert Wright and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Clara Wright, wife of Calvin E. Wright, defendants.—Summons.—New York is the county in which the plaintiff desires the trial of this action.

To the above-named defendants:

You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New York, October 21st, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

To the defendants, Matilda Williams, Thomas Williams, Francis C. Cummings, Robert Wright, and Roberta Wright, his wife, and Moses G. Wright:

The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Hon. Miles Beach, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New York, dated the 13th day of December, 1899, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the County of New York, at the County Court House, in said County, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.—Dated New York, December 15th, 1899.

DUER, STRONG & WHITEHEAD,
Attorneys for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office Address, No. 50 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. d16-1aw6wS&ja27

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of OSCAR GROSS and SAMUEL BOGEN, individually and as copartners in the firm of Gross & Company, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Oscar Gross and Samuel Bogen, individually and as copartners in the firm of Gross & Company, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Oscar Gross and Samuel Bogen were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock, in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of FERDINAND BOHM, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy. No. 1,863.

To the creditors of Ferdinand Bohm of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Ferdinand Bohm was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of my Office, No. 63 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y., on the 27th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MEYER COHEN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Meyer Cohen of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Meyer Cohen was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—SAMUEL DAVID, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Samuel David, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 12th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of HENRY DEIKE and EDWARD H. DEIKE, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Henry Deike and Edward H. Deike of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, bankrupts:

Notice is hereby given that on the 12th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Henry Deike and Edward H. Deike were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 22, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

NO. 1,564.—UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—JOHN T. DICKINSON, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that John T. Dickinson, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated November 13th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

THEODOR AUB,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MARTIN DISKEN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Martin Disken of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Martin Disken was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the tenth day of January, A. D. 1900, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of RICHARD R. DITZELL, Bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Richard R. Ditzell, of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Richard R. Ditzell was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Ernest Hall, referee, No. 64 William Street, in the City and County of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE A. EASTMAN, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George A. Eastman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

NATH'L A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CHARLES EDELSON, individually and as copartner in the firm of Edelson & Schwartz, Bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Charles Edelson, individually and as copartner in the firm of Edelson & Schwartz, of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Charles Edelson was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

No. 1,638.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of PERKINS D. FISHER, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Perkins D. Fisher of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of October, A. D. 1899, the said Perkins D. Fisher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 5th day of January A. D., 1900, at 12 o'clock noon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN J. GALLAGHER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of John J. Gallagher of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said John J. Gallagher was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of F. K. Pendleton, referee, No. 44 Broadway, in the City and County of New York, on the 3d day of January, A. D. 1900, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—LOUIS GOLDMAN, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Louis Goldman, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 22d, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22d, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of GEORGE HAMLIN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of George Hamlin of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said George Hamlin was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROBERT HARRIS, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Robert Harris of Poughkeepsie, in the County of Dutchess, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 5th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Robert Harris was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 6th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MORRIS HENSCHEL, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Morris Henschel of the City of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Morris Henschel was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at 52 Exchange Place, in the City of New York, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

F. K. PENDLETON,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—EDWARD ISARR, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Edward Isarr, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 21st, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of DAVID KANTROWITZ, Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Joseph Kantrowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 5th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

ERNEST HALL,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated Dec. 22, 1899.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of EDWARD P. KENNARD, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Edward P. Kennard of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 18th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Edward P. Kennard was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Nathaniel A. Prentiss, referee in bankruptcy, 120 Broadway, New York City, on the 10th day of January A. D. 1900, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting. NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 21st, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—HENRY W. KOHRING, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that Henry W. Kohring, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 14th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

MORRIS S. WISE,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSIE KORN, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rosie Korn of New York, in the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:

Notice is hereby given that on the 11th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Rosie Korn was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Peter B. Olney, referee, 31 Nassau Street, New York City, on the 4th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

PETER B. OLNEY,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE M LYNCH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George M. Lynch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
New York, Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE M LYNCH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George M. Lynch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
Dec. 22, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—GEORGE M LYNCH, bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that George M. Lynch, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated December 16th, 1899, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before the Hon. Addison Brown, United States District Judge, in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Wednesday, January 3d, 1900, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.

PETER B. OLNEY, Referee.
Dated Dec. 22, 1899.

No. 1,878.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LEO SCHLAUDECKER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Leo Schlaudecker, mariner of the firm of Case & Schlaudecker, of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 15th day of December, A. D. 1899, the said Leo Schlaudecker was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

No. 1,792.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ROSA RUBENSTEIN, bankrupt.—In bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Rosa Rubenstein of the County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1899, the said Rosa Rubenstein was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York, on the 8th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, Dec. 21, 1899.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR THE Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of SAMUEL SUFFIN, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.

To the creditors of Samuel Suffin of the County of New York, and district aforesaid, a bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that on the 23d day of September, A. D. 1899, the said Samuel Suffin was duly adjudicated bankrupt; and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of John J. Townsend, referee, No. 45 Cedar Street, in New York City, on the 5th day of January, A. D. 1900, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

JOHN J. TOWNSEND,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
December 21, 1899.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

BUTTNER, ELIZA.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZA BUTTNER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Lewis S. Goebel, their attorney, at No. 41 Park Row, Times Building, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the fifteenth day of April next.—Dated New York, the 5th day of October, 1899. JACOB C. GOEBEL, Executor; HENRY BUTTNER, Executor. LEWIS S GOEBEL, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.
o14-1aw6mSa

SURROGATE NOTICES.

ELSWORTH, RANDOLPH M.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANDOLPH M. ELSWORTH, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Murphey & Metcalf, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the thirteenth day of January, 1900, next.—Dated New York, June 13th, 1899. SOPHIE V. R. ELSWORTH, Administratrix. MURPHEY & METCALF, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 15 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy8-1aw6mSa

HUNTER, AGNES E.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AGNES E. HUNTER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Townsend & Mahan, No. 13 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of March next. Dated New York, the 30th day of August, 1899. JOHN BLACK, WALTER S. MEAD, Administrators. TOWNSEND & MAHAN, Attorneys for Administrators, No. 13 Chambers Street, New York.
sep2-1aw6msat

VOORHIS, WILLIAM W. L.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM W. L. VOORHIS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, Room 49, No. 51 Chambers Street, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 28th day of July, 1899. LAVINIA C. HOPPOCK, WILLIAM H. ACKEN, TOWNSEND WANDELL, Executors. THOMAS W. BUTTS, Attorney, 51 Chambers St. jy29-1aw6mS

KIRKLAND, ANNE P. R.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNE P. R. KIRKLAND, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 35 Wall Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated New York, the 11th day of November, 1899. BENJAMIN B. KIRKLAND, Executor. WM. CLARKE STEWART, Att'y for Executor, 35 Wall Street, N. Y. City.
n11-1aw6mSa

KIP, LAWRENCE.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LAWRENCE KIP, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Bowers & Sands, 31 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the second day of July next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of December, 1899. EVA L. KIP, Administratrix. BOWERS & SANDS, Attys. for Administratrix.
d16-1aw6mS

OAKLEY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. James M. Varnum, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. OAKLEY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, the office of John B. Talmage, his attorney, No. 320 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of February next.—Dated New York, the 21st day of July, 1899. CHARLES S. OAKLEY, Executor. JOHN B. TALMAGE, Attorney for Executor, 320 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
jy22-1aw6mSa

STEINBRING, FRANK.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against FRANK STEINBRING, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 23 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of October, 1899. FRANK J. FREDERICKS, Executor. JOHN BOTTOMLEY, Attorney for Executor, 34 Pine Street, New York. o7-1w6mS

WILSON, JOHN F.—In pursuance of an order of the Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN F. WILSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Wilder & Anderson, No. 45 Cedar Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New York, the 8th day of August, 1899. ELIZABETH JANE WILSON, Executrix. WILDER & ANDERSON, Attorneys for Executrix, 45 Cedar Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.
au12-1aw6mS

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, defendants.

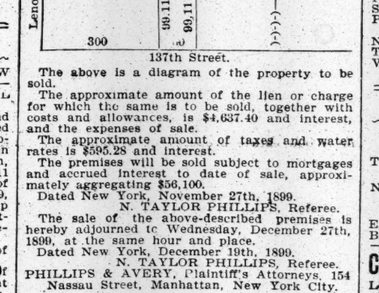
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence westerly along said land one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet, more or less, to the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street; and thence easterly along the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street one hundred and seventy-five (175) feet to the point of beginning; said premises being those which were conveyed to the said Daniel J. Murphy by the said Ernst-Marx-Nathan Company.

Dated New York, December 1st, 1899.
JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.
LACHMAN & GOLDSMITH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, No. 35 Nassau Street, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the premises referred to in the foregoing notice of sale:



The approximate total amount of the liens or charges by which the above-described property is to be sold is $84,529.27, with interest thereon from the 21st day of November, 1899, together with costs and allowance, amounting to $390.43, with interest from the 29th day of November, 1899, together with the expenses of sale.

The approximate amount of taxes and assessments is $1,511.02, with interest, the amount of the water rent for 1899, which is not fixed, not being included herein; such sums to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee.

JOHN PROCTOR CLARKE,
Referee.
d6-2aw3wW&S&d27

SUPREME COURT, NEW YORK COUNTY.—BRADLEY L. EATON, Plaintiff, against ERNEST WETTERER et al., defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of December, 1899, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, the premises in said judgment mentioned, and therein described as follows:

All those four certain lots, pieces, or parcels of land situate, lying, and being in the City of New York, in Section 7, Block 1,986, on the land map of the City of New York, and more particularly described as follows, viz.:

Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street, distant two hundred and twenty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Thirty-second Street with the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue; running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and fifty-one feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along the same one hundred feet; thence northerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, and partly through a party wall, one hundred and fifty-one feet and eleven inches to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along said centre line of the block one hundred feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 27th, 1899.
N. TAYLOR PHILLIPS, Referee.
PHILLIPS & AVERY, Plaintiff's Attorneys, 154 Nassau Street, Manhattan, New York City.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York—Place of Trial.—ERNEST EHRMANN, plaintiff, against DANIEL J. MURPHY and others, defendants.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the twenty-ninth day of November, 1899, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on the 27th day of December, 1899, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, by Philip A. Smyth, Esq., auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:

All that plot of land in the City and County of New York, bounded and described as follows:

Beginning at a point in the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street, distant one hundred (100) feet westerly from the intersection of the southerly side of One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Street and the westerly side of Amsterdam Avenue, and running thence southerly, parallel with Amsterdam Avenue, one hundred and sixty-one (161) feet six (6) inches, more or less, to land late of Bogardus, deceased; thence wester

CHARLES J. SMITH DIES

Christmas Gifts for Poor Children in His Last Thoughts.

HIS PLAN FOR PROVIDING THEM

Career of the Tammany Politician and How He Gained the Title of "Silver Dollar."

Ex-Alderman Charles J. Smith, better known as "Silver Dollar" Smith, died yesterday morning at his home, 64 Essex Street. He had consumption, diabetes, and several other ailments. Mr. Smith became seriously ill a week ago Wednesday, when he had to go to bed. To the last he appeared to have great vitality. Though his wife, son, four daughters, and his son-in-law were with him at the end, he was dead for an hour, his physician said, before they knew it. They thought he was unconscious.

When Mr. Smith felt that he was dying, he asked that his friends be requested not to send flowers to the funeral, but instead to use the money that they would expend in that way to buy Christmas gifts for poor children.

The funeral will take place from Mr. Smith's late home at 11 o'clock to-morrow morning. In accordance with Mr. Smith's wishes, the pall bearers invited are John F. Carroll, Martin Engel, Senator Timothy D. Sullivan, Assemblyman Timothy F. Sullivan, Edward J. Sparenberg, Bernard Rourke, ex-Police Justice Joseph Koch, Edward Butler, ex-Alderman Philip Benjamin, Max Hochstim, ex-Alderman Charles S. Adler, and ex-Assistant District Attorney Henry J. Goldsmith.

Charles Smith was one of the Democratic powers in the old Eighth Assembly District, and when that district was cut up in the reappointment a few years ago, the section he lived in, Essex Street, near Grand, still remained a part of the Eighth, and Mr. Smith remained a power there. He was born in Germany in 1843, and with his brother Tony, now a patrolman attached to the Fifth Street Police Station, was brought to this country when he was a year old. He grew up in the neighborhood of Essex Street and went into the saloon business. He prospered and then drifted into politics.

Mr. Smith became affiliated with Tammany Hall during the reign in that organization of the late John Kelly, and as he was one of the few politicians in the district who understood the Hebrew residents and their language thoroughly, he soon found a large political following among them. He was a factor in all of the bitter party contests that the turbulent Eighth District knew during the past fifteen years, and although for a short time a few years ago he joined forces with the Republicans, he was usually looked upon as second in command in the district to Martin Engel, the Tammany leader.

The name "Silver Dollar" Smith was given him by the residents of his neighborhood when some years ago he opened at 64 Essex Street a saloon the marble-paved floor of which was imbedded with trade dollars. The mirrors behind the bar were studded with the coins, and in the centre tile of the floor a twenty-dollar gold piece was imbedded. The coins are still in the floor, although they have been worn smooth as blank pieces of metal, by constant traffic over them. Mr. Smith was five times a member of the Legislature, and three times he represented his district in the old Board of Aldermen. For some years past he had not held office, but confined his attention to his saloons, the Silver Dollar, on Essex Street, and a place on Sixth Avenue. He was indicted twice for felonious assault and once for bribery at the polls, but was not convicted. Less than a year ago Mr. Smith was a big man physically. He weighed about 280 pounds, and was as strong as a trained athlete. He caught cold, but neglected it, and it developed into consumption. He sought health in Europe at Carlsbad, in Bermuda, and in the Adirondacks, and returned to his home this Winter feeling much better.

WILLIAM MUTTER A SUICIDE.

A Well-Known Tobacco Dealer Shoots Himself — Reports of Speculation in Stocks Denied.

William Mutter, junior partner of the tobacco firm of Kimball Brothers & Co. of 48 Franklin Street, and well known in the trade, shot himself yesterday morning in the front room of the company's offices, on the second floor. He died almost instantly. No adequate cause has yet been given for his action.

Mr. Mutter was forty-two years of age. He lived with his wife at 162 West Ninety-sixth Street. He left his home about 9 o'clock, apparently in good spirits. Volney R. Kimball, a son of the senior member of the firm, was the only man in the offices when Mr. Mutter arrived there. Only one letter was in Mr. Mutter's mail, and as soon as he had read that he said to Mr. Kimball that he intended to go to Hoboken to see a customer. He started to go out apparently, but stopped in front of a looking-glass near the water-cooler in front. Mr. Kimball looked up just in time to see his father's partner place a revolver at his left temple. The next instant a report rang out, and Mr. Mutter sank to the floor, dying before medical aid could be summoned. The body was removed to Bacigalupo's undertaking rooms in Mulberry Street, and later taken to the late home of the suicide.

The firm of Kimball Brothers & Co. is preparing to go out of business within the next few months. Mr. Mutter had been connected with it for nearly twenty-five years. It is thought by the firm that the worry of losing his position and being without business prospects may have been a contributory cause to his death. The story that he had lost money in the recent slump in Wall Street with resultant despondency was denied by the Kimballs, his wife, and also by Capt. Tiltus of the Elizabeth Street Station, who knew him well for a number of years. The story is said to have arisen from the fact that Mr. Mutter had received circulars from Dick Brothers & Co. of 30 Broad Street relative to stocks. This firm said that Mr. Mutter had never dealt with them. He was known among his associates as a careful and economical man.

Mrs. Mutter, who was notified shortly after her husband's death, said she could conceive of no reason for his action. She said, however, that he appeared lately to have been worried, and that recently he had frequently walked the floor at night, unable to sleep.

The revolver with which Mr. Mutter killed himself was a new one, and as he had never been known to own a revolver he must have purchased it very recently.

"Mr. Mutter had no cause to worry over financial difficulties," said one of Mr. Kimball's sons yesterday. "He was fairly well off. It may have been that he worried from the fact that we are going out of business, but if he did he never gave any sign, except that occasionally he had a fit of the blues. He must have become suddenly insane. I understand that he applied for a position in a tobacco house in this city, but that signifies nothing in relation to his death. He never speculated."

Mrs. Mutter called at the Coroners' Office during the afternoon. Coroner Zucca gave her such effects as were found on the body. Mrs. Mutter told the Coroner she had no knowledge of her husband's business.

LIFE TERM FOR MARTIN REGAN.

Court Refuses to Postpone Sentence Until After Christmas.

Martin Regan, who shot and killed his brother-in-law, Edward Slater, on the 26th of October at Twenty-third Street and Avenue A, was sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday by Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court.

When he was brought before the Justice his counsel asked that the sentence might be postponed till after Christmas, in order that the prisoner might spend the day in the Tombs, where his relatives could see him. Justice Fursman refused, and pronounced the sentence. Regan's counsel then asked the Court to withhold the commitment papers authorizing the transfer of the prisoner from the Tombs to Sing Sing until after the holidays. This request also was denied, and Regan must spend Christmas in Sing Sing. He is thirty-one years old.

Transfer Tax on United States Bonds.

A decision was handed down yesterday by Surrogate Varnum, in which he holds that, while under the laws of this State United States bonds are not taxable, the transfer tax is imposed, not on the bonds as such, but on the act of transfer. The opinion was given on an appeal from the imposition of the transfer tax on United States bonds belonging to the estate of Joseph Plummer.

Royal Baking Powder is an absolutely pure cream of tartar powder, analyzed and recommended by the Health Officers of London, New York, Boston, Chicago, etc., who praise it highly for its marvelous purity and leavening strength. Its use is a safeguard against the alum baking powders of which the market is full and which are known to make dangerously unwholesome food. Royal Baking Powder makes finest flavored, lightest, sweetest and most delicious food, and imparts to it positively anti-dyspeptic qualities.

WILLIAM H. BRADLEY.

DEATH OF A CENTENARIAN.

Mrs. Ida Schirbs, a Native of Russia, Passes Away in This City.

Mrs. Ida Schirbs, said to be one hundred years old, died at midnight Thursday in the apartments of her son-in-law, Abraham Molenik, on the first floor of 411 Grand Street. Mrs. Schirbs came to this country six years ago from Buhisdok, in the Province of Grogoa, Russia.

Mrs. Schirbs had been ill for several weeks, and had been attended by Dr. Levy of the Beth Israel Hospital. As no physician had called on her within twenty-four hours prior to her death, the case was reported to the Coroner.

HAD MRS. KRONMAN'S JEWELRY.

Witness in the Murder Trial Pawned It for Neufeld.

The trial of William Neufeld, accused of the murder of Annie Kronman of 266 West Thirty-fifth Street, was continued yesterday before Justice Fursman, in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Edward A. Goldfinger, who was the first witness called, said that he had met Neufeld the Saturday before his arrest in an east side café.

"What did Neufeld tell you there?" asked Assistant District Attorney Hennessy.

"He said that his grandmother had left him $15,000, and he wanted to start a saloon and billiard room," said Goldfinger. "He asked me to look out for a good location."

"Did he give you anything there?"

"Yes, he gave me a small gold chain with a dollar attached."

Goldfinger then identified the chain, which Kronman had declared the day before to be one he had given his wife, as the one he received from Neufeld.

"I pawned the chain for $5," said Goldfinger, "and gave the money to Neufeld."

The witness said further that he had gone to the Coney Island Athletic Club that night with Neufeld, and there received from him the diamond crescent pin which had been identified as the property of the murdered woman. "I pawned it for $30," he said, "and then won the $30 from Neufeld gambling."

Anton Kripanek, a barber of 216 Third Street, testified that he had removed a heavy black mustache from Neufeld's face on Aug. 8 or 9. He was the last witness examined yesterday, as Mr. Howe, Neufeld's counsel, applied for an adjournment, on acount of a funeral. The trial will be continued next Tuesday.

Burglars Resume Work in Flatbush.

Burglars have resumed operations in the Flatbush section of Brooklyn, to the annoyance of the police and the disgust of the residents. Yesterday the police of the Grant Street Station were informed that the home of William P. Earle, at 19 Lincoln Road, had been burglarized on Thursday night and a quantity of silverware stolen.

The sore Throat to which public speakers are subject, can be at once relieved, and eventually cured, with Jayne's Expectorant.—Adv.

Old Excise Indictments Dismissed.

Over 300 indictments which had been found against alleged violators of the old excise laws in force before the enactment of the Raines law were dismissed yesterday by Justice Fursman in the Criminal Branch of the Supreme Court. Many of the indictments were dated as far back as 1880. Assistant District Attorney McIntyre, at whose instance the indictments were dismissed, said that it was hopeless to attempt to obtain a conviction in any of the cases.

Hudson County Officials Plead.

The Oyer and Terminer Court room at Jersey City was crowded with politicians yesterday. The occasion was the arraignment of the indicted officials of Hoboken and Hudson County. They all pleaded not guilty and were released on bail.

East River School Pupils' Festival.

"Santa Claus" visited the annual Christmas festival of the East River School of the Children's Aid Society, 247 East Forty-fourth Street, yesterday and the pupils had a merry time about a Christmas tree laden with candies and toys. Besides calisthenics by the school, there were recitations and the singing of carols bearing on the Christmas theme. The kindergarten held a celebration of its own, a feature of which was a large Christmas tree.

After the exercises the toys and candies were distributed among the children by the Principal, Miss Schlegel, and her assistants. Sweaters and clothing were given to the boys and dresses to the girls.

For Children's Aid Society.

A contribution of $10, received by THE NEW YORK TIMES from "Gratitude" for the Children's Aid Society, has been delivered.

Slow-Selling Overcoats

not wanted in our busy stores. Here are two kinds at prices that will sell them.

a $25 Olive Mixed Melton, at $18.

a $20 Olive Mixed Kersey, at $15.

Both with silk yokes and plaid body-linings

Our Hat dept. has $3.00 Derbys and Alpines at $1.98

Hackett Carhart & Co.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. Cor. 13th St. Cor. Canal St. Near Chambers.

Stores open this evening.

MEN'S FURNISHINGS.

NECKTIES.

Imported silk blanket squares. Moorish or Persian designs in heavy "box" or "mat" weave.

Rich Colors:—light, medium and dark shades.

Tied as Ascots, Imperials, or "Once Over,"

$1.05 Each;
Value $1.50 to $3.00

Box of half dozen $6.00

SUSPENDERS.

Novelty woven silk,—with sterling silver or gold plate buckles,

95 cents;
Formerly $1.50 to $3.00

JAMES McCREERY & CO., Broadway and 11th St.

Employes to Get Vacation, Too.

H. O'Neill, a dry goods merchant, has just announced that, in addition to providing his employes with their meals during the busy holiday season and giving them a big Christmas dinner, he will allow every one of them a vacation of a week, beginning Jan. 1. It is understood that this vacation is granted in recognition of the faithful discharge of the extra duties entailed upon the employes of this store by the demands of the season.

The day before Christmas isn't usually bargain-day, nor is this a regular bargain sale.

We've collected the odds and ends of our finest overcoats, both in cloth and make-up—those priced $30, $38, $40 and $50.

The richest of kerseys, blue and black, some silk-lined, mostly wool-lined, satin shoulders—a handful of rough cloths, Montagnacs; a few surtouts,

Sizes 32 to 34—$22.
Sizes 34 to 46—$25.

With a Merry Christmas.

ROGERS, PEET & Co.

350 Broadway, cor. Leonard.
589 Broadway, cor. Prince.
Thirty-second and Broadway.

O'Neill's.

Great Clearing Sale of Holiday Goods!

Our Entire Stock of Holiday Goods must be disposed of by Closing Time to-night. In order to do this we have made liberal reductions in every line, creating Hundreds of Extraordinary Bargains—a splendid opportunity for late buyers.

Mail Orders Receive Prompt Attention.

OPEN THIS EVENING.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st Street.

DANIELL'S

TO-DAY!
SALE OF
2000 Umbrellas
For Men, Women and Children
AT SACRIFICE PRICES.

300 Men's Gloria, Natural Handles, value $1.50 and $1.75, 98c. and $1.25

350 Extra Fine All Silk, Horn, Ivory, Pearl, & Natural Silver trimmed handles, value $5.00 to $12.00, $3.87 to $7.75

350 Extra Fine Assortment of Rich Handles, pure silk, regular price $4.00, $2.95

250 Children's Umbrellas, from 65c. to $3.95

750 Finest Umbrellas for Men and Women, wonderful values, from $4.95 to $15.00

OPEN TO-NIGHT.

BROADWAY, 8 & 9 STS.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

The Jolly Dutch Saint

has had no difficulty in replenishing his pack here. Yet, on the very threshold of the great gift day there is still exquisite furnishing beauty to gladden the housewife's heart.

Desks of every size and kind from large roll-top desks to small boudoir beauties with French clocks. Many are now reduced; besides some very low-priced specials for the Holiday Trade, including golden oak at $5.50 and birch and bird's-eye maple at $9.00; mahogany, inlaid with gilt rail on top, $17.00.

To get all the smaller niceties that give the touch of finish to the Christmas greeting, you must

"BUY OF THE MAKER"

GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43-45 AND 47 WEST 23RD ST
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

Lorgnettes
Opera Glasses
Field Glasses
Thermometers
Barometers
Spectacles
Eyeglasses

Barometers

Give a barometer. It is more than a fair weather friend. It may be as ornamental as you like and costly or otherwise.

GaNUN & PARSONS
13 West 42d St. Between 5th & 6th Aves.
310 Columbus Ave. Between 74th & 75th Sts.

HIGH CLASS TAILORING at Moderate Prices. Fit Guaranteed.

Nicoll.
771 BROADWAY, 145-147 BOWERY.

AMUSEMENTS.

KNICKERBOCKER. B'way & 38th. MR. KENDAL 'LAST NIGHT. MRS. Mat. To-day at 2. To-night, 8:20. The Elder Miss Blossom Mat. today at 2

Next Week—SEATS NOW ON SALE. N. C. Goodwin and Maxine Elliott THE COWBOY AND THE LADY.

THE NEW YORK. Popl'r price Mat. to-day, Mon., Wed. Sat. 2 w'ks only, S. Bernard & Xmas pantom. BIG SUNDAY CONCT., Tm'w. Xmas Ev. IN THE MAN IN THE MOON,

5th Ave Theatre, B'way & 28th St. Evs. at 8 Last Mat. 2. Last night, 8. Mrs. Fiske in Becky Sharp Next Mon.—Musical Comedy—3 Little Lambs

Grand OPERA HOUSE. SHORE ACRES. Mat. To-day. Nxt. wk.—2d & Last of "Shore Acres." Mat. Xmas.

HERALD SQUARE THEATRE. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-day. "Greek Slave."—Nxt. w'k, Primrose & Dockstader.

HARLEM OP. HOUSE. THE GREAT RUBY 8. To-day Mat., 2. Next Week—MRS. LESLIE CARTER in ZAZA.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. Immense Vaudeville Show Sunday Night: All Star Bill. 50c. Bargain Mat. to-day all parts house.

IRVING PLACE THEATRE. Mat. To-day. To-day Matinée, "MAEDEL ALS REKRUT." To-night, Schoenthan's best play, "Goldfische."

AMUSEMENTS.

METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE.
GRAND OPERA SEASON 1899-1900.
Under the Direction of MR. MAURICE GRAU.
To-morrow Afternoon, at 2, FAUST, (in French). Mmes. Calvé, Mantelli; MM. Alvarez, Illy, and Plançon. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
To-morrow Evening, at 8, at Popular Prices, Wagner's opera, LOHENGRIN. Mmes. Susan Strong and Schumann-Heink; MM. Dippel, Muhlmann, Meux, and Pringle. Cond., Mr. Emil Paur.
Prices for Saturday Nights—$2.50, $1.50, 75c. and 50c. Boxes, $10, $15, and $30.
Sun., Dec. 24, Grand Sunday Night Concert. Soloists: Suzanne Adams, Schumann-Heink, and M. Plançon, together with Met. Op. House Orchestra. Conductor, Mr. Paur.
Mon. Evg., Dec. 25, at 8, IL BARBIERE DI SIVIGLIA. Mme. Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Campanari, Pini-Corsi, and Salignac. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Wed. Evg., Dec. 27, at 8, DON GIOVANNI. Mmes. Nordica, Suzanne Adams, and Sembrich; MM. Ed. de Reszke, Salignac, Pini-Corsi, and Scotti, (his first appearance.) Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Fri. Evg., Dec. 29, at 8, CARMEN. Mmes. Calvé and Suzanne Adams; MM. Alvarez and Campanari. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
Sat. Mat., Dec. 30, only matinée performance of ROMEO ET JULIETTE. Mmes. Eames, Olitzka; MM. Salezа, Plançon, and Ed de Reszke. Conductor, Sig. Mancinelli.
WEBER PIANOS USED.

DALY'S B'way & 30th.....at 8:20 Matinées Wednesday & Sat., 2. Special Matinées Xmas & Jan. 1. Permanent Home of Daniel Frohman's Co. THE MANEUVERS OF JANE Comedy, 4 acts, by Henry Arthur Jones.

LYCEUM 4th Av. & 23d.....at 8:30 Daniel Frohman.....Manager Matinées Thursday & Sat., 2. Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day. FOURTH MONTH. CHARLES FROHMAN PRESENTS ANNIE RUSSELL in MISS HOBBS MISS HOBBS

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway & 40th St. LAST MATINEE. LAST NIGHT. JOHN DREW The Tyranny of Tears Dec. 25—Empire Company in MY LADY'S LORD.

MADISON SQ. THEATRE. 24th St., nr. B'way. Evenings, 8:30. Mats. To-day & Wednesday. WHEELS WITHIN WHEELS Xtra Mats. Xmas & New Year's

GARRICK THEATRE. 35th St. & B'way. Evenings, 8. Matinée To-day. EXTRA MATS. XMAS & NEW YEAR'S. WM. GILLETTE in His New Play SHERLOCK HOLMES

Charles Frohman's Criterion Theatre B'way & 44th St. Ev'gs, 8:30. Last 3 weeks. Matinées To-day & Xmas. JULIA MARLOWE | Barbara Frietchie Tuesday, January 9—MAUDE ADAMS.

GARDEN THEATRE. 27th St. and Madison Av. MR. RICHARD MANSFIELD To-night at 8:30—DR. JEKYLL & MR. HYDE. Matinée To-day at 2:15—PRINCE KARL. Monday Evg.—THE FIRST VIOLIN.

HAMMERSTEIN'S VICTORIA Ev'gs, 8:20. LAST WEEK Mat. to-day, 2:15. Rogers Bros. in Wall St. XTRA MAT. XMAS.—DEC. 27. SOUVENIRS. No Smoking or Drinking at Matinées. 50c. | Admission to Promenade | 50c. Mon., Jan. 1—Chris. & The Wonderful Lamp. SEAT SALE BEGINS DEC. 26TH.

AMERICAN 42ND & 8TH AVE. CASTLE SQ. OP. CO. Seats now selling for Xmas week. THE BEGGAR STUDENT. SPECIAL MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY.

Proctor's 23d ST. Cont. Perf. FOX & ALLEN. Pauline Moran. 15c, 25c, 50c. 30 Other Stars.

Palace 58th St. & 3d Av. Jennie Yeamans Cont. Perf. Mansfield & Wilbur Watson, Hutchings, &c. 15, 25, 50

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. CHRISTMAS DAY, 7:30 P. M. THE SALVATION ARMY GRAND PLAY AND SERVICE BY MOVING PICTURES. Reserved seats at doors. General Admission Free. All Are Welcome.

14TH STREET THEATRE, near 6th Av. LAST 2 TIMES of THE DAIRY FARM. SOUVENIRS AT MATINEE TO-DAY. NEXT WEEK, commencing Xmas Day Matinée, THE VILLAGE POSTMASTER. A new and magnificent production.

CASINO! LAST MAT. TO-DAY BUT 4. EXTRA MAT. XMAS DAY. Alice Nielsen OPERA COMPANY Jan. 8.—Rice's "Little Red Riding Hood." in The Singing Girl

BROADWAY Theatre, 41st St. & B'way. Evs. at 8. Mat. To-day, 2. THE GREAT SUCCESS. BEN-HUR SPECIAL MATINEE XMAS DAY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. & Irving Pl. Xtra Mats. Christmas & New Year's Day. Grander than ever, WAY DOWN EAST. Prices, 25, 50, 75, $1.00. Mats. Today & Wed. 2. Ev. 8:10

EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX—New Groups. Extra Attractions To-day. Christmas Pantomime, Blue Beard. CINEMATOGRAPH Every Hour. Neapolitan Troubadour Orchestra.

WALLACK'S Broadway & 30th St. Evg. 8:15. Mat. To-day, 2:15. XTRA MATINEE XMAS DAY. FRANK DANIELS in THE AMEER.

THE DEWEY East 14th St. MATINEE TO-DAY. Merry Maiden Burlesquers. "At the French Ball." "Maiden's Seminary."

Comique (Formerly Sam T. Jack's) Bwy & 29th St. Mat. Every Day. Orch., 25c. and 50c. The Vaudeville Burlesque Co. with Fatima in Oriental Dances, and Tobascoscope Sensational Moving Pictures.

MANHATTAN Theatre. 3d & B'y Ev. 8:15. Sat. Mat. ANNA HELD in PAPA'S WIFE.

MURRAY HILL THEA. Lex. Av. & 42d St. MATINEE EVERY DAY, 25c. THIS WEEK—CARMEN.

BIJOU. B'way & 30th St. Ev. 8:15. Mat. To-day. Phone 2224 Mad. Sq. MAY IRWIN IN SISTER MARY Extra Matinée Xmas & New Year's Day.

KEITH'S CONTINUOUS PERFORMANCE. Joseph Hart & Carrie De Mar, Mme. Herrmann. THE GIRL WITH THE AUBURN HAIR

Weber & Fields' MUSIC HALL, B'way & 30 St. Matinées Tues. & Sat. Whirl-I-Gig & BARBARA FIDGETY

LECTURES.

THE RIME OF THE ANCIENT MARINER with DORE illustrations, will be given to clubs and classes by MISS CLARA CONWAY, 149 West 61st St.

The New York Times.

SATURDAY REVIEW OF BOOKS AND ART.

SUPPLEMENT TO THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Copyright, 1899.
THE NEW YORK TIMES COMPANY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1899. SIXTEEN PAGES.

CONTENTS.

Page.

Sir John E. Millais.
His "Life and Letters" by His Son—A Study of His Art by A. L Baldry—Reviewed by RUSSELL STURGIS 889

Is the Christmas Spirit Decaying?
Changes that Have Come Over the Contents of Magazines—Commercial Aspects of the Making of Gifts 896

Julia Ward Howe.
Her Reminiscences, Amplified, Now Ready in Book Form..... 894

Bernard Quaritch.
His Interesting Personality and Striking Facts in His Career.....895 and 896

London Literary Letter.
By WILLIAM L. ALDEN..... 898

A Briton's View of Us.
Mr. Muirhead, Who Has Been Here Much, Writes a Good Book..... 900

Gen. Forrest.
An Excellent Biography of the Southern Soldier—Not the Man He Has Been Thought.. 892

Joseph Parker.
The Autobiography of the Famous London Preacher 899

Only a Lonely Man Knows.
Unrivaled Pleasures That Books May Give in Arizona 897

Colonial England.
Two Volumes in the "British Empire Series" That Have Special Interest Now..... 898

Thoreau.
His Teaching That All Have Time to be Wise and to Cultivate the Spirit—Notes of a Recent Visit to Walden Pond..... 902

An Empire That Was.
The Fragment of It That Remains in Our Day 899

Hapgood's "Lincoln."
The Book That So Many Readers Are Writing to THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW About.... 895

James D. Dana.
The Perfect Man of Science and His Biography 894

Some Recent Books 900
"Bishop Whipple's Recollections."
"His Defense and Other Stories."
"The Western Rubaiyat."
A Criticism from Florence.
"The Degeneration of Dorothy."
Why Mr. Khsella Wrote His Book.
"In Chimney Corners."
"The Ship of Stars."
Still of "David Harum."

Letters from Readers.
Coincidences in Fiction, 895—Relief from the Regular Staff, 898—How to Read Scott, 899—May Mutilate but Cannot Cast Down Idols, 899—Timrod's Beautifully Pathetic Life, 900—Not Prostrate Before Idols, 900—Has Over 60,000 Prints, 893—Not Up to "Henry Esmond," 893—Dutch Courage 906

Results of International Copyright.
An Interesting Statement by Ripley Hitchcock 896

Louisiana in the Time of Louis XIV 895

An Elysium in Rochester 899

Two Musical Books 892

Notes and News 902

The Week in Art 904

Questions and Answers 893

Topics of the Week 889

"The Night Before Christmas" 896

The Embers on Christmas Eve 897

Books Received 901

The New York Times
Saturday Edition, with
Review of Books and Art.
$1 Per Year.

Topics of the Week.

Affairs move rapidly in the publishing world of New York. The Doubleday & McClure Company will shortly become Doubleday, Page & Co. The new firm will take over all published and projected books which have already been associated with the late company. In three years the Doubleday & McClure Company has done much for the reading public. The future efforts of the new firm will be to present the best literature it can obtain in the most attractive forms. Its personnel alone will assure readers that something out of the ordinary in literary enterprise may be expected from it in 1900. Mr. Walter Page, formerly editor of The Atlantic Monthly and literary adviser to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., will devote himself to the literary work of the firm. He will be assisted by Mr. Henry Lanier. Mr. J. L. Thompson will conduct the "business end," while Mr. S. A. Everitt will have charge of the manufacturing department. The foreign interests of the firm will be looked after by Mr. James MacArthur, formerly editor of The Bookman, who sails next Wednesday to take up his residence in London. The place of business of Doubleday, Page & Co. will be 34 Union Square East. The S. S. McClure Company will remain at the old stand in East Twenty-fifth Street, where Mr. McClure requires more space to meet the development of McClure's Magazine and of other publishing enterprises which he has in mind.

It is rumored in literary circles that a prominent and scholarly writer has been charged by the Parkman family of Boston to prepare an exhaustive and elaborate biography of the late historian Francis Parkman. All students of history will doubtless await the publication of this work with eager anticipation amounting to enthusiasm. It is not only that Mr. Parkman stood alone as the supreme authority of the history of the rise and fall of the French dominion on this continent, but his individuality, his patient labors in amassing the enormous amount of material from which he drew his histories, the affection and respect with which he was regarded abroad, all go to make up the study of a career which was truly great in the achievements of American letters.

An important departure in character study is embraced in a novel, which is in active preparation at G. P. Putnam's Sons. It is to be entitled "The Things That Count," and is by Elizabeth Knight Tompkins, author of "Talks with Barbara." Some of the scenes are laid in Brooklyn. The tale depicts the career of what may be termed a female social parasite, who, with a small income flits about from one social circle to another. She is beautiful, talented, and attractive, and she has none of the characteristics which would cause her to be branded as an adventuress. At length a bereavement causes her to see herself as she really is, and she is for a time overwhelmed with remorse at her purposeless existence. A reform is wrought in her nature, and, having narrowly escaped becoming a woman of the world, her nobler but hitherto dormant nature asserts itself and she becomes quite a noble character.

There will be two contributions to the January number of The Critic that will attract more than passing attention. One is on "Literature," and is by Mr. John Jay Chapman, a writer who never writes unless he has something to say. He has much to say in this particular paper, and he says it boldly. The other is the first of a series of essays on English literature in the nineteenth century, by Prof. Lewis E. Gates of Harvard University. Prof. Gates's introductory essay deals with the romantic movement. Prof. Gates's name is already known to the discerning as that of a clear thinker and graceful writer. His name has already been compared favorably with that of Matthew Arnold, which, though we object to comparisons, is a compliment. Among other contributors to this number of The Critic, which now enters upon its twentieth year, are Mme. Modjeska, Miss Clara Morris, Mr. Clement K. Shorter, Mr. William Archer, Mr. Gelett Burgess, and Miss Carolyn Shipman.

M. Brunetière, the editor of the La Revue des Deux Mondes, and the only surviving exponent of scientific criticism, has again appealed to the French code. He has brought an action for damages against M. Yves Guyot, who published in his paper, Le Siècle, and later in book form, a series of articles criticising the editor of La Revue des Deux Mondes. M. Brunetière has created quite a stir in Parisian literary circles by announcing that he will be represented by no lawyer at the trial, but will personally plead his cause.

A true and authentic story of the American Revolution will come from the press of Henry Holt & Co. early in the new year. It will be entitled "The Fortunes of War," and is composed of portions of many letters and journals written to and for Mistress Dorothea Engle of Northumberland by Katherine, daughter of Major Patison. Mistress Dorothea's cousin, Elizabeth N. Borrow, has edited and arranged the material so that it forms a connected account of the romantic adventures of the writer during the two years which she spent in America at the time of the struggle for the independence of the colonies. These papers have been preserved by the descendants of the Engle family, and in "The Fortunes of War" will be presented to the public for the first time.

The famous egyptologist, Prof. G. Maspero, is now having the third work of his Egyptian trilogy translated from the French by M. L. McClure. It will be published early in 1900 by D. Appleton & Co. in a large quarto volume, with elaborate and authentic illustrations, uniform in every particular with "The Dawn of Civilization (Egypt and Chaldea") and "The Struggle of the Nations (Egypt, Syria, and Assyria.") The forthcoming work will be entitled "The Passing of the Empires (to the Victories of Alexander the Great.") The series is edited by the Rev. A. H. Saye, Professor of Assyriology at Oxford.

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS.

His "Life and Letters" by His Son— A Study of His Art by A. L. Baldry.*

Reviewed for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by **Russell Sturgis.**

Here are more contributions to the already considerable stock of material concerning the Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood. It seems odd that such a large book as that which Millais's son has brought together concerning his father's life and work should be classed among contributions to that history of a short-lived society. This classification is, however, not only justified but made necessary by the constant allusions in the larger as in the smaller book to the actual facts concerning that association of Millais's early life; and still more by the numerous assertions, more or less inaccurate, which have been made about it. And it is true, moreover, that a new light is thus thrown upon this subject, which, indeed, has great interest for many persons.

It has generally been held, by those who cared the most about the subject, that Dante Gabriel Rossetti was the third, with Holman Hunt and John Everett Millais, of the real, original Pre-Raphaelites; and that William Michael Rossetti, Woolner, the sculptor; F. G. Stevens, and James Collinson joined the brotherhood afterward, making up a body of seven, of which Rossetti was probably the leading spirit. Moreover, it would have been said by most inquiring and affectionate students of Pre-Raphaelitism that directness of moral and of intellectual insight, and truthfulness of pose, gesture, incident, attitude, were as essential parts of the brotherhood's creed as the faithful painting of the external aspects of nature. The imaginative treatment of scenes and of objects, of which Rossetti was easily the greatest master, has been also set down as an inevitable part of the tendency of Pre-Raphaelitism; and this because realism in the hands of very strong and thoughtful men, gifted with some imaginative force, would necessarily tend that way. In short, we have held that the true seeming of Holman Hunt's "Christ in the Temple," the actual verity of "Christ in the Carpenter's Shop," by Millais, and the imaginative force of Rossetti's frightful drawing "How They Met Themselves" were all parts of the Pre-Raphaelite scheme, pure and simple. But there are made, on the authority of Millais himself, and with the actual or tacit assent of Holman Hunt, the most positive assertions of these two somewhat startling propositions—first, that Rossetti was a late-coming Pre-Raphaelite, a reluctant one, an unconvinced one, never as a painter consenting to work within the brotherhood's rules; and, second, that those rules referred to the painting of visible nature alone. It is as clearly stated as anything can be that the one law laid down by the members of this little society was "to present on canvas what they saw in nature." These words are quoted by the son of John Everett Millais from his father's own words, which he noted down in 1896. In the course of the same straightforward and simple statement of fact, as Millais saw and remembered the fact, it is stated that Rossetti had "aims and ideals in art" which were "widely different from ours"—that is, from those of the other Pre-Raphaelites. There is also described the astonishment of the public, who cried out when they saw Rossetti's typical young woman in pictures painted at a slightly later time; and the public's assumption that this was Pre-Raphaelitism. To this Millais says, simply, that "it was nothing of the sort."

If, then, Rossetti is not to be considered a Pre-Raphaelite, and if this exclusion rests upon the authority of one of the two men who were certainly original Pre-Raphaelites, then it becomes interesting to see who were, according to Millais himself, the real members and what became of the membership. There have been named above four painters—Hunt, Millais, Stevens, and Collinson—who actually joined the society and who were entitled to put the letters P. R. B. after their names when they signed their paintings or drawings. It appears that Arthur Hughes, Charles Collins, and W. H. Deverell were "working diligently with our views guiding them," (this on the authority of Holman Hunt,) and also it appears that Frederick Sandys and Nöel Paton, together with the poet Coventry Patmore, were closely in sympathy with the movement. It is probable, however, that no one of these ever had the right to call himself a member of the P. R. B., and also it is stated positively that when, about two years after the first appearance of the mystic letters, the members of the fraternity agreed to suspend the use of those letters for the time, the society ceased to exist in the very fact of that abandon-

*THE LIFE AND LETTERS OF SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, President of the Royal Academy. By his son, John Guy Millais. With 316 illustrations. In two volumes. Pp. xiv.-446; xi.-511. New York: Frederick Stokes Company. 1899.

*SIR JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, HIS ART AND INFLUENCE. By A. L. Baldry. London: George Bell & Sons. 1899.

ment of this special badge. It is so that Holman Hunt put the matter tersely in his well-known article in The Contemporary Review in 1880. His words are, as quoted here in the pages before us: "We decided it was better to let our converts be known only by their works, and so nominally Pre-Raphaelitism ceased to be. I often read in print that I am now the only Pre-Raphaelite; yet I can't use the distinguishing letters, for I have no brotherhood."

This brings us, in the case of Millais, to his own abandonment of the standard of the fraternity. Neither one of the books under consideration makes the slightest attempt to disguise the fact that this breach between the artist and his previously avowed principles, as well as between him and his former associates, was absolute, peremptory, and sudden. The year came when that Millais whom the public had been accustomed to ridicule as a hopeless mannerist, as ignorant of true art, as a painter of mere details, and those falsely and, therefore, badly—when that Millais astonished them by exhibiting pictures which were frankly impressionistic, (in the true sense of the word,) instead of minutely detailed. That year was 1859. It seems odd that the picture which has been thought by many a typical pre-Raphaelite work should be, in the opinion of the writers whom we are now following and evidently in the opinion of Millais himself, the picture which marked his change of system. That picture is "The Vale of Rest," the strange composition made up of a nun digging her own grave, while another sits by in meditation, and of a sombre landscape, including the graveyard, the convent garden, and the irregular growth of trees seen above the convent roofs and against the river and a pale sky. The truth is, that nothing of the pre-Raphaelite way of painting was shown in that picture except a certain informality of gesture; as if the model had not been posed with a view to gracefulness. A picture of the next year, "The Black Brunswicker," showed emancipation from such an early habit of seeking realism rather than prettiness, and the real lovers of pre-Raphaelitism were as much offended by the conventional grace of the girl's and her lover's pose as they were by the abandonment of minute detail in the painting. This, however, was not a final abandonment of the awkward gesture. A certain clumsiness in pose never left Millais. His work to the end of his life was frequently marked by that same disposition to put figures into strained and uncomfortable attitudes. It would seem that he had difficulty in avoiding at once Scylla and Charybdis. He must either give the trivial grace of "The Princes in the Tower," of "Rosalind and Celia," of "The Black Brunswicker," or he must paint figures as wooden as those in "Autumn Leaves" and "The Escape of a Heretic." As a figure painter Millais had that handicap; his figures were always awkward and self-conscious, using their muscles with a pronounced assertion which so able a draughtsman should have known how to avoid, and lifting, pulling, pushing, striking, with all the stiffness of the posed model, or else they were prettily posed in the spirit of the illustrations to annuals. It might almost be said that one can search through the great collection of photogravures and half-tones contained in the three volumes which we have before us and not find a single subject in which movement is truly expressed in the drawing of a figure. It might certainly be said that nowhere is the haunting presence of the posed model to be entirely ignored. Even in the vigorous picture "The Last Trek," exhibited in 1895, there is the too evident presence of the black model and the white one. Or if it is thought that we should not take his latest picture, the picture painted just before his death, as a type of his work, let there be compared with each other such pictures as the "Parable of the Tares," "The Romans Leaving Britain," "Locksley Hall," "The Escape of a Heretic," "The Northwest Passage," and "Apple Blossoms," on the clumsy side, with "The Black Brunswicker," "A Flood," "The White Cockade," and "The Knight Errant," on the slight and popular side, and it will be felt that Millais was wise to abandon imaginative figure subjects, first for landscape and then for portraiture.

Indeed, there was in Millais one of the greatest landscape painters of the world. The present writer remembers the shock of delighted astonishment with which in the Paris Exposition of 1878 he first made the acquaintance of "Chill October," which had been painted nearly eight years before. That picture is signed as of 1870, and we learn from the title at the end of J. G. Millais's book that the subject, or, as he says, the model for it was Kinfaun's Backwater, River Tay. From that time until "Lingering Autumn" was painted, in 1890, there was a series of noble landscapes, not as numerous as the admirers of dignified and essentially truthful painting of nature could wish, but still constituting a most important chapter in the history of nineteenth century art. The portraits it is less easy to speak of with conviction, because it is less well established by the consensus of great artists what consititutes a great portrait. When we compare modern portraits with ancient ones we know what the modern man has had to paint; we do not know, and we shall never know, what the sixteenth century artist had to paint—we do not even know what came before the eyes of Sir Joshua Reynolds. The external nature of landscape, of beast, and of man which Paul Veronese painted we have as he had it; and we know what the architecture was which he copied or imagined for his background and the costume in which he invested his figures. Or, to take the most remote of all possible subjects, such a "Fall of the Angels" as that of Rubens, or such a "Massacre of the Innocents" as that of Tintoretto, it is not impossible for the modern student of painting to feel himself at home with those works and to be able to appraise them in a sense. With portraits the case is different and the problem far harder. Before estimating these Millais portraits—those that one has seen in color and on canvas and those which are only to be seen in photographs—it seems safe to say that they combine in a way uncommon in modern art verity with charm. It is impossible to avoid the tone of vulgarity in portraits of fashionable people fashionably dressed; but the painter can escape from this in his stern old men, (Carlisle, Barlow, Wilson, Quain,) and in his pictures of children, whether nominally portraits or taking such fantastic names as "Little Miss Muffet" or "A Message from the Sea," or, again, in his single figures of young women, especially in his later years, when such a straightforward and simple piece of work as "Shelling Peas," painted in 1889, was possible to him.

The little volume by Mr. Baldry troubles the reader by its too exalted tone of admiration more than one likes to confess. Here and there it is admitted that there were points in Millais's work about which two opinions might be held; but the general tone is as if we were writing of Velasquez, say, instead of a painter whose work is open to as much questioning criticism as to ready acceptance. The tone is that of ardent laudation for everything that can be praised and of most reserved and careful suggestion of shortcomings when it cannot be denied that such exist. Mr. Baldry was more at home in writing about Albert Moore, five years ago. There he had nothing to write about but a series of valuable paintings and their author; and the paintings, moreover, were all of one general character. In writing about Millais, he has evidently been greatly troubled by the importance of the man, of the Englishman, and of the central figure in the little world of English art; and he has, therefore, felt his hand less free.

The same difficulty exists to a far greater degree in the work of Millais's son. It is hard for the child of a powerful and celebrated man to write fairly about his father. That success seems to have been reserved for the younger Darwin, whose book about his father was in all these respects almost faultless, and which has left the most delightful impression upon the minds of hundreds. Mr. Millais has been too much troubled by his father's great personality. To him his father has seemed so important, as a representative Englishman, vigorous, stalwart, and healthy, a sportsman, and a plain, outspoken John Bull, that he mixes up his respect for that type of man with his natural and proper respect for his father's paintings, and is less than a perfect critic of the latter. If it could be suggested to these Englishmen, naturally admiring a man of their own kind, or who fulfills their own ideals, that to the world of art lovers the idea of a sportsman artist is almost as offensive as the idea of a sportsman clergyman, it would seem to them that a new doctrine was preached as heretical as that of the Pre-Raphaelites in 1849. And yet nothing can be more certain than the danger to the artist of pursuits as brutal as the killing of helpless creatures for amusement. The retention of such practices among men who live by and for spiritual and intellectual pursuits is the most serious single obstacle in the way of a more healthy development of art. The artist must learn to live in the spirit—the painter to live for the sake of his paintings, and to cease longing for the money which will give time and opportunity for coarse amusements.

RUSSELL STURGIS.

Scott's Best Works.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The selection given by a correspondent of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for the reading of Scott's works by a young person is a good one. I should suggest that the historical novels be taken up first and those connected by periods of history be read together, viz.: "Ivanhoe" and "The Talisman," "Anne of Geierstein" and "Quentin Durward," "Woodstock" and "Old Mortality." I could name others, but these are sufficient. At this time, when "Via Crucis" is being greatly enjoyed, I should add to the list "Count Robert of Paris."

L. S. S.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

JOSEPH PARKER.

The Autobiography of the Famous London Preacher.*

There are few things a man knows less about than his own self, and few things which, for ignorance of, there is less excuse made for him. But the knowing never so intimately and the expressing quite honestly are two different things. Here we have not a memoir, but an autobiography, what, par excellence, concerns the man; and there is no task so hard. Most men could as easily describe the seventh heaven.

We lay our ear to Dr. Parker's short, though discursive preface, and listen for the key. We soon suspect it is not the key of autobiography. We detect a dominant note of reminiscence and memories of others. There are many such books to-day, and many that are at best but half lights, and serve neither the purpose of biography nor of autobiography, but nurse a prurient desire to know more of the cut of a man's coat than of the spirit of his mind. And in this preface, before we have time to cry "Hold!" the fanciful doctor has us on Lake Leman, and is talking to us of Calvin, and Rousseau, and Voltaire, and Mme. de Staël, and Byron. Why not of "Claire" too? She was with Byron there. Doctor, doctor, do observe your own dictum, and "preserve the limited line of autobiography."

Hexham is, as Dr. Parker claims, an interesting place, interesting for the antiquity of the abbey, and he was born "under its shadow" in 1830. But he also claims that it is "no mean city." Hitherto it is just as a city that it has seemed to us mean, extremely so, as it stands there, a little, gray, cold cluster of houses on its bleak and bare Northumbrian moor. Still, the abbey existed beyond Charlemagne and all that, and "invests all its people with an indisputable right to be in an illustrious line." "The heredity," says the doctor, "that goes back but a space of twelve days may have a mushroom flavor, whereas the heredity which goes back 1,200 years, and even then was venerable, covers all yesterday's things with the shamefacedness of conscious inexperience." You do not seriously mean to say, doctor, that this is the sort of thing you call autobiography? Well, we shall make every allowance, for it is, as we have said, not a task for every man.

We repudiate any charge of a hasty incredulity, and feel relieved by the doctor's assurance that he is "not writing fiction," for human experience in the degree to which it is unusual and unconvincing is proportionately valueless for moral ends, and we should be gratified to see the "life" of a preacher of Dr. Parker's notoriety serving a high ethical purpose.

After relating some of the doings and sayings of the plain people of Hexham, in which his own part, as a schoolboy, is three Latin words, he reminds us that, though such a community is apt to be "narrow of criticism, it takes many men to make all men." And in this first chapter of "Early Memories," he transports us, for illustration, to the Valley of Chamounix, where "the oleander is one world and the ice another, yet the two worlds are one." Quite so; the valley in which Shelley wrote his immortal hymn; the "green vales and icy cliffs" which Coleridge saw, and sang of, and seeing, "awhile bowed low in adoration." Doctor, you have scored. Thank you for the occasion, though you do not mention them, of reading those two divine hymns once more.

At Chapter V. we come to the heading "Inner Life." It is an early date for that specific subject. He has become a preacher, at the age of twenty-two. With nothing more than a hint of such a possibility, and no information as to preparation for such a calling, we are suddenly asked to consider him on his way to London to preach in Whitefield's Chapel. It was a hit. "In this way," says the doctor, "I passed into the Christian ministry and took my place among such men (among others) as Adam Clark, Morley Punshon, Richard Baxter, Andrew Fuller, C. H. Spurgeon." Then follows a statement of his confession of faith, in which there is a good deal of mere rhetorical bounce; where we look for one glimpse of the real man in vain; essentially a pulpit utterance, characterized by the unguardedness too common in such a place. In such personal statements there is a gauge of expression by which propriety and good taste may be observed. If there is any theme on which to carry one's heart on one's sleeve gives offense, religion is that theme; and the more so should it chance to be done with a perceptible flourish. We must bring such statements to the test of human experience, and subject them to the touch of consistency. Above all, they must bear the stamp of absolute sincerity. Dr. Parker must know that there are many intelligent and earnest men who doubt those things he designates "the holy verities of the Christian religion"; and must know, too, that these men can only be reached by an intelligent sympathy with their doubts on the one hand and a reasonable presentation of truth on the other. But what may they hope for from one whose "central faith in the Triune God, in the Deity of the Holy Ghost, in the immortality of the soul, in the inspiration and authority of the Holy Scripture, has never for a moment been shaken"?

What question can they ask after such a statement but. Has this writer ever really thought of these things? The application of such a testimony is beyond the domain of human experience. Doubt is a condition of knowledge. The men who have doubted are the men who move the world. "Modest doubt is called the beacon of the wise." From this which Dr. Parker calls "telling something of his heart's life," and the "history of his soul," we regret that we do not learn whether he ever laughed or wept, or sinned, or suffered.

We may, therefore, dismiss the thought of autobiography and take the book for what it really is. The Doctor speaks with contempt of the practice of keeping a diary, while confessing "that probably no one has commenced more and finished fewer diaries than himself." He has not the diarian mind. We do not think that method is his forte, or exactness of thought one of his distinguishing qualities. It is very likely that the Doctor headed his chapters before they were written, and wrote up to the headings as best he could. There is one on "Heresies and Heretics." We had thought the words all but obsolete: at any rate we do not think Dr. Parker is much of a heresy hunter. It is poor game at the best; it brings neither gear nor glory. Next to self-knowledge perhaps the hardest thing to-day is to know a heresy when you see it. It requires a special equipment to make the hunt at all successful.

The book parts almost literally in two with the end of a touching chapter, entitled "An Irreparable Loss." The critic must drop the pen before such a sorrow as this.

In the second part of the book we have papers on "Author and Publisher," "Critics and Their Ways," controversies, and some ministerial gossip. Then follow reminiscences of Gladstone, Beecher, Norman Macleod, Dale, Huxley, and others. Dr. Parker is on very good terms with the publishers, and has some very pointed remarks on their relations with authors; though we think that probably the young author of to-day is a nearer approach to the simple manufacturer for profit than he is given credit for.

In "Controversial Reminiscences" the Doctor has an episode in a discussion with George Jacob Holyoke—with whom he deals generously, as who would not that knows him?—in which George Jacob came off second best, by an answer which the Doctor gave him, and which he attributes directly to the Holy Ghost. He says of this: "Again and again during these forty years I have looked at that reply and I indorse it now as the sublimest answer that God Himself could give to the superficial and impious criticism of unbelieving men." Mr. Holyoke is, of course, neither impious nor superficial, and between his mental methods and those of Dr. Parker, the difference is as great as it can well be.

Anecdote enters into the plan of the book, but it is not a strong part. Dr. Parker has not a fine eye for what makes good anecdote—his sense of humor is not apparent—and in most that we have, he himself is the radiant object, and this—were they never so good—is monotonous.

For the chapter entitled "Mr. Gladstone" we give the author thanks and praise. It is altogether admirable; highly, though not excessively, appreciative, and subdued to due proportion in eulogy. Its style, though savoring a little of the platform, is exceptionally excellent and effective. In the book generally the style is not subdued, but sadly lacking in moderation. Excessive statement and hyperbole are largely relied on for what force is in it, and are so pervasive as to become at last a weariness. The absence of literary allusion is so marked that one wonders what books, if any, the Doctor is indebted to. There is nothing in the volume to indicate even an acquaintance, much less an appreciation of, any name in any literature.

Dr. Parker's place in London and in English Non-Conformity is an important one, and he has thus undoubtedly come into contact with men of all ranks and professions. His "preacher's life" reaches nearly the half century: but we are bound to conclude that the mere bustle and business which are the bane of the clerical profession to-day have prevented the growth of those habits of close observation and introspection which go toward the making of the autobiographer, and that he has not acquired very largely the gift of looking through every other man with that "sharpened, sly inspection" by which the fine shades of character and personality are detected. There are portraits and pictures in the volume, and the book is handsomely made.

*A PREACHER'S LIFE. An Autobiography and an Album. By Joseph Parker, D. D., Minister of the City Temple. London and Boston: T. Y. Crowell & Co. 1899.

How to Open a Book and How to Break Its Back.

From Modern Bookbinding.

Hold the book with its back on a smooth or covered table; let the front board down, then the other, holding the leaves in one hand while you open a few leaves at the back, then a few at the front, and so on, alternately opening back and front, gently pressing open the sections till you reach the centre of the volume. Do this two or three times, and you will obtain the best results. Open the volume violently or carelessly in any one place and you will likely break the back and cause a start in the leaves. Never force the back of the book.

A connoisseur many years ago, an excellent customer of mine, who thought he knew perfectly how to handle books, came into my office when I had an expensive binding just brought from the bindery ready to be sent home; he, before my eyes, took hold of the volume and tightly holding the leaves in each hand, instead of allowing them free play, violently opened it in the centre and exclaimed: "How beautifully your bindings open!" I almost fainted. He had broken the back of the volume and it had to be rebound.

The Badminton Magazine, formerly published by Longmans, Green & Co., will be brought out in the future by Mr. Heinemann of London. Mr. Alfred E. T. Watson remains as editor.

HAVE YOU SUCCEEDED IN FINDING A CHRISTMAS GIFT FOR____?

If You Haven't, You Can't Do Better Than Give a Year's Subscription to One of

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

A Gift that will Bring the Giver to Mind Constantly Throughout the Year.

HARPER'S BAZAR.

1867-1900

The Best Illustrated Weekly Paper. Devoted to Fashions, the Interests of Women and the Home.

The latest fashions of London and Paris, the Care and Education of Children, Household Economy, the Beautification of the Home, and Special Articles on Literary and Social Subjects will be among the attractive features of the **BAZAR** for 1900. There will be serials by Sarah Grand (author of The Heavenly Twins) and Maria Louise Pool, and short stories by leading authors.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE

25 CENTS A COPY —— **$3.00 A YEAR**

1850 *JUBILEE YEAR* **1900**

HARPER'S MAGAZINE has just entered upon its 100th Volume—the latter half of its Fiftieth Year. To celebrate the completion of this half century, to make the year 1900, which the publishers have chosen to call **The Jubilee Year,** a notable year in the history of periodical publication, has been the effort of every one connected with the Magazine.

Never has a more remarkable list of authors appeared in the prospectus of the Magazine and never have their contributions been more worthy. In both artistic and literary qualities the Magazine will fulfill the highest aims of an illustrated monthly publication.

HARPER'S WEEKLY

1857-1900

For More Than Forty Years The Best Illustrated Record of Everything Worth Recording.

The War in the Transvaal, the Movements in the Philippines, the Preparations for the Great Paris Exposition and the Opening of the Presidential Campaign are among the subjects which from now on will be presented by the most noted artists and correspondents in each number of the **WEEKLY.** In addition there will be serials and short stories by all of our best known writers of fiction.

FOUR DOLLARS A YEAR.

NOW IS THE TIME TO SUBSCRIBE.

Send your subscription through your bookseller, newsdealer or subscription agent, or direct to

HARPER & BROS., Publishers, Franklin Square, New York, N.Y.

Also publishers of "Red Pottage," "The Colossus," The Becky Sharp Edition of "Vanity Fair," etc.

TWO MUSICAL BOOKS.

The Love Letters of a Musician.*

In an attractive volume, save for its exceedingly ugly cover, which might in itself almost prejudice possible readers against the book, comes a story told in letters, in the most poetical and beautiful prose imaginable—a book which, once read, will be taken up again and again for the beauty of its language and imagery.

The story appeared last year as one of the issues of the Roycroft Press, and was so successful that the present revised edition, with a New York imprint, appeared a few weeks ago, which has, we believe, already gone into a second edition.

The arrangement of the story, divided as it is into twenty-eight short chapters, each consisting of a single letter, with a title peculiarly appropriate to its contents, and each prefaced by a bit of music, which also indicates the sentiment of the chapter, is particularly striking. The book could not in any way be called a novel, its style being too dreamy, too suggestive of the essay, but in so far as a story is told or suggested, the little book with its subtile musical atmosphere is a far more successful musical story than any we can remember.

The book is one which may make its way slowly indeed, but once known is sure to be taken up frequently, and so far shares the charm of a good essay that a paragraph, a page, or a chapter can be read at any time for the very charm of its style and the beauty of its expression.

The story is that of a young violinist, who, having been refused by the girl he has so long loved, yet has the feeling about their relations that "if there is a little of the bitter in it, there is much more that is sweet and good and beautiful, like you." The girl has promised to be his friend all her life, though they should never meet; but she was always so vividly present to her young lover that in writing to her he seemed to be doing little more than talking to himself.

To write as if to a sweetheart, to one who has promised to be my friend, but why need it matter if the letters are not sent? I shall please myself by dreaming that they reach you, even if they are posted in the strangest of places, my trunk! I am going to cut a slit in the side like a real letter box, and put a box inside to hold them. * * * And always, dear, I shall love you, though you do not write, nor know. * * * You are not for me—a wandering musician, with only a violin between him and poverty. Hardship was never meant for such as you; and it would be that with me, try as I would to shield you.

And so the letters are written, and being posted in such a strange receptacle, have a certain charming quality which they might have missed had they been intended to actually reach the girl of whom her lover writes: "I see you in your different moods; you have as many as an April day." The charm of the book is so delicately beautiful that extracts taken out of their appropriate setting in some way fail to convey their full meaning and effectiveness.

The second letter, for instance, has as its musical motive a bar from Raff's "Cavatina," and we find the young poet writing: "You asked me to play to you and I chose the 'Cavatina.' It was not Raff who thrilled you that night—it was I. My story was in the music—all the love and longing and waiting, and I thought you understood. Your lips were parted, your eyes were shining. Ah, love, had I dared to claim you at the moment, you were mine!" A Beethoven adagio furnishes the musical setting for a beautiful chapter, "The Sea and a Shell."

Beside the vastness of the sea one's little self sinks into nothingness, and with it one's little troubles. What room is there for a human sorrow beside anything so great as this? * * * Still, it is only through suffering that we grow, and when we suffer enough we are great. When we can express it, we are artists, and when we cannot, we are only poor, human children, stricken dumb with grief. Do you remember Abelard and Heloise? He was going to reach a fame too great for her to share, and he lives only through the world's memory of that wronged woman's love. * * * How much of the sonorous glory of Beethoven belongs to Adelaide? I believe that all of it was hers after he began to love her, just as all my music shall be yours. Love makes a tide in the soul—the ebb is minor, the flow major, and the whole a symphony.

"A Dream Sweetheart" is equally fine. The young violinist, in his quiet room, had begun playing the things "you like best, and fancying you were here to listen." In his imagination he pictured them having tea together, and afterward, installed in his easiest chair, pictured her listening while he played

The "Hungarian Dances," because you like the swing, and dash, and color. You are a barbarian in some ways, dear. And then the softer, sweeter things. Muting the strings, I played "Legende" for you. I remember you said once that a muted violin sounded like a lover's voice, and I wanted to tell you that it sounded as a lover felt.

In "Sunset on the Marsh" the whole description is so exquisite that part of it cannot be resisted.

The tall nodding plumes of grass and iris were touched with an exquisite light; the circling swallows were hovering on silent, expectant wing, and the pools of water were blood-red. * * * The air was opalescent and shimmering, and with a sudden flash of light the pools became gold where they had been blood-red. There was a burst of flame that would be music to finer ears than ours, and then the marsh trembled into shadow, then into twilight, and finally into dark.

And so the book goes on, from one beautiful chapter to another, until finally, through alternating moods of deep sorrow and fresh courage, we reach the twenty-seventh—with its motto from the "Rubaiyat"—"The Angel of the Darker Drink," which is introduced by a bar from Verdi's "Miserere." Here the end of all things seemed to be reached, the young musician becoming very ill, but as the final chapter is headed by a portion of Wagner's "Bridal Chorus," we are not surprised at the story's ending, which, fortunately for the young violinist, to whom during the progress of the letters we grow strangely attached, has a happy finish.

Just one more letter, which I am going to put into your own hands with the violets you said you would wear for me. * * * If I had dreamed that the letters I posted in my trunk would eventually attain the dignity of a real letter box I should have taken better care of them. You would never have had them, anyway, if they had not found them while I was too ill to speak or to know what they were doing, but with all my soul I bless the hand that interfered.

Usually, to know much of the plot of a story would spoil its charm, but the thread of this one is so very slight, the great charm of the book lying so entirely in the beauty of its language and its underlying poetry, that knowledge of the story's progress could have no such result. The book, then, an attractive volume of less than 200 pages, is one to be strongly recommended to our readers.

*LOVE LETTERS OF A MUSICIAN. By Myrtle Reed. New York and London: G. P. Putnam's Sons. 1899. $1.75.

Recollections of an Old Musician.*

Mr. Thomas Ryan, whose name is intimately connected with the musical history of Boston, has given us a charming volume of reminiscences. In his preface he says:

This conjuring up of life's past events before the mind's eye is familiar to all thoughtful persons, but it is a half dreamy habit, and entertains the dreamer only. I hope that it will not be thought that I have rashly undertaken the task of making my dreamy recollections interesting to other people. I think there must be many who would like to know how we of the earlier musical force worked and what kind of environment we had fifty years ago. If I succeed in interesting my readers in my recollections I shall be amply repaid for the labor of jotting them down.

Mr. Ryan's father was a soldier in the English army, a passionate lover of music, and a fairly good flute player, from whom the former doubtless inherited his musical temperament. Beginning to study the flute when only nine years of age, young Ryan did not own an instruction book, but had one loaned him. Having been given a sixpence one Christmas, the boy walked the three miles from the fort to the neighboring town and bought sheets of music paper, afterward transcribing the entire instruction book, exercises and all, from cover to cover. Mr. Ryan seems entirely justified in thinking that a boy of that age seldom spends his holiday money in such fashion.

Until the little boy was ten years of age he had practically heard no music, his father's regiment being away on foreign service with its band. However, a regiment with a complete band coming to the fort, he begged his father to take him to the first rehearsal, the two entering the room just as the band began to play the overture to "Fra Diavolo." Delighted with its opening drum solo, the trumpet solo at the opening allegro pleased him so much that he fairly screamed with delight, after which a certain little boy never missed hearing the band play. When Ryan was fourteen the regiment returned to England, and from that time on the boy had good and regular musical training, being placed under the bandmaster's care, who was much interested in his welfare. Ryan studied all the band instruments, but mainly the clarinet. When only sixteen the boy was made very proud by being asked to play the second clarinet in the Anacreontic Society of Belfast, Ireland. This was his first experience with a regular orchestra, the immediate result of which was to make the boy wild to study the violin, so that for eighteen months the violin lessons went on, young Ryan's master loaning him a valuable instrument which had been in his family for years. At the end of this time, the regiment being again ordered on foreign service, young Ryan took passage on a sailing ship for Boston. "I think I shall never forget my first sight of the city which has been my home for so many years. It was rapture. Early morning was just dawning when we made Boston Light. The rising sun was shedding its rosy beams on the dome of the State House. The splendid bay and harbor, the picturesque, pleasant houses on the shores seemed so beautiful in the clear early Summer atmosphere, that it was just like fairyland to me—the sanguine boy of seventeen and a half years old—who was so soon to try a new life."

Three days after so landing in May, 1845, young Ryan was engaged as flutist at the Washington Street Theatre, at a salary of $7 per week. This theatre, of which Mr. William B. English was manager, was on the corner of Winter and Washington Streets, over a saloon. Mr. Ryan says there was and is something in the atmosphere of America which makes us think every one is happy and prosperous. The new life in a new country made him feel very jubilant, as well as the earning of so much money while enjoying himself by playing in a pretty theatre—for the idea of its being work never occurred to him.

The stories of the plays and players of those early days are all most interesting. The two Chapman brothers, in Douglas Jerrold's "Mrs. Caudle's Curtain Lectures," which, originally written for Punch, had been adapted to the stage by some playwright; Chanfrau in his rôle of "Mose, the Volunteer Fireman," and John Brougham, "a wonderful man, handsome, good-natured, and ready-witted."

Two years later Ryan was engaged to play in the Howard Athenaeum at "the munificent salary of $9 a week." The theatre had a good stock company and was visited by individual stars—the elder Booth, Macready, Charlotte Cushman, E. L. Davenport, Cora Mowatt, and the Seguins, probably at that time the only traveling opera company in the United States. Ballet companies were also frequent visitors: "Imagine people being now asked to spend two or three hours witnessing a play 'in dumb show'; though good pantomimic action, artistic dancing, fine scenery, and the best of instrumental music were given." The Seguins were a delight to young Ryan; their performances being very creditable. The operas, which included "Masaniello," "Fra Diavolo," "La Bayadere," "La Sonnambula," "Norma," "Lucrezia," "Lucia," and many others, were sung in English, both Mr. and Mrs. Seguin having capital voices.

I must not omit one historic fact, namely, that theatres in Boston were not allowed to give dramatic or operatic performances on Saturdays, (too near Sunday?) and that gave us musicians our freedom; hence the custom of devoting Saturdays to society concerts. I recall another fact: Several churches did not have organs, so they called in the assistance of the "devil's instruments"—fiddles and cornets—to help the singers."

About 1850, the managers of the different theatres, with the encouragement of many of Boston's leading citizens, petitioned the Legislature to allow matinées on Saturday. After long and patient effort the request was granted; that concession being the opening wedge for the evening performances which soon followed.

The story of a well-known musician, who, coming to Boston in 1845, is still prominent in its musical circles, is naturally a history of the musical life of the city itself. Mr. Ryan met, and in many instances knew intimately, most of the leading foreign artists of the day—both musical and dramatic, who from time to time have paid Boston a visit. And as the musical history of one city bears a more or less intimate relation to that of another, the book should possess great interest for us all. It is written in a charmingly fresh and frankly egotistical manner, which gives the volume a sort of intimate character very pleasing in its effect.

Years ago a little company of musicians, Sivori, violinist; Knorp, violoncellist, and Herz, pianist, came to Boston; the two latter being good musicians, but Sivori "was really a master violinist—an advance Wieniawski, without the latter's ability to compose violin music. Sivori had a marvelous technique. He had been the only pupil and protégé of Paganini, and he played on the latter's Stradivarius left by will to him."

To show the low level of musical knowledge in Boston fifty years ago we might quote the following story: Before leaving Ireland Mr. Ryan had played the second clarinet in the Dublin Philharmonic Society, that body bringing out in 1844-5 Mendelssohn's "Scotch Symphony," and the "Midsummer Night's Dream" overture. The Boston Academy of Music having lately been founded, Gen. Edmonds, the President, engaged young Ryan as one of the second violins. The latter urged Gen. Edmonds to send for the above works, telling him how popular they were in Europe. They came duly, but without a score. The orchestra was made up half of professionals, half of amateurs.

Most music was played tempo commodo—all trains were accommodations. Music was made for man, and not man for music. * * * Our conductor was George J. Webb, an excellent general musician, but who had never heard the overture. * * * Rapping on the desk, he gave the signal to begin; out piped two flutes—nothing else. * * * He rapped again * * * and out piped the two flutes. That caused a little titter of surprise * * * gave the signal for the next hold or chord, when two clarinets joined the two flutes; more surprise. At the third hold (chord) the fagotti and horns were added, and at the fourth hold the entire wood and wind instruments, all sounding most distressingly out of tune. This dissonant and unlooked for result was followed by a dead pause.

And so the rehearsal went on—from bad to worse, until every one but Ryan was laughing at and deriding his idol Mendelssohn—and the first rehearsal of the overture was over, never to be resumed. However, Ryan had his revenge a few years later, when the Germania Musical Society visited America, a fine orchestra whose crowning achievement was the playing of this overture, which they did most beautifully.

In the compass of a short review it is impossible to do more than touch upon one or two points in a very interesting book. For the details of the founding of the Boston Philharmonic Society the visit of Jullien's orchestra, the discussion as to whether "Boston made the Handel and Haydn Society or the Handel and Haydn Society made Boston" we can only refer to the book itself; as well as for an account of the impression made by the great soloists, Ole Bull, Annie Louise Cary, Jennie Lind, Christine Nilsson, Catherine Hays, Mme. Sontag, Mme. Camille Urso—indeed, one might continue the list indefinitely.

The book is well illustrated with photographs of musicians, actors, and other celebrated people, and is a very interesting addition to our musical literature. With no pretense at being critical, it is, as Mr. Ryan reminds us, the record of a man who, "beginning life in America when the art of music was about in accordance with my age—that of a youth—the art has grown, will continue to grow, and will become more and more of a delight to all our people. * * * For my unknown readers * * * I trust they will find something of interest or value to repay them for the time given to 'An Old Musician's Recollections.'"

*RECOLLECTIONS OF AN OLD MUSICIAN. By Thomas Ryan of the Mendelssohn Quintette Club of Boston. Illustrated. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. 1899. $2.50.

Harper & Brothers have in preparation a new romantic novel, the scene of which is laid in France at the time of the persecution of the Protestants, by Hamilton Drummond. It is to be entitled "A Man of His Age." E. S. Van Zile's "With Sword and Crucifix," being a romance connected with La Salle's last voyage to this country, will shortly be presented by the same house.

GENERAL FORREST.

An Excellent Biography of the Southern Soldier—Not the Man He Has Been Thought.*

Dr. John Allan Wyeth's "Life of Gen. N. B. Forrest" will take rank among the best military biographies of the period. The author, who served as a private in an Alabama regiment during the civil war, prepared a condensed sketch of Forrest's life in 1894, had it printed in single column upon the margin of wide sheets of paper, and mailed copies to every soldier of Forrest's command whose address he could obtain, and to others personally acquainted with Forrest before or after the war. It was also published in newspapers of wide circulation in the sections of the South from which his troops were chiefly drawn. In response to requests for corrections and additional information, a great mass of material came into the author's possession. A large amount of information previously collected, when added to this material, and the whole thoroughly sifted and arranged, yielded the voluminous and valuable record which we now have before us. The story here told is of absorbing interest. While it is evident that the author is a warm admirer of the gallant Forrest, it is equally evident that he has not permitted his admiration to blind him to his leader's faults. In the volume we find many paragraphs which bear testimony to Forrest's harshness and violent temper, which is excellent proof that the author has done his duty not only to the memory of Forrest but also to the impartial history of our civil war yet to be written, for which the present volume will furnish invaluable information. There is much in this work which will raise Forrest in the estimation of his Northern brethren. By most of them he was considered an unscrupulous guerrilla, the butcher of Fort Pillow, and a leader who gave no quarter. Dr. Wyeth throws so much light on Forrest's military career that we must, in fairness, modify any harsh judgments which we may have passed on the man.

Nathan Bedford Forrest, the son of a blacksmith, was born in 1821 in the obscurity and poverty of a remote backwoods settlement of Tennessee. His education was of the most meagre character, no record existing of his ever having attended school. His writing, spelling, and grammar were very defective, but his native ability and energy enabled him to secure a competence before he reached the age of forty. He possessed a superb physique, being six feet two inches in height, broad-shouldered, and muscular, and was endowed with courage of the highest order. For many years before the breaking out of the war he had been a slave dealer in Memphis, but in 1861 he was a planter in Coahoma County, Miss. He enlisted as a private in the Tennessee Mounted Rifles, and while he had no knowledge of military affairs, and was even unacquainted with the manual of arms, yet such was his standing in the community and his reputation for probity and courage that Gov. Isham G. Harris authorized him to raise a battalion of mounted rangers.

The first important engagement in which he participated was Fort Donelson, and when the commanding General notified him of the capitulation, his answer was: "'I cannot and will not surrender my command or myself.' He escaped by night with 1,500 men, reached Nashville, and subsequently joined Gen. A. S. Johnston's army, and participated in the battle of Shiloh, or Pittsburg Landing, where, by an intrepid charge, he saved Beauregard's army from Sherman's vigorous pursuit. From that point his advance in rank was rapid and his achievements remarkable. With his small brigade of cavalry, without cannon, he captured Murfreesborough with its entire garrison of infantry and artillery. This was followed by the capture of Brentwood, the relentless pursuit of Streight's raiders, which ended in the surrender of that gallant band of Union soldiers, and other feats of daring as brave as they were noteworthy. Chickamauga, the Meridian expedition, Fort Pillow, the Tulpeo expedition, and raids on Memphis and other points in Middle Tennessee and Northern Alabama were successive scenes of his fighting. Finally, in the closing campaigns, he commanded the cavalry of Hood's army, and in the Spring of 1865, as a Lieutenant General, stubbornly resisted the assaults of Gen. Wilson's magnificently equipped body of cavalry. After meeting his first defeat at Selma, he was included in the body of troops surrendered by Gen. Richard Taylor to Gen. Canby.

In analyzing the military record of Gen. Forrest we must view his career in the light of official records and the unbiased evidence of calmer days. By many survivors of the war he will always be considered a heartless, inhuman freebooter, but if there be truth in Dr. Wyeth's book he was as humane as he was brave, as honorable as he was aggressive. The mass of testimony gathered by the author would seem to absolutely clear Forrest of the charge of massacring the Fort Pillow garrison. Gen. Sherman, speaking of this affair in his memoirs, said: "I was told by hundreds of our men, who were at various times in Forrest's possession, that he was usually very kind to them." He was a born leader of men, disregardful of ordinary rules of tactics, reckless in personal exposure, and by all odds the bravest man in the force which he commanded. Of him Gen. Richard Taylor said: "I doubt if any commander since the days of the lion-heart-

*LIFE OF GEN. NATHAN BEDFORD FORREST. By John Allan Wyeth, M. D. With illustrations by T. de Thulstrup, Rogers, Klepper, Redwood, Hitchcock, and Carleton. 8vo, 656 pages. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $4.

ed Richard killed as many enemies with his own hand as Forrest." No less than thirty men met him in hand-to-hand combats, twenty-nine horses were killed under him, and he was severely wounded a number of times.

He was strictly moral in every particular, with the exception of swearing, in which he indulged in a most violent manner when in paroxysms of rage or excitement. At other times his speech was clear, and he would not allow any questionable stories to be related in his presence. He never used liquor except in cases of sickness or injury, and did not use tobacco in any form. He had a profound respect for religion, always had preaching at his headquarters on Sundays, prayers in his tent at night, and before going into battle he would ask the Chaplain to evoke God's blessing on their cause. He despised cowards, and many good stories are related by his companions in arms which show his absolute indifference to exposure. One which he related of himself shows the reputation which he had secured for bravery. He was following his men off the field at Cowan's Station, where the enemy was too strong for him, when a woman came out of a shanty by the roadside, and, shaking her clinched hand passionately at the General, she shrieked: "Why don't you turn and fight, you cowardly rascal? If Forrest were here he'd make you fight."

The war over, he labored to the day of his death for a union, heart to heart, between the North and the South. At a reunion of his veterans in 1876 he said:

Through the years of peace you have been good citizens, and now that we are again united under the old flag, I love it as I did in the days of my youth; and I feel sure you love it also; and I am sure that I but express your feelings when I say that should occasion offer and our country demand our services, you would follow my lead to battle under that proud banner as ever you followed me in our late great war.

He gave freely of his private fortune for the support of his disabled veterans and the widows and children of those who had perished. Upon his death, in 1877, at the early age of fifty-six, as many mourned the loss of a generous friend as those who mourned the passing of a great Captain. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston, on being asked whom he considered the greatest soldier of the war, replied: "Forrest; who, had he had the advantages of a thorough military training, would have been the great central figure of the war." Gen. Wolseley, Commander in Chief of the British Army, wrote of him:

Forrest had no knowledge of military science nor of military history to teach him how he should act, what objective he should aim at, and what plans he should make to secure it. He was entirely ignorant of what other Generals in previous wars had done under very similar circumstances. What he lacked in book lore was to a large extent compensated for by soundness of his judgment upon all occasions, and by his power of thinking and reasoning with great rapidity under fire, and under all circumstances of surrounding peril or of great mental or bodily fatigue. Panic found no resting place in that calm, brain of his, and no danger, no risk appalled that dauntless spirit. Inspired wi h true military instincts, he was verily nature's soldier. It would be difficult in all history to find a more varied career than his, a man who from the greatest poverty, without any learning, and by sheer force of character alone, became the great fighting leader of fighting men, a man in whom an extraordinary military instinct and sound, common sense supplied to a very large extent his unfortunate want of military education.

Dr. Wyeth's book is as interesting as a romance. It is a comprehensive, admirably sustained narrative, and is fascinating in every paragraph. Unlike the biography of Gen. "Stonewall" Jackson, recently prepared by Col. Henderson, which was simply an analysis of a great military career, the present volume is a labor of love, undertaken not only to clear the reputation of a great leader of many unjust aspersions, but also to put the man before his countrymen in his true light, not only as a private citizen, but as a great soldier. Now that the bitterness of that fratricidal struggle has disappeared, we can see Forrest animated with a loyalty to his convictions, fighting to the last with desperate energy and intensity. His superb character, his history, and his fame are part of the glory of our common country. Dr. Wyeth's splendid tribute has shed much light on the obscure features of Forrest's life, and earned for the author the thanks of all students of American history.

Questions and Answers.

"T. R.," New York City: "In what book does the character of 'Sherlock Holmes' appear? Does he appear in more than one book?"

Dr. A. Conan Doyle first introduced the character of Sherlock Holmes in "A Study in Scarlet." Holmes next appeared in "The Sign of the Four." In 1892 Doyle's "Adventures of Sherlock Holmes" was published, and in 1894 his "Memoirs of Sherlock Holmes," both published by Harper & Brothers, at $1.50 each.

"T. Bruce Esty," 156 Fifth Avenue, New York City: "A recent book on the Philippine question, not mentioned in THE REVIEW'S list, is 'The American Press on the Philippines,' which is issued by me, at $1.50."

"H.," New York City: "I have Irving's 'Sketch Book,' printed by C. S. Van Winkle, 101 Greenwich Street, 1819, and Hawthorne's 'Marble Faun' in two volumes. Ticknor & Fields, Boston, 1860. Are they first editions, and if so, what is their value?"

The "Sketch Book" appeared in seven parts in 1819 and 1820, and in original condition is very rare. A bound set brought last Spring, $47.25, which was too much. In 1897 a fair set, but a little stained, fetched $17.50. If our correspondent's "Marble Faun" has additional conclusion, pages 284-288, it is the second issue. The first edition, first issue, fetched last season $5.75, and in 1898 $6.25.

"E. J. Henry," Chester, Penn.: "If a man who spends so much of his life lecturing can be said to live anywhere, Mr. Robert J. Burdette lived until lately, as you say, in Bryn Mawr, Penn. But he has married within the year, and alleges that his home is now where his wife used to live until she began to scour the United States in company with her merry husband, and that is at Pasadena, Cal."

"A. M. Baugh," 28 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, New York City: "I have a copy of The Connecticut Courant dated Monday, April 10, 1797, with the latest news from Gen. Bonaparte and the army of Italy. Has it any value?"

Its value is slight. Separate numbers of old newspapers are worth but little. Only full, or fairly complete, files of newspapers and periodicals possess value.

"R. E. Moore," 200 Joralemon St., Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me through the columns of THE SATURDAY REVIEW as to whether the signature of De Witt Clinton, as Mayor of New York City, has any very great commercial value. The document to which it is affixed is a proof of an old deed written in 1798. It was sworn to before De Witt Clinton in 1805."

Though the value of such documents is always difficult to determine, we should think that this deed is worth from $10 to $25.

"M. H. R.," New York: "Will you kindly give me a list of books which will serve to educate me as well as in a college? That is, all books that will serve to put me on an equal footing on general subjects in conversation, &c., with any college graduate. Standard books in philosophy, history, science, literature, essays, &c., by standard and well-known authors. By doing so you will oblige one who is anxious to learn."

Our correspondent asks for the impossible. Study at home never can take the place of a course of study in college. Probably the best thing for him to do would be to join the Chautauqua Reading Circle. They have published many books which will meet his requirements and in many ways can give wholesome direction to his studies.

"M. H. E.," New York City: "Please state in THE SATURDAY REVIEW the approximate worth of a fair copy of Smith's 'History of New York,' original edition, London, 1776, cardboard cover, with book print or book plate of De Witt Clinton."

This is the second edition, and worth from $10 to $20. The first edition, London, 1757, has sold at auction for sums varying between $25 and $50, and neither edition is especially rare.

"B. J.," New York City: "Kindly give me the address of George G. Rockwood, whose article on 'Photography' I have read in 'What Women Can Earn,' lately mentioned in this column."

1,440 Broadway.

If "Xenia," Yonkers, N. Y., whose letter concerning Whitman's "Leaves of Grass," 1855 edition, was printed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 25, will kindly send name and address to the editor, a communication relating to the book will be forwarded.

H. B. Lyons, Flatbush, N. Y.: "Will you kindly inform me if Mr. Page is still with the Harpers in the capacity mentioned, (editor in chief of the projected Harper-McClure Encyclopedia)?"

As will be seen by a paragraph on the first page of to-day's TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, Mr. Walter Page is to become a member of the new firm of publishers, Doubleday, Page & Company, which will succeed Doubleday & McClure Company.

James Henderson, New York City: "Who publishes the Bird-Lore Magazine?"

Macmillan & Co., 63 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Leopold Weil, 109 West Seventy-seventh Street, New York City: "Be kind enough to indicate to me a Spanish grammar for self instruction."

C. Marquard Sauer's "Spanish Conversation Grammar," Wycil Publishing Company, New York, $1.50; H. H. Edgren's "Short Spanish Grammar," D. C. Heath & Co., 110 Boylston Street, Boston, 80 cents; J. E. Matzke's "First Spanish Readings," Heath & Co., $1.

"Reader," Brooklyn, N. Y.: "Kindly let me know the value of 'Saul and Samuel at Endor or the New Wales of Salvation and Service,' also 'A Brief Account of R. F.; His Missale Vindicatum or Vindication of the Roman Mass,' by Dan. Brevint, Oxford, 1674."

Old religious books, such as the present one, have little value.

William F. Beller, 55 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street, New York City: "I am anxious to secure (either by purchase or exchange) three sermons: first, sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Henry Anthor in 1845 at the fiftieth anniversary of the laying of the cornerstone of St. Mark's Church; second, sermon preached by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin Moore at consecration of St. Mark's Church in 1799; third, another sermon by the same divine delivered in 1800 at the service in memory of the Rev. John Callahan."

F. J. R., New York City: "Has this book any value? 'The Complete Works in Philosophy, Politiks, and Morals of the Late Dr. Ben. Franklin,' London, 1806, three volumes."

It is worth about $1.50.

Samuel A. Boyle, 654 City Hall, Philadelphia: "In answer to the inquiry of Joseph L. F. Mayer in your issue of the 2d of December, I wish to say that the first edition of 'Milkanwatha,' a parody on 'Hiawatha,' was written by a man calling himself Marc Antony Henderson, and was published in Cincinnati about 1855. It was out of print for a good many years, but was reprinted about ten or fifteen years ago; but I do not know by whom. I think an order left at any good old book store would secure it."

Eugene Toomey, Stamford, Conn.: "Is the 'Memoirs of Great Britain and Ireland,' by Sir John Dalrymple, Edinburgh, 1771, of any value?"

Its value is slight.

E. Nash, New York City: "I would be grateful for any information you can give me about the 'Harleian Miscellany.'"

When Edward Harley, second Earl of Oxford, died, in 1741, the magnificent library formed by his father, (Robert Harley, the first Earl,) and greatly added to by himself, passed into the hands of Thomas Osborne, the bookseller. Osborne engaged William Oldys, the Earl's literary secretary, to compile a catalogue of the library, which was published (with an introduction by Dr. Johnson) in 1743-5. Under the title of the "Harleian Miscellany" a selection of rare pamphlets and tracts found in the library was made by Oldys and printed in eight volumes, London, 1744-6. The best edition is that edited by Thomas Park, London, 1808-13, in ten volumes. A "Collection of Voyages and Travels," compiled from the same source, appeared in two volumes, London, 1745. The Harley manuscripts were sold to the nation in 1753 for £10,000, and are now in the British Museum. A catalogue of them was printed in 1759-63, another in 1808-12.

William Alden, Brooklyn: "Have these books any value: Cotton Mather's 'Magnolia,' London, 1702; Increase Mather's 'Seasonable Testimony to Good Order in the Churches of the Faithful,' Boston, B. Green, for D. Henchman, 1702; Nathaniel Ames's 'Almanack,' Boston, 1742, 1743, 1748, 1750, with written diary of events; 'The Nature, Certainty, and Evidence of True Christianity in a Letter from a Gentlewoman in New England to Another, Her Dear Friend, in Great Darkness, Doubt, and Concern of a Religious Nature,' Boston, printed for and sold by S. Kneeland, opposite the Prison in Queen Street, 1755; 'A Bundle of Myrrh; or, Rules for a Christian's Daily Meditation,' Boston, 1768; Bickerstaff's 'Almanack,' Boston, 1772; The Daily Advertiser, London, Saturday, 1782, with halfpenny stamp?"

The "Magnolia," if containing the "Errata" and two pages of advertisements, is worth, in fine condition, at least $50. Lacking these, it is worth about $25. Increase Mather's "Seasonable Testimony" was printed in 1720, not in 1702. Brinley's copy fetched $13 in 1879; a good copy now would bring three times that sum. The four Ames's "Almanacks" are worth about $7.50 to $10 each. Bickerstaff's "Almanack" has a value of $5, while the "London Advertiser" is interesting, but not valuable. "The Nature, &c., of True Christianity" and "A Bundle of Myrrh" are apparently rare, but are valuable only as Boston imprints. They have a value of about $10 or $15 each. It should be understood by our correspondent that the valuations given apply only if the books are in good condition. They must be clean, perfect copies, with leaves not torn or soiled.

P. Ebeling, New York City: "Can you recommend me a book containing a collection of correct style of business and private letters, as well as how to address the different dignitaries of this country?"

"Practical Letter Writing: A Text Book," by H. T. Loomis, Practical Text Book Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

Wanted and to Exchange.

As we have before stated (many a time and oft) correspondents of THE SATURDAY REVIEW who use this column will oblige the editor if they will send, in all cases, their full names and addresses.

Henry Hopkins, 143 Chambers Street, New York City: "Any one interested in minerals can obtain a very fine collection of the same at a merely nominal price if attention is given to the matter at an early date."

Frank L. Hanney, 1,415 Bacon Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.: "I noticed in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Nov. 25 that 'Xenia,' of Yonkers, N. Y., has for sale the first edition of Walt Whitman's 'Leaves of Grass.' I will give $30 for the book, if in good condition. Your correspondent may send the book to me through any bookseller in Washington whom he may know—Lodermilk, Brentano, Parker, Balyantine, or O'Niel."

Francis J. Steeg, 311 East Tenth Street, New York City: "I have for sale the following books in the French language: 'Works of Boileau,' 1725, two volumes; 'Works of Demoniers,' 1800; 'History of Cyrus,' 1777; 'Imitation of Christ, by Gonnlen, 1731; 'How to Write,' 1773; 'Works of Pleyn,' 1788; 'Errings of Reason,' by Valmont, 1776; 'Works of Destouches,' 1826; 'Imitation of Christ,' three different volumes, 1762, (by Father Croisset,) 1722, (by Father Vaubert,) 1774, (by Father Clement;) 'Memoirs and Life of Blaise de Montluc, Marshal of France,' published in the sixteenth century, six volumes; 'Works of Rousseau,' 1776, four volumes, illustrated with six old etchings, published in 1712; 'Works of Moliere,' 1786, six volumes; 'Sufferings and Life of Jesus Christ,' by Father Thomas, 1720, three volumes; 'Life of Monsignor de Guilen, Archbishop of Paris,' illustrated, 1846; 'Works of Le Sage,' with eight etchings, 1825, four volumes; 'Works of Cozette,' 1827; 'Works of Fenelon,' ('Education of Girls,') 1626; 'The Civil Code,' sketches by Clair, 1800; two albums of sketches by Chain, Vernier, and Dorjan, 1700-1800."

Charles Lay, 71 Willow Drive, New Rochelle, N. Y.: "I want to get single volumes, bound or unbound, of Garden and Forest of any of the ten years. Has one of your readers got them to sell? I have great faith in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW."

A. P. Beirne of Union, West Va.: "I have a curiosity, I think, in 'Tales Round a Winter Hearth,' by Jane and Anna Maria Porter, published by J. & J. Harper, 327 Pearl Street, New York, 1826. If this is of any value to the Harpers or others I should be glad to sell it."

"L. de R. Parker," 29 Division Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.: "I have for sale or exchange finely bound volumes of The American Agriculturist for the years 1859 and 1860; also two volumes of Peterson's Magazine, 1859 and 1860, with engravings, fashion plates, &c.; half calf binding, in good order."

"Eugene Toomey," Stamford, Conn.: "I would like to purchase, or give books in exchange for, Lamb's 'Essays on Ella,' and Green's 'History of the English People.'"

"H. C. Henchy," 5 West Oberlin Street, Worcester, Mass.: "I would like to purchase Volumes I. and II. of 'The Catholic School and Home Magazine,' published by the Rev. T. J. Conaty."

Has Over 60,000 Prints.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The article, "A Public Print Collection," in THE SATURDAY REVIEW of THE NEW YORK TIMES states that "there is no public print collection in New York City—none nearer than Boston." May I beg to remind you that the Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia owns the largest and in many respects the finest collection of prints in this country? There are over 60,000 prints here entirely free to the uses of the public, and representative of almost every period and school of the art. Many are scarce and valuable prints, and one, at least, the Barrelet portrait of Washington, is unique. Philadelphia is overmodest in the assertion of such claims, and this is therefore not generally known, nor is it known that we have the finest and fullest collection, on public view, of contemporary American pictures.

HARRISON S. MORRIS.

Philadelphia, Penn., Dec. 17, 1899.

Not Up to "Henry Esmond."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As to Mr. Churchill's story "Richard Carvel," in my judgment this book is very much overpraised. As an American novel it ranks high, but what is its position as a world novel?

To prove whether or not a book is good to me I put the question, "Will it bear rereading?" If not, then I decide against it. Why has it not occurred to some critic or reviewer to compare "Richard Carvel" with "Henry Esmond"? I believe the author of the former was familiar with the latter. At any rate, on reading the American novel Thackeray's masterpiece was suggested to me. What "Richard Carvel" wants is soul, that intangible, that inexpressible something which most, I could almost say all, American novels lack. The difference between "Henry Esmond" and "Richard Carvel" is the difference between art and the artificial.

PHILIP A. SCHROER.

St. Joseph, Mo., Dec. 16, 1899.

CHRISTUS VICTOR. A Student's Reverie.

By **Henry Nehemiah Dodge.** 16mo, gilt top, flexible leather, $1.25.

The theme of Dr. Dodge's poem is the final triumph of supreme love; the victory of justice over oppression, of harmony over discord; in short, of good over evil. Dr. Dodge has considered his subject in many aspects, scientifically as well as emotionally. He has been remarkably successful in presenting scientific suggestions without dropping out of poetry into mere rhymed prose.

"Christus Victor" was written in the endeavor to give expression not merely to the "Larger Hope," now held by multitudes, but also to the "Larger Faith," cherished, it may be, often vaguely or in secret, by many a longing heart throughout Christendom.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 27 & 29 West 23d St., New York.

NEW JUVENILE BOOKS

THE BOOK of KNIGHT AND BARBARA

By DAVID STARR JORDAN, Ph. D., President of Leland Stanford, Jr., University. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

BY HEZEKIAH BUTTERWORTH.

THE TREASURE SHIP

A Story of Sir William Phipps, the Regicides, and the Inter-Charter Period in Massachusetts. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

THE STORY OF MAGELLAN

and the Discovery of the Philippines.

Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.50.

The HERO of MANILA

Dewey on the Mississippi and the Pacific.

By ROSSITER JOHNSON. Illustrated. 12mo. Cloth, $1.00. In the Young Heroes of Our Navy Series.

D. Appleton & Co.,

NEW YORK.

M. F. MANSFIELD & A. WESSELS

CALL ESPECIAL ATTENTION TO THE FOLLOWING BOOKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Alice in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass.

By LEWIS CARROLL.

The two volumes contain, collectively, twenty-two illustrations in three colors, from an entirely new series of drawings made for this edition by Blanche McManus. Each volume, $1.50. The set in a box, (2 vols., 4to.).....$3.00

Rubaiyat of Omar Khayyam.

Limited miniature edition, 32mo, with full size cover stamp and a reprint of an address by Hon. H. H. Asquith. Printed on Dutch hand-made paper. 32mo, gilt.....$1.00

Recessional.

With full-page illustrations in color, rubricated initials and illuminated cover. Gilt, 4to, illustrated.....$1.00

The Smoker's Year for 1900.

A charming Xmas or New Year's gift. One of the most attractive calendars of the year, being twelve sketches in color depicting smokers of as many nationalities, with calendar for each month. Size 9½x12. Ribbon-tied and boxed.....$1.25

Of all Booksellers or the Publishers.

1135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

There are no Philanthropists in the BOOK BUSINESS.
They are not in it for pleasure.
They are in it for the ducats.
Patronize the man that has the best assortment.
That man is

HENRY MILLER,
Bookseller and Importer,
122 NASSAU ST.,
Bet. Ann and Beekman.

TO AUTHORS.

WE want literary and musical manuscripts; large royalties paid to writers. 1899 has produced three great novels. The third is "Chickens Come Home to Roost." $1.25.
WRIGHT & COMPANY, Publishers,
1,368-70 Broadway, N. Y. City.

JAMES D. DANA.

The Perfect Man of Science and His Biography.*

The volume which the President of the Johns Hopkins University devotes to James Dwight Dana is full of human and scientific interest. The canvas had to be a broad one, for how otherwise could we understand the man, who was scientific explorer, mineralogist, geologist, zoologist, writer, editor, and teacher? Consider only that Dana worked on almost unceasingly for sixty years. Think of the long interval between Dana's first edition of his "Mineralogy," which appeared in 1837, when he was twenty-four, and his final revision of his "Manual of Geology" in 1895. The bibliography at the conclusion of the volume shows how wonderful was his productivity.

The subject of the memoir, James Dwight Dana, was born in Utica Feb. 12, 1813. His early education took place at the Utica High School. From Utica Dana went to Yale College in 1830, attracted there, it is believed, by the reputation of Prof. Benjamin Silliman. He entered as a sophomore and was graduated in 1833. In his senior year he asked for the position of instructor of midshipmen in the United States Navy. The appointment came, and he reported for service aboard the United States ship of the line Delaware, commanded by Capt. Henry E. Ballard. The vessel sailed Aug. 14, 1833, with Dana as instructor of mathematics. Cherbourg, Gibraltar, Genoa, Leghorn, Florence, Naples, the islands of the Mediterranean, and Greece were visited, and finally the home passage was made, and New York was reached Dec. 10, 1834. The ascent of Mount Vesuvius left its impress on Dana's mind, for he wrote an account of it for The American Journal of Science, and this was "the first of a long series of communications from his pen, by which this journal was enriched." In after years, when he visited the Hawaiian Islands, he formulated his studies on volcanoes and geological phenomena.

Dana now became Prof. Silliman's assistant in the chemical laboratory at New Haven. The duties were not onerous and there was opportunity for study. There were fair collections which could be examined. It was during this period that Dana produced his treatise on mineralogy, which work was to be augmented and revised at intervals during the remainder of his life. Soon came Dana's greatest opportunity, his appointment to the United States exploring expedition which, under the command of Capt. Wilkes, investigated the coasts and islands of the Pacific Ocean between 1838 and 1842. The President of the Johns Hopkins University is among the first who gives due credit to John N. Reynolds, who was the true projector of this expedition. "His name was dropped out of the roll of famous Americans, or, strictly speaking, it has never been there, and yet he deserves commemoration because for a decade or more he was indefatigable in promoting this great naval undertaking." In 1828 Reynolds addressed the Speaker of the House on the subject of a naval expedition for purposes of exploration in the Pacific Ocean and South Sea. Constantly rebuffed, he never lost courage. Finally the scientific men of the country took up the subject, and at last the Government consented to send out an expedition, (1836.) There was some discussion as to the choice of a commander, and finally Lieut. Charles Wilkes was selected. How Dana became a member of the expedition is not exactly known. It is probable that it was due to Dr. Asa Gray. Dana in 1836 received a visit from Reynolds, and was urged by Reynolds to accept the situation. He gave no definite answer, but later accepted the position of a general scientific expert when asked to do so by Asa Gray. Julian Hawthorne in his biography of Nathaniel Hawthorne tells us that his father wanted to go as "historiographer." Dana's ship was the Peacock, and he was the "mineralogist." The author gives the details of the expedition, the route of the ship, and all the necessary information. Dana's own correspondence and Wilkes's volume furnish the data, but many new letters are added. Most interesting are those addressed to Asa Gray and to members of the Dana family.

On his return, Dana at once began that work descriptive of the researches. In the Washington of rather more than half a century ago books of standard science may be said, in a measure, to have had no existence. There was no Smithsonian, no great public library to be consulted. There were obstacles and annoyances to which the scientific corps were exposed in fulfilling the duties of that publication with which they were charged. Congress was narrow-minded, and adopted "a benighted policy in respect to publication." Certain members of the Library Committee of Congress wanted that only "the discoveries" should be published. Capt. Wilkes showed an inclination to follow instructions in their narrowest interpretation. Here is what seems to be an amusing incident to-day, but one which must have horrified the scientific corps of the expedition:

> For example, he (Wilkes) objected to the recognition of European names for the zoophytes and to Dana's thorough recasting, in the light of his own researches, of the classification of genera and species. Dana appealed to Tappan, who reluctantly yielded the point in dispute and gave free scope to the author, but it was not brought to this conclusion until he received Dana's downright refusal to go on with his duties unless the stringency was relaxed.

Some of the correspondence between Tappan and Dana at the time—1844—is introduced. "I think you need not meddle with the actinia," writes Mr. Tappan; and Dana writes to Asa Gray: "It has been said that some of the Congressmen will, or may, object to the book on the ground of the matter not appearing to be of the expedition's collection—'too complete!'" But for all Wilkes's quarterdeck ideas of science, Dana held him in the highest respect, and wrote to Gray that "the navy does not contain a more daring explorer or driving officer."

In 1844, some months after his return from the Pacific, Prof. Dana married, and after that New Haven became his permanent abode. In time he was a professor at Yale, and his inaugural address is of Feb. 18, 1856. The duties of the position might have been engrossing, but his energy and industry were unsurpassed. He supervised The American Journal of Science, and here his task was endless. As an author his work was continuous. "The three great reports, the successive editions of the 'Mineralogy,' the 'Manual of Geology,' the smaller 'Geology,' and later the works on 'Volcanoes and Coral Islands,' besides numerous contributions to the current journals, are the proofs of his unceasing industry." All this told, however, on the man, and from time to time Dana broke down under the strain. In 1859 he went to Europe, and was in Switzerland in 1860. After 1880 he was compelled to seek temporary release from college duties, and in 1890 he relinquished them.

Mr. Daniel C. Gilman would have left much that is vague in relation to Dana had he not given us in an admirable manner an insight into what were the religious convictions of the subject of his memoir. Dana was little inclined "toward denominational tenets, or inclined to philosophical and ecclesiastical discussions. * * * No one was ever admitted to his intimacy, on shipboard or on land, as a visitor to his family, or as a correspondent, without discovering the simplicity, the honesty, and the beauty of his Christian character." It must be remembered that forty years ago science occupied the place of lower importance in colleges. Doctrinaires looked on science at first with indifference, then with apprehension. It was rank heresy to doubt the meaning of "day" as interpreted by the Scriptures. It was twenty-four hours, nor more nor less. If there were marine fossils, they taught of the universal deluge. All nature's cataclysms came about when Adam ate apples, and the first earthquake followed the crucifixion. One minister said, according to Dana, "that if it was believed that animals died before Adam's fall, the Bible all goes to naught." Dana's comment was: "Funny, that the sin of Adam should have killed those old trilobites." Dana, with due reverence to his Maker, took the attitude of an uncompromising defender of science. Slowly but surely we are conscious to-day that save for the narrow-minded there can be nothing dangerous in study, no matter what is the topic. Nevertheless, the President of Johns Hopkins University quotes from a religious journal of long-continued authority this passage, printed some two years ago: "Science is the slave of the lamp to the Aladdin of materialism." "Dana was never afraid of the truth, never afraid of inquiry, never afraid to abandon or to modify his previous opinions if his reason was convinced."

Honored and beloved, certain to hold a high place in the ranks of America's leading men of science, James Dwight Dana died April 14, 1895, when he was eighty-two years old.

The President of the Johns Hopkins University has filled the task of biographer in the very best manner. The style of the writing is distinguished for its clearness and impressiveness, and the details of Dana's life are carefully presented. In a graceful preface, acknowledgments are made to the assistance given the writer from many authoritative sources.

*THE LIFE OF JAMES DWIGHT DANA, SCIENTIFIC EXPLORER, MINERALOGIST, GEOLOGIST, ZOOLOGIST, PROFESSOR OF YALE UNIVERSITY. By Daniel C. Gilman, President of the Johns Hopkins University. With illustrations. New York: Harper & Brothers.

Kaiser Wilhelm's Contribution to a Book.

Watson R. Sperry, at one time editor of The Evening Post of this city, and afterward editor and owner of The Wilmington (Del.) News, but who has long been living in Dresden, writes from Dresden to a recent number of The Wilmington News:

"William II. has just made an interesting contribution to a book which is in course of preparation by a Leipsic publisher, and which is to be called the 'Golden Book of the German People at the End of the Century.' This is what the German Emperor writes:

"'By God's grace is the King: therefore also he is responsible only to the Lord alone. He is permitted to choose his way and his works only under this point of view. This terribly heavy responsibility, which the King bears for his people, gives to him also a claim upon the loyal co-operation of his subjects. Therefore every one of the people must be penetrated with a conviction that he for himself is co-responsible (mitverantwortlich) for the welfare of the fatherland.

"'WILHELM I. R.'"

"'Mitverantwortlich' is a difficult word to understand as it is used by the Emperor. It evidently does not mean 'co-responsible' in the sense of equally or likewise responsible to God with the King, because the Emperor's proposition is that the King alone is chosen by God, and is therefore answerable to God. It probably means that all the people are responsible as compared with each other, each in his own station and degree, for the welfare of the Fatherland, and that this joint responsibility of the people is in a sense taken up by and concentrated in the person of the King, who is answerable to God both for himself and also for all the people. The King alone is responsible to God and the King is responsible to no one but to God; but, by virtue of thus being chosen by God as King, the King has the right to claim and to expect that all the people will cheerfully and helpfully go along the way which the King, under his sense of a special selection by God and of his personal responsibility to God, may point out."

JULIA WARD HOWE.

Her Reminiscences, Amplified, Now Ready in Book Form.*

When it was announced some little time ago that these reminiscences were about to appear, the general feeling was that they would be found unusually interesting. As is well known, portions of the volume came out in The Atlantic for the current year, and were found to be, as had been expected, very charming, and they are even more so now, on the appearance of the completed work. Covering so long a period—nearly eighty years—and touching so wide a circle—the fashionable life of New York in its best set in her early days, and later, meeting intimately the literary, philanthropic, artistic, and musical people, not only of Boston, but of all parts of the world—the record of a life filled to the brim with so many and such absorbing interests could hardly fail to attract and hold the attention of most of us.

Mrs. Howe's style is charming, possessing, as she does, a strong underlying sense of humor, so that she can appreciate and tell a good story, even though partly directed against herself. Then, too, her life, which has not been without its great trials, has, on the whole, been a remarkably happy one. Another great charm—common, indeed, to all autobiography—apart from the personality and life history of its writer—is the new light thrown upon the celebrities met and known more or less intimately. The point of view being so unlike, we get varying impressions of people and places, and from numerous such recorded impressions get remarkably accurate composite photographs of the men and women of a past age. Mrs. Howe, whom, by the way, Dr. Holmes used to call "Madame Comment," first rapidly reviews our closing century, which she thinks pre-eminently worthy of a record:

> It has seen the culmination of prophecies, the birth of new hopes, and a marvelous multiplication both of the ideas which promote human happiness and of the resources which enable man to make himself master of the world. * * * To attain instantaneous communication with our friends across oceans and through every continent; to command locomotion whose swiftness changes the relations of space and time; to steal from nature her deeper secrets, and to make disease itself the minister of cure; to compel the sun to keep for us a record of scenes and faces, of the great shows and pageants of time, of the perishable forms which charm and beauty which deserves to remain in the world's possession—these are some of the achievements of our nineteenth century. Even more wonderful than these may we esteem the moral progress of the race, the decline of political and religious enmities, the growth of good-will and natural understanding between nations, the waning of popular superstition, the spread of civic ideas, the recognition of the mutual obligations of classes, the advancement of woman to dignity in the household and efficiency in the State—all this our century has seen and approved.

Mrs. Howe having contributed very materially toward the success of many of these latter movements—those helping on the moral welfare of our race—it is particularly appropriate at the end of the century to see just what her efforts have been which alone would give these reminiscences great value were they not so interesting in themselves.

Julia Ward was born in New York in May, 1819, coming of good old American ancestry. Her father was of Rhode Island birth; his grandfather, Gov. Samuel Ward of Rhode Island, was a member of the First and Second Continental Congresses; a son, Mrs. Howe's grandfather, was a Lieutenant Colonel in the Revolutionary War, and her grandmother on the Ward side was a daughter of Gov. Greene of Rhode Island, while Mrs. Howe's own mother was a grand-niece of Gen. Francis Marion.

Mrs. Howe's earliest recollection is "of a fine house on the Bowling Green, a region of high fashion in those days. * * * Our favorite resort was the Battery, where the flagstaff used in the Revolution was still to be seen. The fort at Castle Garden had already been converted into a pleasure resort, where fireworks and ices might be enjoyed."

Mrs. Ward's brothers were pupils at the famous Round Hill school; her mother, who had been prominent in society, inherited from her mother "a taste for intellectual pursuits. She was especially fond of poetry. * * * One of her own poems was printed in a periodical of her own time, and preserved in Griswold's 'Female Poets of America.'" Mrs. Ward, who married at sixteen, died in the twenty-seventh year of her age, the blow being so severe that Mr. Ward sold the beautiful Bowling Green house, with new furniture which had been ordered for his wife and never uncovered, the family removing to Bond Street, then the upper extremity of New York City.

It would be most interesting to linger over these early New York days—the school life; the early musical stars the young girl heard—Malibran, then known as Signorina Garcia; Mrs. Wood, whose voice "possessed a liquid and fluent flexibility quite unlike the curious staccato and tremolo effects so much in favor to-day." A little later, however, the religious people of the time set their forces against the drama in every form. The destruction by fire of the first Bowery theatre and of a well-known theatre in Richmond, Va., was followed by sermons which reflected severely upon the frequenters of such wicked places, both sad events being called judgments upon the wickedness both of the theatre and of its patrons.

The second chapter is devoted to literary New York—to Robert Sands, the author of "Yamoden"; his sister Julia, who, having written a biographical sketch of her brother, was spoken of as "a literary woman," as well as to William Cullen Bryant, Fitz-Greene Halleck, and Charles King, who edited a daily paper, The New York American, in which Mrs. Howe's early ventures appeared. Mr. King, who afterward became President of Columbia College, and his brother James, Mr. Ward's junior partner, were sons of the well-known Rufus King, whom Mrs. Howe also remembers. She also frequently met Prof. Anthon, Lorenzo Da Ponte, Washington Irving, and many others equally well known; writing also of the usages of society in those early days, the chapter on the latter being most interesting. Silver forks were used only on state occasions. "My father sometimes admonished my maternal grandmother not to put her knife into her mouth. In her youth every one used the knife in this way." The ladies of this period wore, both Winter and Summer, finely embroidered white cambric gowns, and their morocco slippers, pelisses, often of rose pink or blue, were worn in cold weather. Mrs. Howe remembers Mrs. Astor's describing the charming appearance of two brides, twin sisters, who appeared at church "dressed in pelisses of white merino, trimmed with chinchilla, with caps of the same fur."

Dr. Cogswell, coming to pass some months with the Ward family, became interested in the little Julia, and helped her with her studies, particularly with her German. Mr. Ward was a very wealthy man for that time, and had a fine house containing a spacious and well-filled art gallery, and his eldest son, Samuel, returning from Europe, bringing with him a fine library, a study was added whose walls were entirely filled by the collection. Mrs. Howe says:

> I lived, indeed, much in my books, and my sphere of thought was a good deal enlarged by the foreign literature, German, French, and Italian, with which I became familiar. * * * My brother * * * often arranged musical parties at our house, at which trios of Beethoven, Mozart, and Schubert were given. His wit, social talent, and literary taste opened a new world to me, and enabled me to share some of the best results of his long residence in Europe.

Mrs. Howe says that her father's influence went far, in the financial troubles which followed Andrew Jackson's refusal to renew the charter of the Bank of the United States, toward keeping New York from following the example of several other States in becoming bankrupt and repudiating the obligations incurred by their bonds. Mr. Ward even undertook that his firm should negotiate with English houses a loan to carry New York over this period, which was successfully done.

Mr. Ward's death took place when Mrs. Howe was in her twenty-first year, and occurring at a time when he was involved in large transactions, which had to be closed at a great loss, the fortune he was able to leave his children was not large.

A succeeding chapter is devoted to Sam Ward, as he was generally called—Mrs. Howe's eldest brother—who married the eldest daughter of the Astor family, Mrs. Howe, still Miss Ward, and one of her sisters being among the bridal party. In describing the festivities which followed this, she gives us a pleasant glimpse into the New York society of that day.

In 1841 the Wards passed the Summer in a cottage near Boston, where Longfellow and Charles Sumner were among their intimate friends. The latter often spoke of the wonderful results in the case of Laura Bridgman, the result being that a party was formed to visit the Perkins Institution.

> Dr. Howe was absent when we arrived. * * * Mr. Sumner, looking out of the window, said, "Oh, here comes Howe on his black horse!" I looked out also and beheld a noble rider on a noble steed. The acquaintance thus formed rapidly developed into love and marriage with one of whom Mr. Sanborn has written: "It has fallen to my lot to know, both in youth and in age, several of the most romantic characters of our century, and among them one of the most romantic was certainly the hero of these pages. That he was indeed a hero the events of his life sufficiently declare."

Dr. Howe was his wife's senior by a score of years, but the marriage was an extremely happy one. Mrs. Howe tells us that a full biography of the great philanthropist will be published later by his children; in the meantime his best monument is the successful efforts he made toward obtaining

> For the blind, an education which would render them self-supporting; for the idiot, the training of his poor and maimed capabilities; for the insane and the criminal, the watchful and redemptive tutelage of society. In the world as he would have had it, there should have been neither paupers nor outcasts.

Mrs. Howe's marriage was followed by a tour of Europe, where—both from Dr. Howe's fame, and having good letters—they met every one worth meeting. Returning to Boston in 1844, they at once took a prominent part in all the movements of the day, Dr. Howe sharing the educational views of Horace Mann and the political convictions of Charles Sumner. Mrs. Howe reminds us of the change between her position as "a family idol and the superior young lady of an admiring circle to that of a wife overshadowed by the splendor of her husband's reputation. * * * But the change from my life of easy circumstances and brilliant surroundings to that of the mistress of a suite of rooms in the Institution for the Blind at South Boston was much greater."

Space will allow no more references to a book which is in so great a measure the record of our National progress for the last fifty years. It will be found of the most unusual interest. One can only hurriedly refer to Mrs. Howe's connection with the anti-slavery movement, the troubled days of the war, the circumstances connected with the composition and rapidly growing popularity of "The Battle Hymn of the Republic," her impressions of the celebrated people she met, her journeyings, children, and more intimate friends, a woman's peace crusade, Santo Domingo and the Samana Bay Company, the woman's suffrage movement, her club life, and especially the Boston Radical Club and the Concord School of Philosophy—to name a few only of her many interests—vivid accounts of all of which will be found in this volume of 450 pages. The book, too, is well printed and fully illustrated, the pictures adding very materially to its general interest, and is one no lover of good biography can afford to miss.

*REMINISCENCES, 1819-1899. By Julia Ward Howe. With portraits and other illustrations. Boston and New York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. The Riverside Press. 1899. $2.50.

HAPGOOD'S "LINCOLN."

The Book That So Many Readers Are Writing to Us About.*

Mr. Norman Hapgood is before the public with a "Life of Lincoln" which will challenge the attention of all thoughtful readers and students of our history. The biographer has brought to his task a rare combination of qualities—a faith in things American which is untinged with provinciality or conceit, a broad and intelligent sympathy with those democratic ideas of which Lincoln is the chief exponent, an undeviating sincerity of purpose, a strong yet subdued reverence for his subject, and a sure and discriminating appreciation of the most representative of all American characters. There is everywhere a firm and unpretentious desire to show us the true Lincoln, unvarnished and undecorated, to select not those details which are exemplary, but those which are characteristic—the homely countenance and the homely wisdom, the stalwart figure and the stalwart purposes, the patience, the gentleness, the humor, the melancholy. How Abraham Lincoln was in these and in many other things, those who know the odor of his own soil can best appreciate. Mr. Hapgood accepts Lincoln just as he was, not wishing him other than he was; and by his scrupulous avoidance of sentimentality and cant he brings home to us the true dignity and worth of the American character. The age when even thoughtful Americans could not speak of America without making the eagle spread his wings and scream is past; and since then we have been duly belabored by the cultivated folk, who tell us that we are materialistic, morally corrupt, and intellectually insignificant. Mr. Hapgood deserves attention as one of those writers who teach us how much there is in which, as Americans, we may still take an honest pride.

The story of Lincoln's life is so familiar in its outlines that we need not repeat it here. We may better call attention to some of the distinctive features of the present book. Chief of these is perhaps the abundance of anecdotes told of or by Lincoln, and of his sayings and repartees. Speaking of biographical materials Mr. Hapgood remarks: "Nothing compares in value with Lincoln's own words, and the two volumes of his papers and correspondence are worth all that has been written about him." Lincoln, politician though he was, rarely spoke or wrote merely for effect, and his words have won their way into the heart of the American people. Mr. Hapgood has selected from these materials with great skill. Could anything be more characteristic than the simplicity and dignity of the following: "In one of his dreams he [Lincoln] was in a great assembly, where the people made a lane to let him pass. 'He is a common-looking fellow,' said one of them. 'Friend,' replied Lincoln, even in his dream, 'the Lord prefers common-looking people; that is why He made so many of them.'" How Lincoln could accomplish his object in the face of obstacles that to the precisian or the pedant would have proved insurmountable is illustrated by an anecdote of the Black Hawk war, when Lincoln held a Captain's commission. "His technical knowledge was naturally slight. Marching with a front of over twenty men he wished to go through a gate. 'I could not,' he says himself, 'remember the proper word of command for getting my company endwise, so that it could get through the gate; so, as we came near the gate, I shouted: "This company is dismissed for two minutes, when it will fall in again on the other side of the gate."'" And his strong common sense is shown by an answer of his to Secretary Seward, who, but for the personal loyalty which he learned to feel toward Lincoln, would have proved on more than one occasion a brilliant troublemaker. The Secretary came into the Cabinet meeting one day in great perplexity. Should the Government try to draw Spain into an alliance, or should it cultivate the support of the abolitionists who sympathized with Santo Domingo, then at war with Spain? The President was reminded of a conversation between two negroes in Tennessee. "One was a preacher and the other an erring brother. 'Dar are,' said Josh the preacher, 'two roads befo' you, Joe; be careful which ob dem you take. Narrow am de way dat leads straight to destruction; but broad am de way dat leads right to damnation.' Joe opened his eyes and exclaimed, 'Josh, take which road you please; I shall go troo de woods.' 'I am not willing,' concluded the President, 'to assume any new trouble or responsibilities at this time, and shall therefore avoid going to the one place with Spain or with the negro to the other, but shall take to the woods. We will maintain an honest and strict neutrality.'" It is significant that one of Mr. Hapgood's chapters is entitled "The New President's Tact." Regarding what Mr. Hapgood has to say of Lincoln as a politician, if we understand his position right, it is that there are wire-pullers and wire-pullers—that one such may be great and good and another feeble and narrow.

Mr. Hapgood says little of Lincoln's foes in the South, but much more concerning his enemies in the North. In doing so the biographer again shows a true scent for character. The real nobility of Lincoln appears less in his consideration for the representatives of a lost cause than in his attitude toward those of his own cause who sneered or cursed because he did not accept their valuable advice. The appointment of Stanton, who had treated Lincoln with the bitterest contempt, to the Secretaryship of War ranks among the most magnanimous acts in political history; yet it is only one of many that show what a wonderful power the President had for forgiving his enemies. It is deeds like this that show Lincoln as one of the supremely noble souls, whose story inspires posterity forever. We cannot thank too much those few biographers, of whom Mr. Hapgood is one, who have sought above all things to give us the true and intensely human Lincoln, who have left rough and unpolished the statue that is to stand on so lofty a pedestal. Such a figure can never become petty or inane. It must remain forever majestic and awe-inspiring.

Some eight or nine months ago Mr. Hapgood remarked concerning biographies: "There are two kinds of biography that I find especially of value. The first is written by friends who knew the man intimately; the second is by those who are sufficiently removed from the man in point of time to judge him dispassionately." In the case of Lincoln, Herndon's "Life" is the best representative of the former class; while in the latter class we think the first place may be claimed for Mr. Hapgood's biography. Born since the close of the civil war, and writing after the Spanish war, Mr. Hapgood is at a sufficient distance to see things in perspective. Having resided in several parts of the country, he is unusually free from sectional prejudice. Perhaps he will appear to Southern readers not always to be entirely appreciative of the Southern point of view; yet we believe that in this respect he will be regarded as a decided improvement on most of his predecessors. And he has probably distanced all predecessors in the skill with which he has estimated the political significance of Lincoln: the man who, rising out of the heart of the people, understood the heart of the people; who guided the people in what was, since the framing of the Constitution, their darkest hour; who highly resolved that the dead should not have died in vain, and that Government of the people, by the people, and for the people should not perish from the earth. All patriots should read Mr. Hapgood's book. HENRY B. HINCKLEY.

*ABRAHAM LINCOLN. The Man of the People. By Norman Hapgood. New York: The Macmillan Company. 1899.

Quaritch's Career.

A man whom all the book world knew as Quaritch, so that the name had almost become an institution, died in London last Sunday. THE NEW YORK TIMES has already printed an outline of his career, but some fuller details will interest readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW. Born in Worbis, Prussia, April 23, 1819, the son of a military officer, Bernard Quaritch became fatherless and practically friendless in his ninth year. From 1834 to 1839 he served a five years' apprenticeship with a bookseller in Nordhausen, Prussia, going in the latter year to a publisher in Berlin. Being determined to enter the old book trade, he came in April, 1842, to London, and was employed by Henry George Bohn for two years. In 1844 he went to Paris for a year's employment in a French house. Returning to Bohn for two years more, he left him finally in April, 1847, and commenced business for himself as an agent at 63 Great Russell Street, London, with a capital of about £70. Owing to a dispute that arose between Bohn and himself, he changed his office and took a small shop in October, 1847, at 16 Castle Street, Leicester Square, at a weekly rent of 16s., but with a reduced capital of £10. In Castle Street his industry and business aptitude produced marvelous results, and he soon developed from a stallkeeper selling penny books into one of the leading second-hand booksellers of London. He did a little publishing and dealt also in the retail of new English books and imported new French books, carrying on, in fact, the bookselling business in all its branches, but the old and rare book trade especially.

As a dealer in rare books he printed in Castle Street, between April, 1847, and March, 1860, 157 catalogues. In March, 1860, he transferred his business to 15 Piccadilly, and his commercial relations began to extend over all parts of the world, his dealing with the United States being particularly active, supplying with rare and important books all our principal libraries and a host of private collectors, including James Lenox, Henry C. Murphy, John Carter Brown, and others. In 1875 he began sending to this country for sale at auction consignments of books, and continued doing so at irregular intervals until his death. A controversy with the Custom House in 1879 as to certain reissues of old books which he included in his consignments caused much sensation at the time, Quaritch publishing in defense of his position an open "Letter to General Starring," Special Agent of the United States Treasury in Europe. Probably a quarter of the rare books in American public and private collections in 1879 had passed through his hands; at this time of writing, twenty years later, it may be said that over one-half of the most valuable books here were at one time and another in his possession. More than a third of the best things in Brayton Ives's splendid library, sold in 1891, were secured, for example, from Quaritch. It will be seen from this that his relations to American book collecting were peculiarly important. He sent over in 1890 for exhibition and sale a wonderful collection of book rarities, but the principal items of value, including the Psalter of 1459, went back to Europe unsold.

Even at the English sales of the fifties, Quaritch's name was one to reckon with; a little later he was the acknowledged leader at all London and Continental book auctions, and most of the collections that were disposed of privately came to him. Name, if you will, the chief sales abroad from 1860 to 1899—the Charlemont, the Daniel, the Perkins, the Tite, the Laing, the Didot, the Sunderland, the Hamilton Palace, the Jersey, the Way, the Beckford, the Thorold, the Woodhull, the Sellière, the Turner, and the Ashburnham auctions—what a list of triumphs for him! The catalogues he issued describing his acquisitions from these sales were in many instances bibliographical masterpieces, and have the greatest possible value. In their preparation Quaritch had the assistance of Michael Kerney, the most accomplished bibliographer in Europe today. When he died two parts of "A Catalogue of the Literature and History of the British Islands" had appeared. What will become of his stock of valuable books is not known. He did not die a rich man, for it is not given to any one to make a fortune out of rare books, but he passed away the first of all booksellers.

His social relations were practically unimportant. In 1878 he helped to found "The Sette of Odd Volumes," one of the most successful of literary societies, and was President in 1878, 1879, and 1882, and long its Librarian. He delivered several addresses before the "sette," to one of which ("An Account of the Great Learned Societies and Associations," published in 1886) is prefixed a portrait of this talented man who was such a force in the bookselling history of this century.

Coincidences in Fiction.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The discussion that has arisen over the resemblance between the literary style and the plot of "Richard Carvel" and "Hugh Wynne" naturally brings to mention other resemblances of the kind in fiction. In the case at point no doubt remains that the two authors wrote without knowledge of the lines each was following. It is simply a case of literary coincidence. But literature is full of "coincidences" that are more puzzling.

I defy any one to read "Quo Vadis" when fresh from a perusal of "The Last Days of Pompeii" without doubting if Sienkiewicz would have made just the book he did without a perusal of Bulwer. In places the similarity is startling, and I think it would have been widely commented on had there been more fresh readers of the Bulwer story at the time "Quo Vadis" was published. It is a similarity in two recent books that sets the critics to chattering. Take two more examples.

How closely the lines of similarity run in Felix Gras's "Reds of the Midi" and Dumas's "Ange Pitou"! Ange Pitou and Pascalet are both peasant boys, both are drawn into taking a practical if not prominent part in the scenes in Paris that led up to the execution of Louis XVI.; each has (in Billot and Vaucluir) an elder leader who largely shapes his movements; each has a sweetheart who occupies a large part in the tale. Dumas's hero centres his affection, it is true, on a girl of a station near his own, while Gras's finds himself loved by a child of noble blood. Which only proves the superiority of Dumas as a narrator of the probable.

Again: Who can follow the story of Beatrice and Gilbert Warde in Crawford's "Via Crucis" without recalling André and Charny in Dumas's Antoinette novels? In both a Queen of France attracts to her company of intimate Court attendants a young lady of whom she becomes intensely jealous; in both the Queen falls in love with a man of noble birth, with whom the young lady is in love; in both there is the most determined struggle on the part of the Queen to triumph, and in both the cases the true lovers are finally united in their affection. Again Dumas's genius excels in the wonderful range of incidents through which he leads his readers until André and Charny discover their true relations, but the general outline exists in both stories.

I am not crying plagiarism. I am only pointing out "coincidences." I do not know that either Gras or Crawford ever read a line of Dumas. L.

New York, Dec. 12, 1899.

Louisiana in the Time of Louis XIV.*

The period chosen by Mr. Harris Dickson for his romance, "The Black Wolf's Breed," was when Louis XIV. was King of France. The hero, Placide de Mouret, is a young French gentleman brought up in Louisiana. There are plots in the French colony to subvert the Government and give the country over to the Spaniard. Bienville sends Placide to France to tell the King of the threatening danger. Arriving in Paris, de Mouret at once begins his adventures. He has learned from the Indians the trick of throwing a knife, and so worsts some of the King's enemies. There are many side issues in the story, and sometimes situations require explanations. Manners and customs of the fine ladies and gentlemen at Versailles are described. At one of the fêtes there is a bucolic scene with a shepherdess and real sheep. Unfortunately, the sheep have not been well trained, and so they charge on the company and smash the mirrors, and the patched and powdered ladies have their toilets utterly ruined.

*THE BLACK WOLF'S BREED. By Harris Dickson. Indianapolis: The Bowen-Merrill Company.

Lines Suggested by the Hundredth Anniversary of Washington's Death.

Time dims the lengthening scroll of fame,
Year after year the honored tracings fade,
And many an erstwhile well-remembered name
Sinks slowly into faint and glimmering shade,
And is entirely forgot. Not so with thee;
Thy fame is like the everlasting hill;
A hundred years sweep on destroyingly,
And wreck the work of man, but thou art still,
In spite of time and death, a living power,
Whose force is felt throughout the broadening land,
Inspiring multitudes who bless the hour
That placed the patriots' weal in thy safe hand.
A century its varying course has run,
But names thee still the Nation's noblest son.

ALBERT ULMANN.

TOMMY & GRIZEL

J. M. BARRIE has recently completed the novel upon which he has been at work for several years. It will be published in *Scribner's Magazine* beginning with the first issue of the new volume (the *January Scribner*) —illustrated by PARTRIDGE.

J. M. BARRIE
Author of "The Little Minister," "Sentimental Tommy," etc.

Tommy and Grizel is not merely BARRIE'S latest novel. It is his masterpiece. It is one of the greatest works of fiction of late years.

The January Scribner's, containing the first chapters, is now ready. Price 25 cents.

Send your address for the full prospectus for 1900, in small book-form with illustrations in color by Yohn, Clark, Christy, and Ernest Seton-Thompson.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE PRICE $3 A YEAR 25 CENTS A NUMBER CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS NEW YORK

The most complete stock of desirable books and the lowest prices in New York.

E. W. DAYTON

Books, Stationery, Pictures, Frames—Imported Novelties

COR. MADISON AVE. & 60TH ST.

Gibson's "Mr. Pipp," ($5.00) $2.90
"Janice Meredith," (2 vols. Ill.) ($5.00) 3.20
Gardner's "Oliver Cromwell," ($20.00) 14.85

AND ALL THE LATEST BOOKS IN PROPORTION.

Open Saturday Evening and Monday Morning.

"The most comprehensive reference-work on music published in one volume and accessible to readers of English."—REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

LAVIGNAC'S MUSIC AND MUSICIANS.

With 94 illustrations, 510 examples in musical notation, and over 1,000 references in the Index. 504 pp. 8vo. $3.00.

Henry Holt & Co., New York

Authors' Agency

Ninth Year. CRITICISM, REVISION, DISPOSAL. Thorough Preparation for the Press. All work between Author and Publisher.

REFERENCES: Noah Brooks, Mrs. Burton Harrison, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, W. D. Howells, Charles Dudley Warner, Mary E. Wilkins, and others.

For NEW BOOKLET send stamp to

WM. A. DRESSER, Director, 200 Pierce Bldg., Copley Sq., Boston, Mass.

Please mention the N. Y. Times.

AUTOGRAPH LETTERS
of Famous People BOUGHT and SOLD.
WALTER R. BENJAMIN,
1,125 Broadway, New York City.
Send for Price List.

The New York Times.
Saturday Review of Books and Art

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 23, 1899.

IS THE CHRISTMAS SPIRIT DECAYING?

An examination of the Christmas numbers of our leading magazines seems to show that something of the Christmas feeling is fast departing. The December issues generally have more or less claim to being special numbers, insomuch as they all have attractive covers, and many of them illustrations in colors. The December Century, for instance, is a noteworthy number, but so was that for November. This month's issue contains very little of the old-fashioned Christmas literature; or, in fact, comparatively little that can claim to express the Christmas spirit at all, attractive though its contents certainly are.

Ten or fifteen years ago conditions were quite different. A single glance at the December magazines was all that was necessary to understand the seasonableness of their contents. And in those days, as the Christmas season approached, how freely we indulged ourselves in the purchase of magazine after magazine not regularly seen, because of the Christmas spirit sure to be found between the covers, a feeling which accorded so well with our own feelings.

Is this very apparent change in Christmas literature due, in any measure, to the fact that the December magazines really appear in November, thus, perhaps, losing part of their effectiveness? But as they have always come out thus early, this can hardly be the reason. It may be simply because we are growing older and losing our capacity for illusions, but each year there seems to be less and less Christmas display in the shops. Where are the long tables which used to fill the shops, loaded down with gifts to tempt the holiday shopper? And the attractive window displays—not those ordinarily seen, but those which somehow suggested so vividly the rapidly approaching 25th of December.

There is also a great apparent decrease in the number of jolly-looking people, with tired but happy faces, and arms full to overflowing with bundles they would not think of carrying at any other season. Surely we all remember how these shoppers, who created a sort of friendly atmosphere all around them, used to crowd the cars, boats, and trains at this season of the year—when most of the public conversation one heard centred around "What shall I give——" and the first question friends asked each other on meeting was whether they had finished their Christmas shopping. The Christmas spirit used to be apparent, too, in the very interested air with which one package-laden individual looked at others who were equally burdened; the whole scene, the shops, the streets, the people, producing a certain friendly feeling—the real Christmas spirit of love and goodwill toward all men.

There are, certainly, a great many Christmas gifts exchanged at the present time, but it would almost seem that, even into this beautiful custom there has crept a sort of materialism—a commercial spirit. We often feel that there is too much of the give-and-take feeling, the balancing of values, and the idea that gifts must be sent because received; until what should be considered a beautiful custom becomes simply a necessary task.

Possibly the very decay of our old-time Christmas literature may have a more or less intimate connection with our growing materialism. The natural law of demand and supply is no doubt the chief factor in determining the selection of what should be chosen to make up the contents of the Christmas number. Have we then grown too worldly wise, too sophisticated, too thoroughly imbued with the materialism which in so great a measure characterizes our century end to enjoy the simple stories which used to fill the Christmas numbers?

Possibly it may be said that the Christmas stories have all been told; that nothing new remains to be said. But if we were to allow that such is the case, some one might suggest that all the love stories which could be planned have been chronicled; that stories of adventure by land or sea, stories of war in all its phases—both of the army and navy—and the desolation which follows after a great conflict, have also been exhausted in the ofttimes telling—in fact, that the short story in all its phases has been completely written out. Fortunately, one condition is as little true as the other, and it is not because it is no longer to be found that we have to bemoan the passing of the Christmas story. No, it cannot be that such stories are no longer possible in fresh, interesting guise—for surely we are willing to go so far as that assertion would indicate. The reason must be that either those who write or those who choose what should be offered to read at this season have decided that we no longer care for the simple Christmas story.

As we write, a long list of the world's great Christmas books and the simpler tales that used to fill our magazines passes through our minds. First are Dickens's Christmas books, which, being masterpieces, are as fresh and delightful to-day as when first written. Next come the essays on "Christmas," "Christmas Eve," "Christmas Day," and "The Christmas Dinner" in Irving's "Sketch Book." The list might be indefinitely extended, but we are suddenly reminded that our plaint of the decay of the Christmas feeling is an old, old one, by the following lines by which Irving's first Christmas sketch is headed:

> But is old, old, good old Christmas gone? Nothing but the hair of his good, gray old head and beard left? Well, I will have that, seeing I cannot have more of him.

Let us then content ourselves with what we have, and, deciding that the fault lies in ourselves and not in any real decline of the Christmas spirit, take to ourselves the lessons taught by Stevenson's Christmas sermon, which for beauty of language and strong ethical value it would be hard to equal. Certainly when we remember the desperate physical conditions under which this beautiful sermon was written, we should find new interest and beauty in its message. And, indeed, where or how could we find nobler words in which to wish our readers the merry Christmas all of us desire to pass than in the following extract from an essay, the reading of which would prove more valuable to us than many of the actual sermons we may hear on Christmas morning:

> Dissatisfaction with our life's endeavor springs in some degree from dullness; we require higher tasks because we do not recognize the height of those we have. * * * To be honest, to be kind, to earn a little and to spend a little less, to make upon the whole a family happier for his presence, to renounce, when that shall be necessary, and not be embittered, to keep a few friends, but these without capitulation—above all, on the same grim condition, to keep friends with himself—here is a task for all that a man has of fortitude and delicacy. * * * But Christmas is not only the mile mark of another year. * * * it is a season, from all its associations, whether domestic or religious, suggesting thoughts of joy. A man dissatisfied with his endeavors is a man tempted to sadness. * * * It is well he should be condemned to this fashion of the smiling face. Noble disappointment, noble self-denial, are not to be admired, not even to be pardoned, if they bring bitterness. It is one thing to enter the kingdom of heaven maimed, another to maim yourself and remain without. And the kingdom of heaven is of the childlike, of those who are easy to please—who love and who give pleasure— * * * If your morals make you dreary, depend upon it, they are wrong. I do not say, "give them up," for they may be all you have; but conceal them like a vice, lest they should spoil the lives of better and simpler people. * * * There is an idea abroad among moral people that they should make their neighbors good. One person I have to make good—myself. But my duty to my neighbor is much more nearly expressed by saying that I have to make him happy, if I may.

If we carry out to the best of our ability the lessons above taught, may we not find that both we and our friends and neighbors are passing the merriest sort of a Christmas? It is not so much the cost of a gift, but the spirit in which it is offered, which lends to it its chief value, and our best contribution toward a joyous Christmastide would be first to make ourselves happy and then do what we can to add to the joyousness of all about us.

QUARITCH.

When Bernard Quaritch died in London on Sunday, Dec. 17, there passed from the bibliographical world probably the most remarkable man that ever entered it. Coming into the world of rare books a mere errand boy, he left it the prince of book sellers, having revolutionized the trade, which he made a profession, and having encouraged the gathering of books to an astonishing degree. What were the book dealers of preceding centuries compared to him? They were almost nobodies—dull, worthy gentlemen. He was even greater than any of his fellows of this century. Rich, who started the collecting of Americana seventy years ago, was intelligent; Stevens, who continued the work, was brilliant; Sabin, who chiefly labored in the same field, was splendidly industrious. But Rich, Stevens, and Sabin handled only American books—Quaritch bought and sold rarities in every department of literature. As for men like Payne, Rodd, Thorpe, Lilly—mediocrities were they. Ellis was the only man of latter days that approached him. The foreign booksellers—Morgand, Maisonneuve, Rosenthal, and the rest—need hardly be mentioned when his name is discussed. He was easily the peer of men so brilliantly and tenaciously commonplace.

For well nigh half a century he had borne his title of "The Napoleon of the Book Trade," and no title ever described its holder better. Historians have not yet made up their minds whether Napoleon Bonaparte exercised, all told, an influence for good or evil in the world. We know what he did and how he did it, but we may not be sure whether it was worth doing. In the same way there may be a difference of opinion as to whether Quaritch did good by turning the traditions of the book business upside down. He defeated his opponents on that field of battle, the auction room, and after his victories naturally dictated his own terms. Book collectors might object to those terms, but they had to accept them. Some of them—or their heirs—afterward blessed "The Napoleon" for raising prices on everything that is rare and curious and beautiful in the way of books. On the other hand, a good many of them grumbled and continue to grumble.

Andrew Lang is one of the latter class. He strongly objects to the "haute école of bibliomaniacs, the school of millionaires, royal Dukes, and Rothschilds." He wants to see again the old days when one could pick up a play of Molière's, with the author's autograph, in a fourpenny stall; when the average bookseller was blissfully unconscious of the value of his wares, and a "poor collector" was not a contradiction in terms.

It is true that Mr. Lang blames the millionaires and the Dukes for this, but he knows as well as any one that Bernard Quaritch was the fons et origo of high prices and the passing of the fourpenny stall. "Andrew of the Brindled Hair," however, like most of the other book lovers of London, admired and was a friend of Bernard Quaritch the man, though he might object to the methods of Bernard Quaritch the dealer. Therefore he blamed the Dukes and millionaires. Indeed, it is difficult to see how any one could help liking Quaritch. He was gruff with strangers, and highly sarcastic at the expense of persons who brought worthless volumes to him with the idea that they possessed great treasures. But to his friends—and these included pretty well every one who collected books in London, not to speak of those from other places—he exhibited qualities that none could do else but love and reverence.

To chat with Bernard Quaritch in his sanctum up stairs in the shop in Piccadilly was a privilege which was valued highly by those who possessed it. The old bookseller was a perfect encyclopedia of information on all subjects. In this he has been compared to Mr. Gladstone, but there was a charm about his conversation that those who knew both men declared that Gladstone lacked. Perhaps it was the added influence of the wonderful things that surrounded Quaritch in Piccadilly that gave this quality, for his room was also the room where the chief treasures in his possession were kept. There one might find the "Book of Hours" of Sir John Talbot, first Earl of Shrewsbury; there were the most precious illuminated manuscripts, the Shakespeare folios and quartos, the Elzevir "Pastissier François," the books which belonged to Grolier, and the bindings by Clovis Eve and Le Gascon. Who could be bored surrounded by such treasures as these? And how could the talk of their owner, who knew every detail of their histories, be dull?

This was one side of Quaritch, which showed the pleasant companion, brilliant conversationalist, and "good fellow." Quite another Quaritch was to be seen at the auction rooms, in Wellington Street, of Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge. It was there that the prince of booksellers won his victories, astonished the whole world of bibliophiles by the boldness of his bidding, and took his revenge on amateurs who had the temerity to bid against him by running the prices up sky-high on everything. All the great collectors sooner or later came to terms with him, finding that it was far cheaper to give a commission to him to buy what books they wanted than to compete with him at the sales. And therefore it was that for the last quarter of a century reports of book sales had the word "Quaritch" bracketed after the description and price of almost every lot of importance.

Mr. Quaritch was like Mr. Gladstone in other ways besides his brilliant conversational powers. He retained his vigor of body and acuteness of mind to the last. Few who saw him would believe that he was over seventy years of age. A sturdy, erect figure of middle height, with a firm, springy step, keen eyes, and a bluff but sympathetic expression; a large, nearly bald head, broad chest, muscular arms, big, powerful hands—all this conveyed the impression of a man physically and intellectually strong. The impression was intensified when he began to speak, for his voice was the voice of a man who is sure of himself, who, as Kipling would say, has "found himself."

RESULTS OF INTERNATIONAL COPYRIGHT.

Mr. Ripley Hitchcock, in the current number of The Independent, presents a brief but careful essay on "In the Ninth Year of International Copyright." After introducing his subject by describing the trying condition of affairs that prevailed before the passage of the act and the many ill-omened prognostications that accompanied its early working, Mr. Hitchcock demonstrates how the International Copyright law has benefited both American publishers and authors. He also draws some interesting conclusions as to what would be the effect on the great popular American novels of the day if they were obliged to compete with pirated issues of popular English books. He says:

> But before I touch upon the fact that it is the American, not foreign author, who has earned the widest popularity of late, it is logical to extract such information as may be afforded by general statistics, despite the danger of misleading inferences. From the very useful record kept by The Publishers' Weekly, we found that the number of books published in the United States each year from 1890 to 1898 was as follows:

	Total.	American Authors.		Total.	American Authors.
1890	4,559	....	1895	5,469	3,396
1891	4,665	....	1896	5,703	3,300
1892	4,862	....	1897	4,928	3,313
1893	5,134	2,803	1898	4,886	2,908
1894	4,484	2,821			

> Although Mr. Hitchcock admits that these figures only show that the growth of the output of American authors and publishers has been gradual, it has been none the less a healthy growth. While the general figures are of less immediate interest than those which answer the question as to the demand for the American books which have been published, "an extraordinary answer is furnished now, at the close of a year which those who are conversant with book selling declare to be the most remarkable in the history of the American publishing business."
>
> The public demand for "David Harum, A Story of American Life," by the lamented Edward Noyes Westcott, has caused the printing of 350,000 copies up to the third week of November. Of "Richard Carvel," by Winston Churchill, it is announced that over 200,000 copies have been printed. "When Knighthood was in Flower," by Edwin Caskeden, has long since passed the 100,000 mark, and "Janice Meredith," by Paul Leicester Ford, published only a few weeks since, has had a sale thus far of over 110,000. * * *
>
> Before the days of copyright there were isolated successes like "Ben Hur," with its 650,000, and, in earlier years, "Uncle Tom's Cabin," with its measureless popularity, and books like "The Wide, Wide World," "The Lamplighter," "Routledge," and "The Leavenworth Case," but these are isolated cases, instances selected from a long term of years.
>
> "It is an obvious deduction," says Mr. Hitchcock, "that the number of books sold is more significant than the number of titles published." "David Harum," "Richard Carvel," "When Knighthood Was in Flower," "Janice Meredith," and "Mr. Dooley in Peace and War," are but five titles, "but they represent a number of copies well toward the million."
>
> As to foreign authors, Mr. Hitchcock believes that they have received their just dues. Still, the ethical significance of the law is not yet fully appreciated in America, as many suits brought for infringement of copyright indicate. And he concludes:
>
> Certainly popular foreign authors have little to complain of in these days of keen competition on the part of publishers, and the new writers would fare better if they could persuade their English publishers or other representatives to an alert recognition of American requirements. Both "Dodo" and "Ships That Pass in the Night" were offered here in sheets, and time was not given to secure American copyrights. But since it is the effect of the copyright law upon our own bookmaking that forms my special text, the English author and his independent Canadian cousin, and the Continental author with his grievances over translations, must be dismissed in favor of a word regarding the moral influence of the adoption of international copyright. That this had some effect upon the ethical code of the average reader may be conceded, but the effect as yet is not one upon which we can pride ourselves.

"THE NIGHT BEFORE CHRISTMAS."

To seek fame in one direction and find it unexpectedly, and very often accidentally, in quite another, has been the fate of many gifted men. The Rev. Charles Lutwidge Dodgson, grave, dignified, and scholarly Oxford don, devoted to mathematics and logic throughout his long life, could never reconcile himself to accept the renown which came to "Lewis Carroll" as the author of those ingenious and delightful whimsicalities in "Alice in Wonderland," "Through the Looking Glass," "Silvie and Bruno," and "The Hunting of the Snark"—whimsicalities which showed that their creator not only was a true humorist but possessed the soul of a poet as well. In all probability Mr. Dodgson's work as a mathematician and logician will soon be forgotten, but his nonsense stories, with their delight-

fully preposterous scenes and grotesque fancies, are sure of a permanent place in the affections of all children—including those of a larger growth. The secret of their popularity and of their hold on all our hearts he himself unwittingly has revealed to us in that beautiful verse in "Silvie and Bruno":

Say, whose is the skill that paints valley and hill,
Like a picture so fair to the sight?
That flecks the green meadow with sunshine and shadow,
Till the little lambs leap with delight?
'Tis a secret untold to hearts cruel and cold,
Though 'tis sung, by the angels above,
In notes that ring clear for the ears that can hear,
And the name of that secret is Love!

The merry Christmas season always awakens fresh reference to the name of another who also quite by accident made the whole Christian world his debtor. The secret is the same—the spirit of love and good cheer which emanates from the lines with which his name is connected, and their association with the most innocent of childhood recollections. Yet surely it was one of life's little ironies which gave to Clement C. Moore, expounder of theology and "the faith once delivered to the saints," and a man of profound learning, world-wide and enduring fame as the author of "The Visit of St. Nicholas," more familiarly called "The Night Before Christmas." No poem written by an American has had so wide a circulation or been translated into so many languages as this, yet when it appeared in print no one was more astonished than its author, and his displeasure at its publication was as great as his astonishment, for he thought it had only slight literary merit. And he was right. But the human heart beats in it, the true Christmas spirit pervades it, and it will be dear to the heart of childhood as long as children continue to hang their stockings on Christmas Eve—and may that beautiful custom never die out!

Clement Clarke Moore, who gave this old Dutch legend its poetic form, was born, (July 15, 1779,) reared, and spent practically all his days in this city. His father had a stately mansion and a large country seat on the banks of the Hudson. The house stood on a hill, where the east side of Ninth Avenue, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third Streets, now is. It commanded a magnificently extensive view of the river and the hills beyond, and the land was terraced to the water's edge. The lad was of distinguished lineage, and his father was a man of power and influence in the community, having been rector of Trinity Church, Bishop of the diocese, and President of Columbia College. From this institution Clement C. Moore was graduated in 1798, intending to adopt the sacred calling as a profession and follow in his father's footsteps, but he finally concluded to devote his life to the education of young men for the ministry. He became Professor of Greek and Oriental Literature in the Episcopal Theological Seminary, and was indefatigable in his efforts to further the interests of that institution. In 1818 he divided his heritage, and presented to the seminary the entire block bounded by Ninth Avenue, Twentieth and Twenty-first Streets, and the Hudson River, and the magnificent collection of buildings which adorn the seminary grounds to-day are a fitting monument to his unselfish dedication of himself and his wealth to the cause of religious education.

As a relaxation from his serious work Dr. Moore amused himself by writing short stories and verses for the entertainment of his children, and "The Night Before Christmas" was written to aid their jollifications while celebrating the Christmas season of 1822.

A young lady from Troy, while on a visit at the home of Dr. Moore, saw the verses, and was so pleased with them that she begged the privilege of making a copy of them to show to her friends at home. The following year, without consulting Dr. Moore, she sent the poem to the editor of The Troy Sentinel, in which paper it was first printed on Dec. 23, 1823. The pleasure with which the metric version of the old Christmas story was received and the far-reaching popularity which it immediately secured mollified the good doctor's displeasure over its publication, and its popularity has never waned in the slightest degree.

On July 10, 1863, Dr. Moore died at his Summer home at Newport, R. I., at the ripe old age of eighty-four years. He is a man of fragrant and blessed memory, of whom this community should be especially proud for his example as an upright, learned, highly estimable, and generous citizen. In the intensity of the struggle for material things which now seems to be the most powerful influence in our national life his memory doubtless would ere long be forgotten except by a select few and the religious body for which his munificence has done so much, but his place in the affections of his fellow men is secure as long as there is a pair of childish lips to murmur that happy closing line in his poetic version of the jolly old Dutch legend of "The Visit of St. Nicholas":

"Merry Christmas to all, and to all a good night."

THE EMBERS ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

We have come to be such readers that Santa Claus must surely have added a publishing house to his old-time workshop, and the stocking that will not hold a moderate-sized book is likely to lose some of its share of presents. There is an appropriateness in gifts of books or pictures at Christmas time that is the growing custom's excuse and explanation. Thought can speak to thought, soul to soul, in that way as they cannot in a muffler, a necktie, or a silver toilet article; and so the dreamer, sitting again before his fire on Christmas eve, will not be judged absurdly bookish if in the embers and curling smoke he sees the face, now of author, now of hero, now of heroine, smiling out at him, as they have smiled briefly at him from the year's "gray days and gold." What a literary company will be waiting on the hearth to welcome immortal old Santa this year when he comes stamping down!

There is no light save that of the waning fire. In its flickering feebleness each spark has mission and importance. The faint glow on the back log's further end—see it gleam dully through the smoke!—surely that, in miniature, is the lantern Janice followed on a certain remembered night. And the ashes in the foreground, what are these in the burned-out fire? Do you see among them that bit of charred paper with the writing on it? These must be letters, then. Not, indeed, love letters—for they, when burned, are burned more carefully. Perhaps the white ashes just beyond are those. Yes, the gray, filmy smoke that comes from them spells "R. B." and "Ba.," but these, where the paper is charred, are letters of some other sort—Stevenson's, we wonder? Letters nearly always find a fire at last. Hist! Quick! that spark that was gone as quickly as it came, that snap, and then the stillness—that certainly was like clash of swords in a duel. Look keenly into the darkness, whose face is that you see—Richard Carvel, Jack? Ah! Darthea, why do you dance away in a bit of flame and never note the spark? And now a dull crack breaks on the stillness, like the discharge of a modern gun on a far-off battlefield, and there's a puff of smoke that makes you think again of war. But love must have its way to-night—romance, poetry, love, for the world is tender-hearted on Christmas eve. A Babe is King.

The fire is almost out. The reindeer will soon come cantering over the roofs and the hearth must be cool for Santa. There is one last spark. It floats up the chimney as far as you can see and catches, still gleaming, in the soot. The mantel, fireplace, disappear in darkness. The strange new worlds that the glimmering fire revealed roll away into shadow land, and the men and women, loves and hates, that never were, once more never are. But the spark glows, burns, grows. For an instant the Star of Bethlehem is shining again o'er the fields of Palestine.

ONLY A LONELY MAN KNOWS.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Do you and others in the east know where books are loved? Where the author steps out from his ambush of printed pages and walks with you hand in hand, a flesh and blood friend and comrade through thick and thin?

It is not in green fields or under the skies silver tinted with latent moisture; not in the pleasant firelight, with shadows playing over laden shelves and lingering tenderly on many a plump volume. There is firelight, too, in the land where books are loved, spicy fires or pine knots, with a handful of resinous needles crackling in the blaze, or twisted desert grass and sage and grease wood with just enough of plebeian "cow chips" to recall the pungent "buffalo chip" fires of the plains and the keen, unmistakable scent of Indian encampments.

The shadows steal in and out among the trees or glide across the sand to lose themselves in the outlying circle of darkness, like stealthy Apaches.

Leagues of silence, of limitless horizon and shifting sand plains, over which the bare, brown mountains creep like sleeping pumas basking in the fierce yellow sunshine.

And heat! The purple skies swim with it and the earth below shimmers and shines till a shriveled grass blade stands up against the sky line, tree-like and mystical.

The "cities of men" are far away; here are populous cities of red clay mounds, each marking the home of a fat, patriarchal prairie dog, who will sit up at the door of his tent with his sleek, brown wife and numerous family and boldly challenge you as a trespasser.

Perhaps an antelope will show his head for a moment above some slope or a band of wild horses circle and wheel in curiosity around the unwonted visitor; but the human world is as much shut out as if it had ceased to exist. The very air seems to slumber in silver haze along the hilltops, bathing them with a wonderful, velvety softness. Lost Atlantis and the Egypt of Rameses are nearer than busy New York and Queen London.

Then with the hunger for kind and kindred comes a mighty love for books, such a passion as a miser spends on his gold or a lover on his dearest mistress; a concentration of longing and clinging affection that alone holds the heart from becoming in truth "a shadow in a land of shadows."

You have known Kipling and loved him; you have read the "Barrack-Room Ballads" with pulses stirring to their rough music; you have read the Jungle Books and cried "Good Hunting!" to Mowgli and the Seonee pack. But you have not known those songs that sing out the heart of an army till you have crept along the edge of the foothills through the clumps of cedar and shaggy juniper and stunted pine, silent as twilight and stepping like air lest a twig should snap and betray you, to watch through the gathering dusk a detachment of blue-coated troopers sitting around their campfires and singing "Soldier, Soldier," and "Danny Deever" to the accompaniment of fife and low-drawn bugle and the sough of the night wind through the trees.

You know what the full cry of the pack means, that cry which heard at midday was so terrible, foretelling the letting in of the jungle, when it comes to you over the desert with a blood-red moon passing like a rift of fire behind the inky sandhills and the giant cactus and ghostly yucca palms huddling gray and awful in the shadow-haunted valley. "Ya-i-ah! I-ah! I-ah! I-ah! Ya-e-ah! e, e, e!" it rises and swells and rolls, chopping short with vicious snaps and yells and rising again, till the whole universe is one bedlam of heart-chilling sound.

Then it stops as short as a knife thrust, and one's very breathing jars on the silence. At sunrise, when the light glints along the shaggy Yucca sabres and the Saguarros stand out huge and uncouth, capped with snowy blossoms, Gray Brother and the Pack slink like smoke wraiths across the open spaces, silently circling in some long-eared jack-rabbit destined to furnish breakfast for the pack. You call him "Good Hunting, Brother!" and his eyes laugh as he halts the merest moment till the younger ones have stopped the quarry in a thicket of Ocatias, whose pendulous blossoms are red as the fresh, wet stain on the sand below.

Your heart understands that poor boy in "To Have and To Hold" when he cries, not for homesickness or from fear of death, but for very terror of the wild, strange land around him. Miles Courtenay walks with you through the dusky pines, seeking his lost lady, the bravest, knightliest figure in American fiction for many a day.

And there is another day you can never forget; a day in April, with crapelike clouds drawn in shimmering folds across the sun, as thin as cobwebs or fairy bridal veils, not shutting out the light, but softening, subduing it, till all earth seemed a vast cathedral with the mystical incense of Spring lingering in every aisle.

There was a long day's drive before you, and you let the lines fall idly in your lap while you lost yourself with Bacon and Locke and dreamed of the Court of Elizabeth. Remembering Locke's great feudal empire, which was to be laid out in the New World with courts and camps and lordly citadels, with joust and tonrney and all the Old-World splendor, you smile a little, though gravely withal, looking out over endless rolling hills coated with gray-green chaparral and dappled with little cloud-shadows and patches of tender new grass. Here was a part of the New World not in the dreams of the great English philosopher, and it has not changed one grass blade since, for all the steel-clad Spanish explorers and black-robed Franciscans that came and went and set down their thought of it on time-smoked parchment. The hills still roll away to the blue mountains that Atlas-like hold up the far-off sky; the road winds in and out, a narrow thread, between hoary old rocks and over dizzy grades skirting mountain tops and the brink of huge, silent cañons.

The wit and wisdom of Lord Verulam sparkle as freshly as they sparkled in the courts of kings, and back of the stately courtier lingers a pretty picture of the boy friend of Queen Elizabeth, the "Little Lord, Keeper of the Queen's Michaelmas Goose." But it ends sharply enough. "Whoa there! Where ye goin'? Drive right over a man on the steepest grade, would ye?" and an angry man, fairly dancing up and down on the seat of a big freight wagon, showers such compliments on womankind as would fill with music the ears of "Cynic." He steadily refuses to give one inch of the roadway, and even regards in grim silence the skillful driving which takes you around him safely on that dizzy shelf, where one false move would send horse and driver crashing into the pines a thousand feet below. You go on softly repeating Bret Harte's tale of the stage driver, and thankful for four wheels instead of one. The danger was an incident; the deep, twilit cañon, where the wind whispers strange old legends through the dusk pines is a picture in memory; but Francis Bacon and the gentle Locke are friends henceforth, comrades for many another lonely drive and many a wakeful midnight.

Only a lonely man knows the true friendliness of books. To a happy man with friends and loved ones at his fireside to give him back smile for smile and sympathy for sympathy, they can at best but make brighter hours already full of sunshine; the lonely man grasps their very soul and wrings from them all life has denied. Love and hope and friendship and the unquestioning faith of youth flame up a moment under their spell; in the cold ashes on the long-deserted hearth burn again the fires of ambition and belief. For a brief moment we are what we might have been; the soul bathes in the Fountain of Youth and steps forth all knightly as it stood in the sunrise long ago, armored with splendid dreams and visions and bearing in its hands the Grail of faith in man long since lost forever.

You may gather in city streets the wisdom of humanity, but you must go to the desert to come at the heart of books. Only a lonely man in a lonely land can weigh them at their true value.

A CACTUS FLOWER.

Orchard Ranch, Arizona, Dec. 10, 1899.

The Christmas Night.

The day is done; upon the wintry air
The darkness falls with all its mystic power,
And once again for wearied hearts and glad
Breathes the deep quiet of the evening hour.

But stay—no rest to-night my spirit craves,
No slumber hastens on its mission here;
A gentle wakefulness besets my soul
Like the soft touch of a vague presence near.

And o'er the world of nature moves a hand
Transforming all the still wild scene I love—
The woods and river, hills against the sky,
And starry watchers in the heights above.

From far away there comes the cry of sheep
To shepherds unattendant on their wrongs.
But lo! the voice is lost as to my ears,
The star-lit heavens fill with angels' songs.

Then silence folds the earth in her embrace,
Save for a stir amid the leaves uplied,
And murmurs through the trees—but the night wind
Sounds like the wailing of a little child.

Through distance great a bright gleam sends its ray,
Perchance from some low cottage window seen,
And yet beneath its glow I seem to watch
Two toil-worn figures o'er a manger lean.

It is enough. The ages melt away.
Clear breaks the light above the meadows shorn;
My own brown fields are Bethlehem's rolling plains,
To-night within my heart the Christ is born.

LEONORA S. ASHTON.

Hyde Park-on-Hudson, New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

CONTINUOUS HOLIDAY GIFT

Present that will be highly appreciated and recipient reminded of you every week for a year.

The New York Times Saturday Review of Books and Art

Sent to any address one year for **$1.00**

What better way to keep your friends informed of what is newest and best in current literature? A liberal education is to be had here for men and women of all ages.

One Dollar. This is Cheaper Than the Postage Alone Would Cost if You Mailed the Paper to Your Friends Yourself. Such a gift will be a compliment to the intelligence of both the donor and the recipient.

HERE IS A BLANK TO CUT OUT AND SEND WITH $1.00.

The New York Times, New York:

Herewith find ONE DOLLAR for THE NEW YORK TIMES Saturday edition (with Review of Books and Art) for ONE YEAR, to be sent to

Name.....

P. O. Address.....

County.....

1899. *State*.....

Sent with the compliments of:.....

Name .....

Address .....

The NEW YORK TIMES will notify your friends that the paper is sent by your order. In this way they will be reminded of you every week in the year.

LONDON LITERARY LETTER.

Written for THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW by
William L. Alden.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—It is a pity that there cannot be a law requiring every man who wishes to write a book to pass an examination in Herbert Spencer's "Essay on Style" before receiving permission to publish. The number of young authors who have been wrecked on the rock of style must be enormous. They fancy that words have another office besides that of conveying ideas, and that style consists in finding some new way of arranging words. Spencer taught that there is a right way in which every sentence should be written, and that every other way of writing it is wrong. The youthful searcher after style thinks that to make words perform difficult acrobatic feats is the main object of writing, and that the more boldly an author's sentences stand on their heads, the more attractive is his style.

Mr. Bernard Capes affords a conspicuous illustration of this curious belief in the merits of word juggling, but Mr. Stephen Crane, in his last book, "Active Service," is, of the two, by far the worse offender. I greatly admire Mr. Crane's genius, and was among the first to perceive the power which he displayed in his "Red Badge of Courage." His "Active Service" is in several respects a decidedly clever book, but it is marred by his persistent effort to use words in a way that is novel. In so doing Mr. Crane not only defies reason, but he mocks at grammar. There are readers who will probably mistake Mr. Crane's eccentricities for genius, but the average reader will forget the author's story to wonder at his efforts at word juggling.

This sort of thing usually grows on a man. Mr. Capes's style was much more sane and intelligible in his first book than it is in his last; and Mr. Crane goes on steadily from bad to worse. He needs to be dealt with sharply. I am not so absurd as to fancy that I can have any influence with him, but if the majority of the critics would show him plainly that his present style is vicious, and to a certain extent vulgar, it might have some effect upon him. It would not be of the slightest consequence were Mr. Crane an ordinary man, but he is not an ordinary man. He is a writer who is capable of great things, and who, in at least one of his books, has come very near to achieving them. But if he persists in the delusion that words have some other and more important office than that of conveying ideas easily and plainly he is lost. The public will weary of him, and he himself will lose sight of substance in striving after form. I hope he may yet be saved, but after reading "Active Service" I have little expectation that he will repent and strive to enter the right path. It is easier for a drunkard to give up his habit than it is for the author who has once delivered himself over to the bondage of an artificial style to emancipate himself, and to write as a sane man should write.

***

There must be a large proportion of lunatics in England, else why would a publisher risk putting upon the market an English translation of two of the ponderous works of the notorious ex-priest Abbé Constant, who called himself "Eliphas Levi?" One of these books, the "Dogme et Rituel de la Haute Magie" formed the basis of Mme. Blavatsky's "flapdoodle"—which was the candid name under which she once spoke to me of "Isis Unveiled." It is, of course, a preposterous book, and the state of mind of the person who could have the patience to read it through would not be enviable. Doubtless the publisher of this, and another work by the same impudent charlatan, knows his public, and the chances are that his venture will be a success. If Blavatsky's "Isis Unveiled" could actually bring money both to the authors and the publisher, Eliphas Levi's rubbish, upon which Blavatsky's "theosophy" was founded, may reasonably be expected to have even a better sale.

***

Miss Cholmondeley's "Red Pottage" is the success of the season among novels. Every critic praises it, and the public is buying it in spite of the war. This success is fully deserved, and it makes amends to some extent for the success of certain other authors whose books sell by the hundred thousand, although a self-respecting trunk maker would hesitate to use them.

***

Mr. Haggard's "Jess" is having a fresh boom since the war broke out. It is by far the best book Mr. Haggard ever wrote, and is worth a dozen of his tales of bloodthirsty Zulus and invincible hunters. Probably it sold less extensively than his other books, for that would account for the author's return to his early Zulu style and his failure to write a successor to "Jess." I am glad that the war has benefited "Jess," and sincerely hope that Mr. Haggard will be encouraged by this unexpected success to write another novel worthy to be placed beside it.

***

Mr. H. G. Wells's "Tales of Time and Space" have all, I think, been published in the magazines. They are, however, well worth collecting in book form. Mr. Wells steadily grows not only in public favor but in the control and mastery of his genius. He is sometimes compared to Jules Verne, but the distance between the two is as great as that between the nursery and the school of actual life. He is seen at his best in this volume, and at least two of the stories deserve to have a permanent place in literature.

***

Mr. George Gissing has published a new novel entitled "The Crown of Life." Mr. Gissing has won a place among English novelists, and to doubt his ability would be ridiculous. I confess I am unable to read his books with any pleasure, but I presume the fault is mine. I saw promise in his first book, "Democracy," and since then he has more than fulfilled that promise. I am confident that there must be some peculiarity in the man which renders him uninteresting to many people who will cheerfully acknowledge his ability as a novelist. On the other hand there are men whose opinion is worthy of the utmost respect who find Mr. Gissing's novels intensely interesting. It is the old case of the meat for one man which was poison for another. At any rate I am glad of Mr. Gissing's success, for he has won it by hard and conscientious work.

***

I see that some American publisher has discovered Bernard Shaw's "Cashel Byron's Profession" and is about to publish it. I am sure that it was republished in America by the Harpers at the time it originally appeared here; but it never had any marked success and has been forgotten by nearly everybody. It is a remarkably clever book and ought to have been the novel of its year, but somehow it did not attract notice. The same fate has overtaken other clever books, and there does not seem to be any way of explaining their failure. Now that Mr. Shaw has made a name for himself, his early novel will probably be read by the very people who passed it by unnoticed when it was new. It has all the elements of a successful novel, and I hope that this time its success will be assured.

***

The Stevenson Letters are, I see, to be published in two octavo volumes. I hope this means that the selections from them which were published in Scribner's Magazine were only a small proportion of them. To my mind, those letters were the most delightful of all the publications of the year; and I am looking forward with eagerness to the prospect of having two fat volumes of mainly fresh letters. The price is to be rather high—25 shillings being about the equivalent of $8—but if they contain many new letters they will be easily worth the price.

***

Those odd people who find delight in writing to newspapers to say that they like or dislike certain books, have been enjoying themselves over Mr. Kipling's "Stalky" stories. Some of them think that Mr. Kipling's boys are not true to life, and others insist that they are absolutely truthful portraits. In fact, the number of men who are now understood to have been the originals of McTurk and Stalky is not only large, but is constantly increasing. Those who think that Mr. Kipling cannot draw boys truthfully simply mean that they have never met precisely the same sort of boys whom Mr. Kipling knew. It does not seem to have occurred to any one that whether the "Stalky" stories are truthful portraits of British boys, or whether they are not, is not of the slightest consequence. They are boys created by Kipling, and they are extremely interesting boys. They are quite as much alive as the average boys of an English school, and they are much more entertaining as acquaintances. Why should we require Mr. Kipling to paint the boy precisely as he is? When Zola paints the French peasant as he is we cry out that his book is an outrage on good taste. The faithful portrait of the average boy could undoubtedly be painted by Zola; but that the result would be half so edifying as the portraits that Kipling has given us no one will seriously maintain. W. L. ALDEN.

Relief From the Regular Staff.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

One knowing a thing well done likes to have others approve it, and I am sure all readers of your SATURDAY REVIEW will agree with your claim for the "influence of the supplement." But why did you omit all use of the column for reading critics? Amusement relieves the mind after the solid reading. "A. Z. S.'s" review of the campaign is enjoyable. I know many who have enjoyed the lovely cynicism of the average man and woman. Who was it said, "Learned and unlearned may sail the sea of ink"? What a prosiness would come o'er the spirit of THE SATURDAY REVIEW should you "decline with thanks" the effusions of those fun-loving folks! Please don't do it. Not since my boyhood days and the pages of "Obadiah Oldbuck" has any publication quite equaled your columns for critics. By the way, who was the guilty author of Obadiah? I. S. A.

New York, Dec. 10, 1899.

COLONIAL ENGLAND.

Two Volumes in the British Empire Series That Have Special Interest Now.*

The first two volumes of the British Empire Series have appeared, bearing the titles "India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, Hongkong," and "British Africa." They include a series of articles, most of which were originally given as lectures in the Sunday afternoon course at South Place Institute, London, from 1895 to 1898. The purpose of these lectures was to afford trustworthy information concerning the various colonies, settlements, and countries which go to form the British Empire. These lectures were presented by colonial officials, natives, travelers, and others who possessed unusual knowledge about the various dependencies of Great Britain. In general, each address was intended to include a short account of the country prior to its annexation or incorporation, its colonial history, the effect of British connection on the country and the natives, the outlook for the future, the conditions for colonization, trade, and commerce, the State and local government, and the laws of the country. It will be seen that this information, even when epitomized, results, when put in print, in formidable volumes. The interest in the subject among the people of England is so great that there will undoubtedly be a large demand for these volumes from thousands who, in the course of military, touring, or commercial experiences have visited or contemplate visiting these outlying territories of Great Britain. Many stay-at-homes will also want to know more about these lands beyond the sea, and they will find it difficult to place their hands on more satisfactory volumes than those included in this series. They are decidedly useful, and from them American readers can glean much information. It would be unfair to select for special commendation the names of a few out of the over twoscore in the tables of contents, including as they do some of England's foremost scholars, thinkers, and travelers.

The first volume is largely devoted to a consideration of the presidencies and districts of India, for it is chiefly as mistress of India that the greatness of England is measured by foreign nations. The articles in this volume evidence at once the vastness of the physical, ethnological, and political problems which were presented to the men who have carried on the work of government of that country. These articles, though somewhat unequal in range, are all animated with first-hand knowledge and observations. They picture the countries to the reader as they exist in all the kaleidoscopic variety of life and customs. India is not so much a country as it is a small continent. Its population is not less than one-fifth of the estimated number of inhabitants of the world. There is no question but that British rule in India has been specially distinguished from all previous governments by the inestimable blessings it has conferred in security, justice, and material development. It was not the intention of the lecturers to dwell at length on the wonderful development of India in the physical and economic spheres, nor are the portions of the volume which enlarge on those features as of absorbing interest as the parts which display to us the social development of the country. In the field of education and of moral and political thought the ground was fertile and the advance has been immeasurable. Industrial enterprise, of course, has had a marvelous awakening, as the indigo, cotton manufacture, and tea cultivation all attest. Agriculture is the prevailing means of subsistence, and supports, directly or indirectly, three-fourths of the population. Over 90 per cent. of the people dwell outside of the towns, and agriculture is carried on with ancient tools and in a primitive fashion.

Interesting articles detail the features of Madras, Bombay, Sind, Bengal, Assam, the Northwest Provinces, the Punjab, the Central Provinces, Burmah, the Native States, Ancient India, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, British North Borneo, and Hongkong. In this brief notice we can only give these titles and refer the reader to them for a vast quantity of information. We note three chapters which deal with the condition of women in India, and we will make a few extracts which may prove of interest. These are "Hindu Women," by Krishnaro Bholanath Divatia; "Mohammedan Women," by Mohammed Barakatullah, and "Parsee Women," by Zulirka Soralji Cavalier. These essays from the pens of native authors are unusually fascinating and are possessed of genuine stamps of authenticity. Hindu girls as a class are practically illiterate, being taught only practical work, such as sewing and cooking. They must and do marry between the ages of ten and thirteen, their husbands being selected for them, and a marriage once concluded is indissoluble. The wife cooks the meals and takes her own meals after the husband and other members of the family have taken theirs. Polygamy is practiced only in cases where no sons are born, a son being considered necessary according to the Hindu religious code, inasmuch as it is through the son that the father reaches heaven. The Hindu childless widow of the higher castes is forbidden to remarry by the laws of custom, and is a living picture of silent suffering. In the East life is looked upon as simply preparatory to a higher state of bliss hereafter, and Hindu women in every act of their daily life intermix religion with labor. In her domestic virtues the Hindu woman is a model for the whole world. She is a loving wife, mother, daughter, and sister. She is obedient, sympathetic, and charitable. She does not indulge in the habit of drinking or smoking. It is interesting to note that the present century has witnessed a perceptible improvement in the general condition and status of Hindu women.

The seclusion of Moslem women is universal, and in India it is considered disrespectful for Mohammedan women to walk in the streets unless advanced in years. They are absolute queens in their homes, having full authority in the government of the house. They dress gorgeously and indulge in garden parties and many pleasant home amusements. Their education is generally confined to religious books, and they have to learn a part, if not all, of the Koran. Marriage is always arranged by the parents, the contracting parties having no previous personal acquaintance. Divorce is of rare occurrence, but is permitted in extreme cases. The general practice is moncgamy, excepting with the aristocracy, which in every land has been notorious for its transgression of the laws of morality. Mohammedan women seldom meddle with politics, but there have been a number of Moslem Queens, a notable example being her Highness Shah-Jehan Begum, the only Moslem Queen serving under the Empress of India.

Parsee women are Zoroastrians and are not idol worshippers. Women do not marry as early in life as among the Hindus, but it rarely happens that a man chooses his own bride. They are in advance of their Hindu and Mohammedan sisters in the way of education, and glory in the fact that they can cook as well as any good housewife. They are fire worshippers, but God, according to the Parsee faith, is the emblem of glory, refulgence, and light, and in this view a Parsee, while engaged in prayer, stands before the fire or turns his face toward the sun, because they appear to be the most proper symbols of the Almighty. You will see neither a Parsee drunkard nor a Parsee beggar on the streets. They are called by the Christians "the good Samaritans of the East," for no tale of woe goes unheard. The Parsee women shine in society as doctors, lawyers, linguists, musicians, artists, and nurses. They are intensely religious, and with them religion is not a cloak to be put on for one day.

These extracts will suffice to indicate the mass of valuable information contained in this volume. A perusal of the chapters devoted to "Famines in India," "Industries in India," "Indian Literature," and "Administration of Justice" will afford much satisfaction.

The wonderful development of Africa during the past fifty years is largely due to British enterprise and daring. Livingstone began the work which transformed the map of Africa and filled it with features and people of striking interest. Prior to that we were ignorant of the source of the Nile, and the Congo scarcely existed on the map. In fact the interior of the continent was a blank from the Tropic of Cancer to the Tropic of Capricorn. When the results of the wonderful journey of Stanley through the dark continent were made known, the powers of Europe began to give serious attention to Africa as a field for industrial and commercial activity. Belgium led the way in the partition of Africa in 1880, when Stanley went there as the agent of the King of the Belgians. Germany entered the field a little later, and although both France and England had been at work before, it was not until 1883 that the real scramble began. By 1886 the respective spheres—British, French, German, Belgian, and Italian—had been blocked out. The agreement entered into between England and France during 1899 delimits their respective spheres in the Sahara and on the Niger. So far as area goes, France has fared the best, her sphere covering nearly a third of all Africa. England's share, exclusive of Egypt and the Soudan, exceeds 2,000,000 square miles, while Germany and Belgium claim about a million each.

The present volume comprises addresses given in the British colonial series on the following districts: The Cape of Good Hope, Rhodesia, Bechuanaland, the Transvaal, old and new; Natal, the Highlands of Natal; Zululand, British and Central Africa, the Protectorate of Zanzibar, the East

*INDIA, CEYLON, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, BRITISH NORTH BORNEO, HONGKONG. 8vo. 536 pages. With two maps. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Truebner & Co., Limited. $3.50.

BRITISH AFRICA. 8vo. 413 pages. With four maps. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. London: Kegan Paul, Trench, Truebner & Co., Limited. $3.50.

Africa Protectorate, Uganda, the Niger, the West Africa colonies, Mauritius. This list will give, at the best, but a faint idea of the amount of information contained in the lectures. Each topic was handled by a specialist, in most cases former or present colonial officials, and the treatment is so adequate that it leaves but little to be desired by persons seeking information relative to the British colonial possessions in Africa. The means by which the Orange River sovereignty, (now the Orange Free State,) the Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, Zululand, and Rhodesia were brought under British rule, and how the first two were abandoned by, or broke away from, their masters, are here graphically outlined. During the present strife in South Africa the articles on the Transvaal and the Boers will be found of absorbing interest. A chapter on "Briton, Boer, and Black in South Africa" presents an English view of the Boers in a decidedly anti-Boer strain. It is by James Alex Liebmann, a former professor in the University of the Cape of Good Hope, and should be read by all persons who are studying the South African situation. There we read of England's former control of the Transvaal, the revolt under the leadership of Pretorius, Kruger, and Joubert in 1880 and the final Boer triumphs at Laing's Nek, the Ingogo River, and Amajuba Hill. The author speaks of Krüger's Government as follows:

Under this ideal (?) Government, which is really a sixteenth century oligarchy flourishing at the end of the nineteenth, and is certainly not a land where "a man may speak the thing he will," you have a press censorship as tyrannical as in Russia, a State supervision of telegrams, a veto on the right of public meeting, a most unjust education law, and an Executive browbeating the justiciary; and in order to accomplish so much the Transvaal has closed its doors to its kinsmen in Cape Colony, for you must not forget that the oldest Transvaalers, from President Krüger downward, are ex-Cape Colonists and quondam British subjects, and imported a bureaucracy of Hollanders to plait a whip wherewith to castigate her children.

This volume is useful, not solely on account of the excellence of its articles on South Africa, but for the thorough treatment which it gives to all the British possessions in Africa.

An Empire That Was.*

"The Moorish Empire" grew out of an attempt to acquire some knowledge of the antecedents of the Moors, the better to understand them as they are to-day. The material of the volume has been culled from choicest sources, and all facts not of vital interest have been cast out. The subject is practically new to English literature, and it may seem that one so remote from English interests is hardly worth so much pains as it has received here, but to this may be responded that the study of the Moor is of far more than ethnological or geographical importance. As part of the story of the human race its incidents assist the study of mankind. In the spirit in which Arnold edited Thucydides, Mr. Meakin entered on this work, not as an "idle inquiry about remote ages and forgotten institutions, but as a living picture of things present, fitted not so much for the curiosity of the scholar as for the instruction of the statesman and citizen." Only as seen as a whole, magnified in scenes long past, do the effects of Moorish thought and principles upon the national life become apparent, and then only can their influence upon the individual be rightly weighed. For this purpose it is the internal history, as seen in the people themselves, which is of greatest value. It is extremely disappointing that native authorities have shed so little light as to the condition, past and present, of their nation.

The origin of the Moorish Empire is wrapped in deep uncertainty. The earliest accounts of it depend largely upon myths and legends which are not at all reliable and it remains till the Carthaginian Hanno made a colonizing expedition beyond the Herculean Pillars for any accurate account to be met. One thousand years after this expedition a Roman scribe, Procopius of Caesarea, wrote that in his time there were two white columns of stone near Tangier on which was the inscription, "We have fled before the face of Joshua the robber, son of Nun." Procopius thus claimed an ancestry for these people among the Canaanites. It is also interesting to note that the Arab historians attribute the same origin to the nation. With the advent of the Romans the history assumes a more authentic form. For a while later Mauretania became subject to the Vandals, subsequently to the Goths, then foHowed a period of darkness of which we have no true accounts. In the seventh and eighth centuries Mohammedanism gained its foothold in Morocco, and a little later (1061) the Moorish Empire became established after numerous conflicts with foreign powers and invaders. Before the close of the eleventh century (1096) the Moors enlarged their territory and were masters of Spain. The history of the Moorish Empire during succeeding years was a history of war and conflict. The Mohammedan realm on both sides of the straits was in chaos. The empire reached its lowest ebb and Spain was irretrievably lost to the world of Islam. In Morocco a call was issued for a rise to a "Holy War" which won the empire for Mohammed. A peculiar tribute our author has paid to Mulai Ismail, the last Moorish Sultan to leave an indelible mark on his country, albeit a scar;

There is in his character, nevertheless, something which commands admiration; his ferocity was but the outcome of the times in which he lived, and he was only stronger, not worse, than those around him. Notwithstanding his tyrannical behavior and wholesale butcheries, he succeeded in making his power so thoroughly respected that public life and property were never more secure than under his rule. While during his lifetime not a human being failed to tremble at his name, it is strangely significant of the real tendency of Islam that Ismail is remembered to-day, not as the tyrant, but as the great and religious Sultan. As his rule of life he used to have a copy of the Koran borne before him. It would hardly be possible to credit the accounts of his carnage. He was a bloodthirsty villain, but he had better moments, and moments, one is thankful to say, of remorse.

The personal appearance of this human creature is thus described by Windus:

He is a middle-sized man and has the remains of a good face, with nothing of a negro's features, though his mother was a black; he has a high nose, which is pretty long and thin. He has lost all his teeth. His beard is white and thin; his eyes seem to have been sparkling, but their vigor decayed through age, and his cheeks very much sunk in.

Busnot describes him "as nearly black, with fiery eyes, a strong voice, and greatly given to jumping, being remarkably agile even when past middle age, and able by one action to mount his horse, draw his sword, and behead the slave who held the stirrup. Several times a day he would change his costume, suiting the color to the mood he was in, green being his favorite, but white the most propitious, and yellow fatal."

There is only one instance of many in which Mulai Ismail entered into friendly relations with European rulers, and in 1721 was secured for the first time the recognition by treaty of the right of foreign protection for foreign subjects and their interests in Morocco. Portions of the famous stables of this Sultan still exist. They were three miles long, and contained 12,000 horses. Thirty thousand men and 10,000 mules, it is said, were employed in building his palace at Mequinez, which is his greatest monument to-day. His remains were placed after his death, which occurred at the age of eighty-one, in a solid building erected for that purpose near Kubba Majub.

Since the year 1724 eight Sultans have reigned, yet few have left any places in the memory of their subjects. Anarchy and horrors worse than ever prevailed. But whatever of peace and order Morocco has since enjoyed must be attributed to Si Ahmad's firmness and political skill. It is certain that not for years has Morocco known such an administration, and the question arises, How long will it last? The Circassian mother of the present Sultan is credited with a strong and beneficial influence over her son.

All Mohammedan States have apparently a similar administration, but upon close observation it is evident that Morocco has sufficient individuality to warrant a separate study. It has, however, like the other Moorish States, principles and standards set by the Koran. The Sultan of Morocco is the highest spiritual and temporal power recognized by the Moors. It would be vain to attempt to estimate the actual number of the Moorish Army. With the exception of a few thousand under European instruction, there are none deserving the name of "regulars." To be quite up to the times, the Moorish Army boasts of a band which plays upon foreign instruments and is under foreign instruction. The band has been taught a number of national and sentimental selections, the words of which, to a European ear, are often incongruous. Commands are given in French or English, according to the language of the instructor. The Moorish Navy consisted of four frigates, a brig, and a sloop-of-war at the beginning of the present century, and in 1860 a schooner of four guns, a brig of twelve, and four gunboats were all that remained.

Modern Christian missions to Morocco date from the early part of the thirteenth century. Protestant mission work is of altogether recent introduction, the London Society for the Propagation of the Gospel Among the Jews having been the first in the field. In 1895 the Gospel Union of Kansas City, U. S. A., sent its missionaries. In 1899 a "Christian" cemetery was opened outside of Marrakesh, due to the efforts of the British Minister, Sir Arthur Nicholson. To enter upon a discussion of the relations which Morocco maintains and has maintained during the past with foreign nations; to consider her diplomatic customs, her commercial intercourse and foreign protection, and to describe the Moroccan literature would here be impossible, but our author has most thoroughly and admirably summarized each of these subjects.

The book is a splendid work, and worthy of the highest commendation. It is amply supplied with maps, copiously and beautifully illustrated, and replete with information and references for the student.

*THE MOORISH EMPIRE. A Historical Epitome. By Budgett Meakin. For some years editor of The Times of Morocco, author of "An Introduction to the Arabic of Morocco," "The Moors," "The Land of the Moors," &c. 8vo. Pp. 572. London: Swan, Sonnenschein & Co., Limited. New York: The Macmillan Company. $5.

An Elysium in Rochester.*

In Rochester there is an "imperium in imperio." Mr. Robinson may not care for whatever there may be of grandiose in this expression. Any how, in Rochester there is a Third Ward. Sometimes it has been called the "Ruffled Shirt Ward." It is no Little Pedlington. This portion of Rochester retains all that is best of the old ways. Time is regulated by the same clock which has ticked away for the last century. That clock may stop occasionally, but that makes no matter. Of Summer nights all the Third Warders live on the piazzas. The men and women there are not precisely ceremonious. Good behavior is the passport. There are certain social functions peculiar and particular to these Third Warders. It may be that there is some little of a Southern flavoring, and they are none the worse for that. It is not an arrested civilization, because it is in sympathy with all the rest of the world. Of this delightful abode Mr. Charles Mulford Robinson writes in the happiest manner. There is a certain quality about the writing of this little volume which makes the reader think of Charles Lamb. The manufacture of the book is of the prettiest. It is neatness and niceness personified.

*THIRD WARD TRAITS. By Charles Mulford Robinson. Rochester, N. Y.: The Genesee Press, The Post Printing Co.

Letters Addressed to Washington.

The second volume of "Letters to Washington" comes from the Riverside Press, (Houghton, Mifflin & Co.) this week. The Colonial Dames of America, in their dedication to the first volume, state that it was issued at the opening of the year in commemoration of the death of Washington; on the anniversary of his death, at the close of the year, they present their second volume to the public. They are encouraged to continue the work that has been so ably conducted by their editor, Mr. S. M. Hamilton of the Department of State, Washington. His familiarity with the archives, added to his exact and conscientious methods, renders him peculiarly fitted for the task of preparing these transcripts from the original manuscripts in the department, which were preserved for future use by the wise forethought of Washington himself. As the work advances the wider circle of the correspondents will excite a more personal interest in addition to that which exists from the letters being addressed to Washington, and as they unfold they add lustre to his character, showing him, even in his youth, as "he stood head and shoulders above his fellows," known to them, trusted by them, beloved by them, and claiming their reverence.

The Committee on Publication consists of J. J. Boudinot, Julia Livingston Delafield, and Elizabeth Fisher King.

How to Read Scott.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In reading Sir Walter Scott a good and interesting course is to take the novels in chronological order, that is, the oldest in date to begin with.

No one novel is a sequel to another, but the scenes portrayed are fitting to the times in which they are laid, and many being historical, following in order of time is serviceable to fasten events in memory. Thus in "Woodstock" we see Charles II. fleeing from Cromwell, and in "Peveril of the Peak" Charles is restored, and Sir Geoffrey Peveril is girding to serve him as a trusty cavalier. The following is the chronological order of the Waverley novels:

	Date.	In Whose Reign.
Count Robert of Paris	1000	—William Rufus
The Betrothed	1187	—Henry II.
The Talisman	1194	—Richard I.
Ivanhoe	1198	—Richard I.
Castle Dangerous	1306-7	—Edward I.
The Fair Maid of Perth	1402	—Henry IV.
Quentin Durward	1470	—Edward IV.
Anne of Geierstein	1474-7	—Edward IV.
The Monastery	1559 &c.	—Elizabeth.
The Abbot	1568 &c.	—Elizabeth.
Kenilworth	1575	—Elizabeth.
The Laird's Jock	1600	—Elizabeth.
The Fortunes of Nigel	1620	—James I.
A Legend of Montrose	1645-6	—Charles I.
Woodstock	1652	—Commonwealth.
Peveril of the Peak	1680 &c.	—Charles II.
Old Mortality	1679-91	—Charles II. and William and Mary.
The Pirate	about 1700	—William III. or Anne.
My Aunt Margaret's Mirror	1700	—William III.
The Bride of Lammermoor	1700	—William III.
The Black Dwarf	1708	—Anne.
Rob Roy	1715	—George I.
The Heart of Mid-Lothian	1736-51	—George II.
Waverley	1745	—George II.
The Highland Widow	1755	—George II.
The Surgeon's Daughter	1750-70	—George II. and George III.
Guy Mannering	1750-70	—George II. and George III.
The Two Drovers	1765	—George III.
Red Gauntlet	1770	—George III.
The Tapestried Chamber	1780	—George III.
The Antiquary	1795	—George III.
St. Ronan's Well	1800	—George III.

The above have been copied from the Melrose edition, published in Boston by James R. Osgood & Co. in 1875.

M. B. T.

Mount Vernon, Westchester County, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1899.

One of the most Charming Books ever published in America is

Mrs. Wiggin's Story

The Birds' Christmas Carol

It has been so popular that new plates have been made; it is now handsomely illustrated and printed, and bound in a new and very attractive style. 50 cents.

Particularly charming also are

Penelope's Progress. An inimitable story of good sense and abounding wit. $1.25.

The Story of Patsy. A rival in popular favor to The Birds' Christmas Carol. Illustrated. 60 cents.

Timothy's Quest. $1.00. *Holiday Edition*, $1.50.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

11 East 17th Street, New York.

Truth Calendar

FOR 1900.

WITH TRUTH for December will be given a most artistic and beautifully embossed Calendar for 1900, lithographed in gold and twelve colors.

TRUTH IS THE ONLY MAGAZINE PUBLISHING ARTISTIC COLORED ILLUSTRATIONS IN EVERY NUMBER, AND PRESENTING WITH EACH ISSUE A COLORED SUPPLEMENT.

SPECIAL OFFER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO everyone sending $2.50 before January 1st, for a yearly subscription to TRUTH, to begin on that date, will be sent FREE, the magnificent CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER (price, 50 cents), and one of TRUTH'S SUPERB CALENDARS.

TRUTH COMPANY,

19th Street and Fourth Avenue, New York.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.

Only one caller out of hundreds has pretended that my prices could be surpassed. My store is crowded, but every one has personal attention. I want permanent friends more than immediate profit. Orders by mail, messenger, or telephone executed instantly.

SPECIAL OFFERS.

Stevenson's Letters, (reg. $5.00 net,)	$4.25
The Fisherman's Luck, Van Dyke, (reg. $2.00 net,)	1.40
Howells' Silver Wedding Journey, (2; reg. $5.00 net,)	3.25
Sandhill Stag, (reg. $1.50 net,)	1.05
Santa Claus' Partner, (reg. $1.50 net,)	1.05
Education of Mr. Pipp, (reg. $5.00 net)	3.33
Harper's Round Table, (reg. $1.25 net)	1.19
Fables in Slang, (reg. $1.00 net,)	.68
Richard Carvel, David Harum, Janice Meredith, Via Crucis and all popular $1.50 books	.95

OPEN EVENINGS.

HENRY MALKAN,

Telephone 1121 Broad St. No. 1 William Street.

May Mutilate but Cannot Cast Down Idols.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

A few years later than the "shrinking schoolgirl" period I took up "Les Miserables" after a brief convalescence. No one had "pushed me into the arms of that Moloch of dreariness," nor did the reading of it "entail such a strain on my endurance as to leave me wan and enfeebled for six months afterward." Had some kind fate suggested one-tenth of the grandeur contained therein I would have read it sooner.

Like to some traveler who climbs a mountain in the dark, and reaches the summit just in time to catch the glory of the sunrise, so, as I read, out from the depths and darkness of depravity rose in majesty a sun-kissed picture of the ideal.

I was spellbound. The magnificent struggle and triumph of conscience, the pure nobility of Father Bienvenu, the crystallized courage of Enjobras, the gradual development of Marius's manhood, the sweet unfolding of Cossette's womanhood, and, finally, the little waif, Gavroshe, stood out in clear relief against a background of dismal conditions and social murkiness. It is impossible for any earnest man or woman to read that masterly portrayal of "the unfortunate ones" and remain indifferent to or without sympathy for his fellow-beings, however degraded or deformed.

"Be noble, and the nobleness that lies
In other men, sleeping but never dead,
Will rise in majesty to meet thine own."

If Mr. Newberry really has "the courage of his convictions" and is in earnest in this crusade against the established order of things literary, it would be unwomanly to "call him names." He may mutilate our idols, but he cannot throw them down.

ELIZABETH ROOSA CODDINGTON.

Oradell, N. J., Dec. 16, 1899.

A BRITON'S VIEW OF US

Mr. Muirhead, Who Has Been Here Much, Writes a Good Book.*

Philosophers have discussed with great solemnity and learning why the people of the United States should feel so extraordinary an interest in what other folks said about them. The more elaborate their analyses and conclusions the more likely they were to be nonsense. The truth probably is simply that the people of this struggling competitor for the world's trade and surplus people is anxious that nothing should be said about her likely to hurt her reputation and interests. We solicit immigrants and investors, customers and tourists, even brides and bridegrooms, and hence we want a good report to be made of us abroad—or at least a fair one, based upon competent knowledge and sympathy.

This last condition is abundantly fulfilled by Mr. James Fullarton Muirhead, whose book, "The Land of Contrasts," is the latest effort to tell the English-speaking world abroad what manner of place and folk the United States, geographically and socially, seems to him to be. His capability, so far as fullness of information is concerned, is assured by the fact that he has not only spent much time in this country during the past ten years, but has traveled to every part of it for the very purpose of studying it, being required to do so as the compiler and editor of "Baedeker's American Handbook." This task, to which he brought long training, was the very thing to furnish minute knowledge, and at the same time to balance and equalize the local errors and influences from which the best-disposed visitor to a single region, or a few big cities alone, must suffer. When we find the book dedicated to "the land that has given me what makes life most worth living," we feel sure of his friendliness; and when we read his opinion, that the best touchstone for an intending (British) visitor to the United States is to ask himself whether he enjoys the comediettas of Mr. Howells (since these are the most perfect expression in literature of the real American and his surroundings) we are sure he has an insight which will make his adverse notes as truly welcome as his praise will be delightful; for there is nothing for which the enterprising business man (and he is the American) will pay so eagerly and well as for information how he may truly improve himself.

The incessant contrasts presented to the eye and ear and mind of the European visitor survive as the strongest impression made upon this author's mind, and he gives a chapter to them; but he shows, after all, that most of them are very natural, and confesses that he points them out for the purpose of showing how futile it is for a hasty observer to generalize about us, and to suppose that the complexities of American life can be covered by a few epigrammatic statements. His "Lights and Shadows of American Society," which he takes pains to point out is not at all properly represented by "the Newport set," (by which certain foreigners have mainly judged us,) is a pursuit of the same thought into the social phases. In the course of it, as elsewhere, Mr. Muirhead finds fault with almost all recent critics of American life and manners, except Mr. Bryce, from the brutal stupidity or snobbishness of Sir Lepel Griffin, Count Bleichen, or the Rev. Mr. Haweis, and the offensive prejudice of Matthew Arnold, to the more good-natured misapprehensions of Bourget and "Max O'Rell," and various lesser critics. Much of this "International Misapprehension" (the title of another chapter) arises, the writer thinks, from difference of temperament, especially when the American and Briton are compared. The English reserve, as contrasted with American geniality, he illustrates by saying that "the American poet who found his song in the heart of a friend could have done so, were the friend English, only by the aid of a post-mortem examination." He adds: "It requires, however, an intimate knowledge of both countries to understand that when an Englishman congratulates you on a success by exclaiming, 'Hallo, old chap, I didn't know you had it in you,' he means just as much as your American friend, whose phrase is: 'Bravo, Billy, I always knew you could do something fine.'" Of a class with this, and due to similar causes, is the fact, in Mr. Muirhead's estimation, that the moral feeling and principles of the people in the United States in respect to domestic and social matters is distinctly higher than in Great Britain, while the plane of commercial and political morality is lower.

After this it is perhaps needless to say that the author of this friendly book has the highest appreciation of American women, to whom he devotes a chapter full of discriminating interest; and here he rules Bourget out of court altogether, declaring that he has analyzed the American woman until he has lost her altogether, like a flower picked to pieces by a botanist. Some of the rest of us had suspected that this was the outcome of the French critic's methods in some other spheres. Mr. Muirhead has to confess, however, that my lady has the defects of her qualities. "When she is bad she is horrid." Alluding to the lack of individuality in the European girl—her fixture in a set, of which all are alike, and the variety of patterns small, he declares that in the United States every new girl is a new sensation. "Not that the surprises are invariably pleasant. * * * The very force and self-confidence of the American girl doubly and trebly underline the undesirable. Vulgarity that would be stolid and stodgy in Middlesex becomes blatant and aggressive in New York."

Other chapters are devoted to sports and amusements—and this is one which those who are interested in comparative athletics will read with great interest—to the humor of the "man on the cars," which Mr. Muirhead finds excellent, and to American journalism, in which the author sees rather more to condemn than in any other phase of our life. Literary chat fills another chapter, largely with an appreciation of Howells and James, which seems to be written rather for the information of the British reader than in a critical spirit, and the latter part of the book is filled with pleasant talk about our cities, railroads, steamboats, (the best in the world,) hotels, &c., all from the pen of a man who evidently meant to take everything at its best.

The largeness of information, the fairness of judgment, trying always to discover whether a custom has not a good foundation, or at least an excuse, however objectionable a stranger may think it at first glance, and the gay spirit of the author recommends the book not only as good reading, but as wise counsel whenever it criticises us.

*THE LAND OF CONTRASTS. A Briton's View of His American Kin. By James Fullarton Muirhead. 8vo, pp. 282. 1899. London and New York: John Lane, The Bodley Head.

Not Prostrate Before Idols.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Having been a reader of THE SATURDAY REVIEW for two years, this is my first outbreak, so I hope for pardon. The reason I write is because I am glad to see that some readers of THE SATURDAY REVIEW are not prostrate before the literary idols of the present generation. Any mediocre writer nowadays can win the bay of literary renown by means of a partial reviewer and unscrupulous publishers. Mark Twain is a shining example. What good in a literary way has he ever done? Is he an accomplished stylist, a promoter of some good, ethical motive of benefit to mankind? Does he brighten the human heart through a code of morals? "Joan of Arc" simply showed Twain's ignorance of the art of writing, either as a biographer or as a historian. His other efforts, such as "Huckleberry Finn," are suitable to the intellect of a schoolboy. The famous Rudyard, that blatant literary gymnast, is another of the same ilk. He is simply a fraud when likened to a genius. A few of his stories are fair, the majority decidedly inane. His verse is passable, but in no circumstances can it be called poetry, though an exception might be made in favor of the "Recessional." Such a conglomeration of childish nonsense as "The Day's Work" only shows how much people can be fooled by the "ads" of the publishers when such stuff is actually hailed as the work of a talented mind. What with the decadent school and the modern school, the canons of morality and the canons of literature are decidedly being altered for the worse. Both try to get away from all decent restraint as fast as possible, and then such men as James and Caine pose as men of genius. Men like Lang, Gosse, &c., are really men of talent. As regards fiction, we have no really good second-class writers. Those of the present day are ephemeral without doubt, and ten years from now "The Christian" and "Diana of the Crossways" will sleep side by side, relegated to oblivion in saecula saeculorum. Laying all prejudice aside, it must be admitted that when men like Austin and Caine succeed to the mantles of Tennyson and Dickens, something must be done or this generation will become the laughing stock of posterity.

REGINALD FULLERTON.

New York, Dec. 7, 1899.

Timrod's Beautifully Pathetic Life.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The request of the President of the Timrod Memorial Association appeals to me with peculiar interest and I heartily thank THE SATURDAY REVIEW for publishing it.

Like Timrod, my husband was a native of Charleston and a loyal son of South Carolina. Like Timrod, he was of German and of Swiss descent; he was a poet, too. What cordial recognition would he have given to the young poet of the South! Timrod's life was noble and beautifully pathetic. After such long neglect the memorial to his genius should be at once consummated. It is a privilege to add my mite by the purchase of a copy of the memorial edition of Timrod's poems. MRS. ALBERT AMY MILLER.

Brooklyn, Dec. 16, 1899.

Two Baxters in Neglected Graves.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Under the heading "Benefits Forgot" I have read your several interesting articles about the neglect of the grave of Col. Charles Baxter, who was killed at Chapultepec Sept. 13, 1847. They recall the fact that Col. William Baxter of "Baxter's Flying Camp," killed at the battle of Fort Washington, Nov. 16, 1776, lies in an unhonored grave at Fort George, Tenth Avenue and One Hundred and Ninety-second Street, New York.

In 1894 the place was, and perhaps is yet, a public resort, and near the wooden observatory the proprietor pointed out two unlettered stones, one of which marked Col. William Baxter's resting place. Baxter's command comprised men from Bucks and Northampton Counties, Penn. He was from Bucks County, and one of the earliest to take the side of American liberty. Would it not be well to put his remains in Greenwood alongside the other Baxter? If necessary, why not start a dollar subscription for the purpose?

JAMES W. T. SCOTT.

Philadelphia, Dec. 12, 1899.

SOME RECENT BOOKS.

"The Degeneration of Dorothy" Again.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

When in reading one comes upon such a sweeping dictum in regard to "Degeneration of Dorothy" as "Honest Reader's" it gets on the nerves to the extent of forcing one into print, and as at home it is the habit of the wrathy or the wronged to relieve themselves by writing to The Times there, (England,) I beg to take advantage of this opportunity of relieving myself in THE TIMES here, which seems to occupy as important a position with its public. Therefore, I ask you to print these few words from over the border.

I enjoyed the novel very much, finding it decidedly original in plot; found that it treated the startling plot in a very probable manner; and also found a very keen sense of humor shown all the way throughout in addition to the sparkling and snappy manner in which it is written. And these are all qualities which I fully enjoyed in spite of the fact that we English are supposed to regard our Punch as a criterion of mental pabulum. The chapters on the Pettibone-Peabody ball are a delightful commingling of fun and wit, the whole winding up with the striking finale of the tragic note struck in the midst of the feverish frivolity. "Honest Reader" practically admits that he was entertained, for, as he puts it, he was led by the nose through a series of cunningly contrived incidents. The only inference to be gleaned from his letter, then, is that his nose is long, but his sense of fairness woefully scant. He reminds me of a man who eats a good dinner and then abuses it because of a fit of dyspepsia, when the fault really lies, not with the dinner, you know, but with himself. There is something wrong with "Honest Reader's" mental being, and while he may contend that he has a good head—for the matter of that so has a pin, and the pin would have the advantage of being sharp and to the point, which "Honest Reader" does not seem to be. Congratulating you on your stunning holiday edition of last Saturday, which, like every edition, was vastly appreciated in our vicinity, I have the honor and pleasure so to remain, very truly,

H. MALCOM FITZHERBERT.

London, Ontario, Dec. 14, 1899.

Why Mr. Kinsella Wrote the Book.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

As there appears from your REVIEW to be a variety of opinions for and against my novel, "The Degeneration of Dorothy," as voiced by readers in your columns, I ask that you kindly afford me this opportunity of explicitly stating my motives, and also clear up a few disputed points. It is a novel, first of all, designed for a few evenings' entertainment; it is, to a degree, a respectful effort to uphold religion; it is, above all other considerations, a rebuke to materialism. While the elements of humor, pathos, and dramatic interest, which go to make up fiction, predominate, there has also been a humble effort made to outline material for reflection. To what extent any or all of the particulars have been successful only the critic or reader can decide.

As to improbability of plot, I make bold to say that any author is perfectly justified in these days "of nothing new under the sun" in making use of any plot, however startling, which may reveal itself, only in this case I sincerely regret that the author of "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" had not forestalled me on this particular theme, for then the public would have had it served up in a decidedly more artistic and masterly manner.

As to some several phrases of moral obliquity—and which I endeavored to treat as delicately as possible—they were only of a necessity exploited because they were stones making up a mosaic of the whole, steps in the progress of the story, finger-posts along the road to the inevitable end—simply that and nothing more.

I am infinitely pleased with Boston's commendation, not that I love Chicago less but Boston more, and congratulate this latter city on the noble and substantial support it has given the grand opera season just now finished in its precincts. This appreciation is unquestionably a criterion of the Hub's transcendent taste in all artistic matters, and, naturally, one cannot help but note in what marked contrast it is to—however, comparisons are odious, even though inevitable.

Thanking you for the privilege of this communication, I am,

FRANK KINSELLA.

New York, Dec. 19, 1899.

Bishop Whipple's Recollections.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Please allow me in your REVIEW an opportunity to saw a few words to your readers with reference to Bishop Whipple's account of his early philosophical sermon, as compared with effective Christian preaching. If the Bishop's friend, Judge Beardsley, could only place that hand of his upon the shoulders of nine-tenths of our New York preachers and repeat his warning, he would be doing us a favor. No matter into what kind of a church or meeting house we go, it is always the same old story. We hear everything except the simple religion of Jesus Christ. That is why religious dissolution is in the down-town air. The laboring classes expend their hard-earned savings in a needed support. They have but small surplus for unnecessary things. And they are possessed of too much of the ordinary common sense to believe in the necessity of those ecclesiastical gentlemen whose only business it seems to be to discourse on Sunday mornings upon philosophical and ecclesiastical nothings, or perhaps to discuss the relative merits and demerits of the Boers and Filipinos. Bishop Whipple's adviser was clearly in the right when he cautioned the youthful clergyman to stick to the old soul-saving Gospel. That is the mightiest medicine that ever came to earth. And we venture to use the good Judge's words, and say to every preacher whom we have heard during the last six months: "Henry, no matter how long you live, never preach that sermon again. You should preach to the tempted, sinful, heavy-laden man, and tell him what you know of Jesus Christ. Only thus—as a preacher—may you become a power in the land."

STEPHEN INNES.

St. Ambrose Rectory, 27 Washington Square North, New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

"His Defense, and Other Stories."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Harry S. Edwards, who it will be recalled first caught the public attention some years ago as the winner of the ten-thousand-dollar prize offered by The Chicago Record for the best story written for its columns, has again stepped forth in a neat little volume, "His Defense, and Other Stories." Many of these tales we recollect having read in some of the magazines of several years ago, but, nevertheless, the volume lends all the charm of freshness and interest to another perusal.

Most of the stories here collected are centred about the old Southern planters during that happy period "'fore de war," when the negroes were still slaves, and, in many cases, in spite of what has been said to the contrary, very happy ones.

The fresh breath of the Georgia roses fills our nostrils while we read the little sketches of that life which is now, only a matter of history to us. In the first story, which lends to the book its title, pathos and humor are gently intermingled, and the man who is arraigned for "cussing his mother-in-law" pleads his own cause so unconsciously and eloquently that the plaintiff herself, moved to remorse, "pleads guilty."

"William Marsdal's Awakening," a tale of two lovers reunited after nearly twenty years of misunderstanding and separation, presents less of the negro element than do the other sketches. The tale is somewhat longer than the rest, and, somehow, we find that we love the dear little "Hummingbird," who makes the "birdies sing," better than any of the other characters, and we find ourselves wishing she would "do it some more."

The author introduces us again to Major Crawford Worthington and the faithful Isam of "Two Runaways" fame, and in their goodly company we spend many a pleasant half-hour.

While the pathos of the tales is apparent, and the lump will rise in our throats, still the smiles come, too, in plenty, and even, like the Georgia weather, we find the sunshine chasing the shadow, and the rainbow gleaming through our tears. G. S.

New York, Dec. 19, 1899.

"The Western Rubaiyat."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

In all the interesting discussions of the Rubaiyat that have brightened the pages of our TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW I have seen no mention of a variant, a tangential output, by Mr. John Kenworthy of England, as published by the Society of the Rose. Mr. Kenworthy calls his quatrains, which have the repetend and break of rhyme we know so lovingly, "The Western Rubaiyat." He sings the Christian joy of faith, and his utterance is large and fine. His stanzas sometimes rise to the mystery and ecstasy that bring the thrill of the Tentmaker's passion which burns upon us through the Celtic magic of Fitz Gerald. As in the Persian, there is no connection but the will-o'-the-wisp trail of poesy between the quatrains. A few stanzas will show the level of the argument and the aptness of the phrasing:

Space infinite, where no star is the last—
The silences, Time Coming and Time Past—
And O the wonder of the Soul in Me
That measures the Immeasurable Vast!

Of Heaven and Hell I lost the map and key
And make inquiry where these bournes might be.
The Lazarus showed me Heaven, and Dives Hell,
And each went in that gate he showed to me.

Beside the Sea of Faith the pilots sit
Debating as to Heaven, the place of it
And points of navigation. But who dares
Hoist sail? Who dares the shores of Mammon quit?

The work is not all inspired, not instinct with the nameless grace that plays in opal splendors in all of Fitz Gerald and parts of many others who have passed on the words of the truest Star Gazer, but it is notable, it seems to some of us, as another effluence of the light that shone at Naisapur when our forefathers still believed in Aralow.

MRS. EDWIN MARKHAM.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1899.

A Criticism from Florence.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Mr. Edwin Markham's familiar quatrain, (cited recently at the request of your correspondent "K. A." of Chicago,) which was pronounced the best among 466, is a very

remarkable composition. Referring to Poetry, the writer affirms that—

"Her touch is a vibration and a light
From worlds before and after."

Now, leaving aside the question whether a touch can ever be, in itself, a vibration, it is quite certain that it can never be a light, much less a light "from worlds before and after." Before and after what? Is the "touch," which is also a vibration, a light from worlds created before our earth, no less than from others destined to exist after this globe shall have rolled away?

Had the gifted author endeavored to describe, instead of Poetry, the "touch" of a comet colliding with this planet, his definition—although, even in that case, not strictly accurate—would be more nearly correct. In the event supposed, there would be a "touch" and probably some sort of "vibration"; there would be a "light before" and at the time; whether there would be a "light after" I leave to Mr. Markham's fertile imagination.

This gentleman is really entitled to a prize, not for his quatrain, but for his feat in condensing in thirteen words more confused ideas than, probably, were ever contained in the same number. It might be unreasonable to ask him to elucidate the meaning concealed in his verse, and, after all, his obscurity is preferable to Kipling's triviality.

Whatever poetry may be, it is not nonsense, neither is it vulgarity; and if a definition be desired, we already have one (implied at least) in a couplet penned by Thomas Gray nearly 150 years ago:

"Bright Rapture calls, and soaring as she sings,
Waves in the eye of heav'n her many-colour'd wings."

I need not inform your readers that these lines may be found in the third division of the Pindaric Ode, entitled "The Bard," just before the epode, or, more properly speaking, at the end of the antistrophe.

S. W. H.

Florence, Italy, Nov. 20, 1899.

"In Chimney Corners."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The presentation of folk-lore is not usually an achievement in literature, but it is always in some sort a contribution to history. The more at variance is this embodiment of wild and savage imagination with our more commonplace trend of mind, the more of strange interest it offers to our contemplation. In the last book, "In Chimney Corners," by the young Irish schoolmaster, Seumas MacManus, we open doors into a past of which, it seems now, like a romance, to dream. We sit with him in the chimney corners and listen to tales, so old that they have found their way into almost every language—amused, as well as amazed, at the audacities of purpose, the barbaric daring, and splendid irresponsibility of bygone inventive genius. There evidently was a time in human history when fact could be by no possibility as strange as fiction! In good truth, the perusal of these pages leads us to the serious conclusion that we have no fiction at the present day, nothing that can rightfully be called so. We read, with a sense of being transported, into that mental attitude of receptivity, which makes it natural to listen with a feeling of belief, in the power of the single hand, the colossal weakness of giants, and the wisdom of henwives. Much, indeed, is due to the art of the story teller and to the charming art of this especial story teller, it being decidedly of that rare quality which is said to conceal itself. The raconteur has endeavored, and successfully, to repeat the tales as he gathered them from "word o' mouth," by the cabin peat fires of his native town land, and from the archives of his boyhood memories. Many of his Irish readers will recognize the truth, both of tradition and expression, notably in the quaint set phrases that begin and end these tales. The volume is strikingly illustrated by Pamela Smith with an appropriate savageism of outline and color, and is a fine example of bookmaking throughout. MADELINE S. BRIDGES.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1899.

Still of "David Harum."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

If there is left in THE REVIEW space and patience for something additional apropos of "David Harum," it would gratify the subscriber to go on record with those who do not comprehend the continually advertised popularity and phenomenal sale of the book.

To people whose affection for the horse is abnormal, who delight in rural dialect and "country talk," often coarse and vulgar, and whose ideas of fun are realized in a circus clown—people, in short, never conspicuous for much refinement, "David Harum" is, perhaps, a treasure and a delight.

Among others the name is never mentioned.

The Newport breakfast, with its disgusting egg episode; the dinner party at the same place, at which David, encouraged by the hostess, narrated the story of an animal, the name of which is an offense; the tobacco juice expectorations on hot coals to emit a steam from the office grate; the explanation of the birth of David's son, and other similar incidents make a combination of vulgarisms and a collection of nastiness quite exceptional in books having a reputable publisher's imprint.

And those horse trade incidents—what do they amount to, even with the crude wit that indirectly ridicules religion?

There is nothing ennobling or uplifting in the book, nothing that will make men or women the better for its reading. David is not an ideal man, even allowing his generous impulses upon some occasions. His precepts and maxims may create a laugh among those having easily affected risibles, but do not point a moral or adorn a tale.

If there is a redeeming feature it is the courtship of Mary Blake and John Lenox, albeit neither is a strong character, but the side lights at the beginning and end are pretty.

In brief, "David Harum," like asafetida, is an acquired taste. For those accustomed to a better and more wholesome quality of things printed it is repulsive fare.

The stage management of the book has been commercially skillful. Thousands have purchased, no doubt, because of the hurrah and furor. The attraction of numbers has its influence on the sale of books as well as in the concentration of a mob.

To estimate the literary value of a novel by its sale, real or rumored, is precarious. Popular taste is not always refined. Witness "Trilby," the earlier works of Kipling, et al., unnecessary to enumerate at this time. But since we are told that "David Harum" has paid the debts its author left, and has produced a sum sufficient to invest for his family it has served a purpose in one way. In all others it seems ineffectual.

EDWARD HERBERT NOYES.

Milford, Penn., Dec. 12, 1899.

"The Ship of Stars."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

You have given us in THE REVIEW many such admirable reviews of new books, and some such really valuable ones, that it was with a distinct feeling of pleasure that I saw in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW that you had a notice of Mr. Quiller-Couch's beautiful story, "The Ship of Stars." It was with a feeling not unlike indignation that I laid the paper down after reading the notice. The review was a synopsis of the plot, by no means an unusual one, and so given as not only to spoil the book for the considerable number of readers who care much for the story, but to make unduly prominent the painful and too common episode which so influences Taffy's blameless life. And this with scarcely a hint of the uncommon beauty of the characters, Taffy's father and mother and himself. The lovely surroundings of Taffy's babyhood, the strength of purpose to do and renounce, who would gather from the review? It was not fair to your readers, nor to your paper, nor to Mr. Quiller-Couch, who has given us in "The Ship of Stars" a book of great beauty and strength, and one written in a most admirable style. Even his completion of "St. Ives" and his "Splendid Spur" had not prepared us for this remarkable contribution to the literature of the year. Perhaps it is because you have taught us to expect too much that I am moved to remonstrate.

A FAITHFUL READER.

New York, Dec. 7, 1899.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

Up to and including Thursday Afternoon.

HISTORY AND BIOGRAPHY.

PENNSYLVANIA PROVINCE AND STATE. A history from 1609 to 1790. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. about x.-582. Philadelphia: John Wanamaker.

BRITON AND BOER. Both Sides of the South African Question. By Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; Sydney Brooks; A Diplomat, Dr. F. V. Engelenburg; Karl Blind; Andrew Carnegie; Francis Charmes; Demetrius C. Boulger; Max Nordau. With map and illustrations. 12mo. Pp. 250. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

LETTERS TO WASHINGTON AND ACCOMPANYING PAPERS. Published by the Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Edited by Stanislaus Murray Hamilton. Vol. II., 1756-1758. 8vo. Pp. xviii.-410. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $5.

SALMON PORTLAND CHASE. By Albert Bushnell Hart. American Statesmen. 12mo. Pp. ix.-465. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.25.

HENRY IRVING. A Record and Review. By Charles Hiatt. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-282. London: George Bell & Sons. New York: Macmillan & Co.

SIR WALTER SCOTT. By James Hay. 12mo. Pp. vii.-312. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. $1.50.

ORESTES A. BROWNSON'S MIDDLE LIFE. From 1845 to 1855. By Henry F. Brownson. 8vo. Pp. 646. Detroit, Mich.: H. F. Brownson. $3.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE.

THE ARTICLES OF FAITH. A Series of Lectures on the Principal Doctrines of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. By Dr. James E. Talmage. 12mo. Pp. viii.-490. Salt Lake City, Utah: The Desert News. $1.

THOUGHTS FOR ALL TIMES. By the Right Rev. Mgr. John S. Vaughan. With a Preface by the Right Rev. J. C. Hedley. First American Edition. With a Preface by His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons. 12mo. Pp. xiv.-412. New York: O'Shea & Co.

THE LIGHT THAT IS IN THEE. A Series of Practical Essays on the Understanding and the Use of the Higher Spiritual Faculties. By Herbert B. Bradbury. 16mo. Pp. x.-86. New York: Alliance Publishing Company. 75 cents.

THE COST OF LIVING AS MODIFIED BY SANITARY SCIENCE. By Ellen M. Richards. 16mo. Pp. 121. New York: John Wiley & Sons. $1.

ELEMENTARY ASTRONOMY. A Beginner's Text Book. By Edward S. Holden. 12mo. Pp. xv.-446. New York: Henry Holt & Co.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

THE REAL MALAY PEN PICTURES. By Sir Frank Athelstane Swettenham. 12mo. Pp. ix.-236. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

BUTTE. Its Copper Mines and Copper Kings. By P. A. O'Farrell. 12mo. Pp. 68. New York: Printing House of James A. Rogers. Paper.

HAWAII AND ITS PEOPLE. The Land of Rainbow and Palm. By Alexander S. Twombly. 12mo. Pp. 384. New York: Silver, Burdett & Co.

POETRY AND ESSAYS.

SWARTHMORE IDYLLS. By John Russell Hayes. With Illustrations by Robert Shaw. 8vo. Pp. 59. Wilmington, Del.: The John M. Rogers Press. 75 cents.

AN ELEGY IN A COUNTRY CHURCHYARD AND ODE ON A DISTANT PROSPECT OF ETON COLLEGE. By Thomas Gray. Illustrated by J. T. Friedenson. 24mo. Pp. 47. New York: John Lane. 50 cents.

IN CAP AND BELLS. By Owen Seaman. 18mo. Pp. viii.-144. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

THE WAIF. Tones and Undertones. By William Tomkins Mercereau. 12mo. Pp. 49. New York: The Waif Company.

PAOLA AND FRANCESCA. A Tragedy in Four Acts. By Stephen Phillips. 16mo. Pp. 126. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

MILTON'S EARLIER POEMS. Including the translation by William Cowper of those written in Latin and Italian. 24mo. Pp. 192. Cassell's National Library. London: Cassell & Co. Paper, 10 cents.

POEMS BY MATTHEW ARNOLD. With an Introduction by A. C. Benson. Illustrated by Henry Ospovat. 12mo. Pp. xxxiv.-375. New York: John Lane. $2.50.

THE DECAY OF SENSIBILITY, AND OTHER Essays and Sketches. By Stephen Gwynn. 12mo. Pp. 237. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

ESSAYS EDUCATIONAL AND HISTORIC; OR, X RAYS ON SOME IMPORTANT EPISODES. By a member of the Order of Mercy. 12mo. Pp. 408. New York: O'Shea & Co.

FICTION.

THE WORSHIPPER OF THE IMAGE. By Richard Le Gallienne. 12mo. Pp. viii.-143. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

THE SUITORS OF APRILLE. By Norman Garstin. Illustrated by Charles Robinson. 12mo. Pp. 211. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

IDYLS OF THE LAWN. With designs by Duncan Smith, and preface by Charles W. Kent. 18mo. Pp. x.-130. Roanoke, Va.: The Stone Printing and Manufacturing Company.

MADEMOISELLE BLANCHE. A Novel. By John D. Barry. 12mo. Pp. 330. Second edition. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VOICES OF EARTH AND HEAVEN. By Harriet B. Bradbury. 16mo. New York: The Alliance Publishing Company. Paper. 25 cents.

FEDERAL CLEARING HOUSES. By Theodore Gilman. 16mo. Pp. x.-289. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. $1.

THE BOOK OF LEGENDS TOLD OVER AGAIN. By Horace E. Scudder. 18mo. Pp. iv.-64. Boston: Houghton, Mifflin & Co. 50 cents.

MOMENTS WITH ART. Short Selections in Prose and Verse. For lovers of art. 18mo. Pp. xii.-199. Chicago: A. C. McClurg & Co. $1.

THE DRAMA OF YESTERDAY AND TO-DAY. By Clement Scott. In two volumes. 8vo. Pp. (about) xviii.-607. London: Macmillan & Co.

OUR NATIVE BIRDS. How to Protect Them and Attract Them to Our Homes. By D. Lange. Illustrated. 12mo. Pp. ix.-162. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.

STONES ROLLED AWAY, and Other Addresses to Young Men Delivered in America. By Henry Drummond. 12mo. Pp. 184. New York: James Pott & Co.

MINNESOTA PLANT LIFE. By Conway MacMillan. 8vo. Pp. xxv.-568. Report of the Survey Botanical Series. St. Paul, Minn.

JACK OF ALL TRADES. By J. J. Bell. With pictures by Charles Robinson. Octavo. Pp. 64. New York: John Lane. $1.25.

IN SUMMER TIME. Paintings by Robert Reid. With an introduction by Royal Cortissoz. Folio. New York: R. H. Russell.

THE OTHER SIDE OF THE SUN. Fairy Stories. By Evelyn Sharp. Illustrated by Nellie Syrett. 12mo. Pp. 188. New York: John Lane. $1.50.

READING; HOW TO TEACH IT. By Sarah Louise Arnold. 16mo. Pp. 288. Boston Silver, Burdett & Co. $1.

THE SCHOOL AND SOCIETY. Being three lectures by John Dewey. Supplemented by a statement of the University Elementary School. 12mo. Pp. 125. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press.

AN OUTLINE OF VENTILATION AND WARMING. By William J. Baldwin. Expert and consulting engineer in heating and ventilation. 16mo. Pp. 70. New York: Published by the author, 106 Beekman Street. $1.

New Calendars.

The Youth's Companion Calendar for 1900, which will be presented to all new subscribers to the periodical, is worthy of notice. It is made of three heavy half-tone plaques, attached so that when opened they may rest upright. The oval centrepiece, in dainty colors and inclosed in a border of embossed gold and flowers, represents "A Dream of Summer," and is supported on each side by an admirably executed figure piece in delicate tints.

E. P. Dutton & Co. are publishing over 150 different designs of calendars for 1900, including everything from the simple card and block calendars to elaborately painted boards of flowers, and reproductions of paintings and of etching on various subjects. Outdoor sports and indoor games furnish subjects for some of the designs. There are, too, over twenty-five varieties of purse, pocket, and miniature calendars. There are literary calendars—Shakespeare, Dickens, Phillips Brooks; art calendars—the English cathedrals in colors, the Holy Family, the Fra Angelico, the Madonna, and the Landseer. The army and navy are also represented. Together they make a very beautiful and large display.

The English Illustrated Journals.

Looking over in the most casual way the English illustrated journals, always so resplendent at this season of the year, one cannot but think that the "holiday season" is not one of rejoicing in the heretofore "Merry England." Publishers cannot always look a year in advance, and so the large colored prints, which accompany the illustrated papers, have to be arranged for months before their issue. In many a home, once happy, there is sorrow to-day. Following their usual custom, The Illustrated London News, The Graphic, The Illustrated Sporting and Dramatic News, The Gentlewoman, The Sketch, and The Figaro all send forth their holiday numbers. These are all remarkable for their colored prints. There is a picture of Caton Woodville's, "Up, Guards, and at Them," that episode of Waterloo, and another of Lance Galkin's, "A Story That Will Never Die," showing how the English soldiers, over 400 of them, went down on a sinking ship, the Birkenhead, while a little bugler sounded their death call. It is a wonderful display of color all these journals show. The publishers of these illustrated journals seem to impose no limits to expenditure. Pear's Annual is not a whit behind any of the regular journals. In its full-page illustrations there is a Landseer facsimile reproduction of "Shoeing the Bay Mare," with Miss Mutrie's "Summer Glory," a fine study in flowers.

De Quincey's Interpretation of Coleridge.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

I should refer any one curious as to the meaning of Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner" to De Quincey. In "The Spanish Nun," about half way through the paper, is an interpretation, or rather three, which will prove enlightening, I am sure. S. W.

New York, Dec. 18, 1899.

MR. F. HOPKINSON SMITH'S
NEW BOOK

The Other Fellow

Illustrated
$1.50

has the same power, ability, dash, and interestingness which belong to all of Mr. Smith's stories.

Caleb West, Master Diver . . $1.50
Tom Grogan $1.50
Col. Carter of Cartersville : . . $1.25

All well illustrated.

SOLD AT ALL BOOKSTORES.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., Boston and New York.

PUERTO RICO

Are you interested in Uncle Sam's new possession, this charming island? If not you should be. Send name and address on postal and receive illustrated booklet free. 46th Star, 6 Wall St., Room 85, New York.

Mr. Mosher's List

IS A CHARMING BIBELOT IN ITSELF OF 64 PAGES. EXQUISITELY PRINTED IN RED AND BLACK, WITH SPECIAL COVER DESIGNS, AND COMPRISES OVER 90 TITLES, RANGING IN PRICE FROM 25 CENTS TO $20.00.
SENT FREE ON APPLICATION.

THE VEST POCKET OMAR,
FitzGerald's Translation, with Preface and Vocabulary, by Nathan Haskell Dole.
The Most Exquisite Hand-Made Paper Edition Ever Issued.
OVER 10,000 COPIES SOLD SINCE JULY 1.
Blue Paper wrapper, postpaid..... .25 net
Limp cloth, postpaid..... .40 net
Flexible leather, gilt top, postpaid.... .75 net
Japan Vellum edition, postpaid.....1.00 net

THOMAS B. MOSHER,
XLV Exchange St., Portland, Maine.

Two Fine Sets at Special Prices.

Thackeray—Complete, 30 vols. Estes & Lauriat. Subscription price, $105.00; offered at $60.00.

Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature, 45 vols., half morocco, edition de luxe, offered at $145.00.

Bargains received daily.
CHARLES P. EVERITT & CO.,
18 East 23d St., New York.

M. F. MANSFIELD & A. WESSELS

AUBREY BEARDSLEY.

A BIBLIOGRAPHY OF HIS DRAWINGS, COMPILED BY A. E. GALLATIN. PRINTED AT THE DE VINNE PRESS ON HAND-MADE PAPER. LIMITED TO ONE HUNDRED COPIES. BOUND IN BOARDS, AT $1.00 NET. POSTPAID.

1135 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

NOTES AND NEWS.

I.—NEW YORK.

The Vogue of Sea Tales.

The season just drawing to a close has been a remarkable one as far as the fiction of the sea is concerned. Frank T. Bullen's tales, "The Log of a Sea-Waif," "The Cruise of the Cachalot," and "Idylls of the Sea," published by D. Appleton & Co., have found many readers. Then there is Herbert E. Hamblen's "The Yarn of a Bucko Mate," published by Charles Scribner's Sons, which has aroused much discussion as to the treatment of sailors on the high seas. W. Clark Russell, too, has recently produced a couple of books, "The Ship; Her Story" and "Voyage at Anchor," which have not only appealed to many, but have created a new demand for earlier works by this author. One significant sign of the times is the fact that "Smith Brunt," published by G. P Putnam's Sons, passed into its second edition within ten days after publication. Many copies of the book have been purchased by the old sea dogs on Long Island, where many of the scenes in Mr. Post's novel are laid. There has been much wagging of gray beards over the author's seamanship, particularly where it concerns the manoeuvres of frigates or "frigots," as they call them on the Long Island coast. In the description of the capture of the Essex the author has included a map with a tracing of the courses of the two British vessels, showing how they could take advantage of their long-range guns to destroy the American ship at their leisure.

A Magazine of Contemporary Thought.

The first number of The International Monthly has just been published by the Macmillan Company. It contains five articles. Edouard Rod writes on "Later Evolutions of French Criticism"; Prof. Shaler, "Influence of the Sun Upon the Formation of the Earth's Surface"; Charles de Kay, "Organization Among American Artists"; Prof. Trowbridge, "Recent Advance in Physical Science," and Norman Hapgood, "The Theatrical Syndicate." The magazine is simply bound in a green wrapper, and contains about 150 pages. Most of the articles are timely. Mr. de Kay's article, for example, will have much interest for the isolated painters who, although possessing talent, even genius, have failed to succeed because of their lack of combination and their disregard of any attempt to apply business principles to their work. On the other hand, regarding dramatic artists, Mr. Hapgood tries to show that the commercial and combining elements are not nice. The other articles are important expressions of contemporary thought concerning subjects of the day. The editor of the magazine is assisted by an advisory board, which is made up of well-known specialists in the various departments of arts and sciences.

Two Christmas Souvenirs.

Among the privately printed but published Christmas souvenirs which are now on sale at most newsdealers are "Imperial Christmas: 1811," and "The Newsboys' Christmas Party." The first is a translation from the French by Dorothy Lamon, a lady of Washington, and the other is the work of Miss Jane Zacharias of Baltimore. The first is a description of the emotions that moved the first Napoleon as he stood by the cradle of the little King of Rome on the Christmas eve and early morning of the year 1811, when he is said first to have given expression to his desire to become the master of the entire world. The text is well printed, and the fifteen pages are bound in a light green wrapper bearing a portrait of Napoleon. "The Newsboys' Christmas Party" is an entertaining description of an actual annual function in Baltimore, but so written that it has all the charm of a Christmas carol. The little book is prettily illustrated with half-tone reproductions of photographs.

Meeting of the American Historical Society.

The American Historical Society will hold its fifteenth annual meeting in Boston, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, Dec. 27-29, 1899. The headquarters of the society will be at the Brunswick Hotel. Addresses of welcome will be delivered by the Hon. Josiah Quincy, Mayor of Boston, and by his Excellency Roger Wolcott, Governor of the Commonwealth; Mr. Paul Leicester Ford will take for his topic "A Plea for Economic History." There will be a discussion on "Foreign Relations," the Hon. George F. Hoar, Prof. John B. Moore, Mr. Edwin V. Morgan, and Prof. H. Morse Stephens taking part in the same. An "Address of Welcome" will be delivered by Mrs. Louis Agassiz. On Saturday members will have the opportunity to visit Plymouth, Lexington, Concord, Salem, or any other points of historical interest in the vicinity of Boston. All correspondence should be addressed to Mr. A. Lawrence Lowell, 171 Marlborough Street, Boston. The officers of the society are: President—James Ford Rhodes, LL. D.; First Vice President—Edward Eggleston, L. H. D.; Second Vice President—Moses Coit Tyler, LL. D., L. H. D.; Secretary—Herbert B. Adams, Ph. D., LL. D.; Treasurer—Clarence W. Bowen, Ph. D.; Assistant Secretary and Curator—A. Howard Clark; Secretary of the Church History Section—Samuel Macauley Jackson, D. D., LL. D.

New York Public Library Acquisitions.

The last bulletin of the New York Public Library announces the acquisition of transcripts made for the library from the public Record Office at London, relating to the American Loyalists and to provincial troops during the war of independence. The number contains an English translation of the Benavides report, on New Mexico, of 1626. There is a list of works relating to South Africa, also material relating to the first two Congresses of the United States. The Benavides Memorial is a very curious one. The manuscript of this was bought for the Lenox Library in 1894. Friar Benavides says about the Mexicans: "We have used all possible means to convert and pacify these nations, as well as for their good as for the security of the road, and such is their barbarity that they do not let us speak to them. The Lord will be pleased to let the time come of their conversion as of others."

Mrs. Crowninshield's Story of Mme. Adam's Abbey.

Mrs. Schuyler Crowninshield, who has written some charming books, in entirely different styles, however, since her return from Europe has been employed upon a modern novel, whose scene is laid in France, within the walls of an old château and convent, where she was a visitor during a part of her stay. The place is historical, and of such importance that a thick volume has been written, by a father of the Church, dealing with its history. The abbey and convent were in existence in 1150. The owner of the abbey is Mme. Edmond (Juliette) Adam, the literary woman who has just retired from the editorship of La Nouvelle Revue. Mme. Adam has expressed herself as pleased that so much interest should centre around her estate. The tale deals, incidentally, with a crime of terrible atrocity, none the less atrocious because concealed beneath a mask of apparent friendliness and bonhommie. Mrs. Crowninshield has changed the scene somewhat to suit her people, but the main points of interest remain. Much of the old convent, with its narrow barred windows and its thick and high walls, (which surround the large estate as well as the dwellings,) is intact, but the abbey church is open to the sky. Great trees are growing in the interior, where once the nuns chanted their midnight chorus, their roots imbedded in the aisles where the "religious" used to walk in solemn procession to their holy service.

How Popular Novels Circulate.

Some two or three weeks ago we gave, as an index of the demand for certain popular books, a statement of their circulation in the Buffalo Library. The following statement from the same library continues the history and chronicles of in interesting change in the relative positions of the books. Considering past figures and the time that has elapsed since the publication of "David Harum," almost everybody in Buffalo must have read Mr. Westcott's tale. From present data it would seem that the other books mentioned are to be equally fortunate. The library has now on hand the following number of copies:

"David Harum"	54
"When Knighthood Was in Flower"	47
"Richard Carvel"	79
"Janice Meredith"	47

The following is the waiting list:

For "David Harum"	3
"When Knighthood Was in Flower"	55
"Richard Carvel"	120
"Janice Meredith"	132

The three of the above books which are published in New York are now selling as follows: "David Harum," 400,250; "Richard Carvel," 285,000; "Janice Meredith," 143,000. So far this month orders for "David Harum" have been filled at D. Appleton & Co.'s to the amount of 43,000 copies.

Many important changes and improvements have been made in the scheme of education conducted by Chautauqua. For example, the price of the books and magazines used by the Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle has been reduced one-third. George H. Licks, Hudson County Secretary of the Circle, has just started a monthly four-page leaflet entitled Literary Notes.

Col. Richard Henry Savage has just completed a new novel, which is now in active preparation by Rand, McNally & Co. It is entitled "Captain Landon," and is said to be the best work of the author. The scene is laid in Rome, the characters are American, and the action is rapid from beginning to end.

"Year Book of the Art Societies of New York, (1898-9)" will shortly be published. The work will be brought out under the auspices of the National Sculpture Society. It will contain reports of meetings, summaries of reports of important committees, reviews of exhibitions, notable papers, and discussions of public moment, together with sixteen illustrations in half-tone that have been prepared expressly for this publication.

John Lane is publishing "Poems by Matthew Arnold," with an introduction by Arthur Christopher Benson, and illustrations by Henry Ospovat; "In Cap and Bells," by Owen Seaman; "The Decay of Sensibility, and Other Essays," by Stephen Gwynn, and "The Real Malay (Pen Pictures,)" by Sir F. A. Swettenham.

Col. R. J. Hinton expects to issue his new "Richard Realf" volume early in 1900. Mention has already been made of this work in these columns. The plan of the new volume embodies a collection of prose writings, a number of remarkable war letters, the poet's lectures, and some thirty or more additional poems, a number of which have not been published heretofore. The book will be issued by the Literary Life Publishing Company of Norwalk, Ohio. The Roycroft Shop proposes to print "The Little Journey" thereto, which Col. Hinton furnished to THE SATURDAY REVIEW of Dec. 9 in a booklet de luxe.

One of THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW list of 100 books for holiday gifts, printed in the issue of Dec. 9, perished in the Lippincott fire. This is Anne Hollingsworth Wharton's "Salons, Colonial and Republican." The whole edition was nearly ready for distribution just as the fire came and destroyed it. It is hoped that the volume may be reset, printed, and bound in time to bring it out for the Easter season.

The appearance of the one hundred and fiftieth thousand of "When Knighthood Was in Flower" has been celebrated by the publishers by the issuance of a new edition, printed from new plates on a new and heavier paper. To this edition is added a portrait and biographical sketch of the author and a portrait of Miss Julia Marlowe, for whom the book is being dramatized.

II.—BOSTON.

BOSTON, Dec. 14.—"What is the use of buying a complete edition of Dr. Holmes?" asked a wicked person while yet the Autocrat was on earth; "he will spoil it within a week by writing a new poem for somebody or something." What is the use of publishing a list of holiday books? might also be asked, if before the ink is dry a small army of new books march up and ask to be enrolled. Here is one day's Boston list, for instance:

First, the ponderous fourth volume of William Laird Clowes's "The Royal Navy," with a portrait of Nelson never before published, and painted when his style was only Sir Horatio Nelson, Viscount Nelson, K. B. It is taken from a picture in the possession of William Pugin Thornton, Canterbury. This volume brings the history down to 1802, and the editor announces that the complete work will consist of six instead of five volumes, as originally intended. The voyages of Cook, the Revolutionary battles, and the story of Cape St. Vincent are the most important things in the volume, but its lists of losses in the English and foreign navies, and its statistics of many kinds make it valuable to the men of all the fighting races. Like the other volumes, it abounds in text pictures, besides having photogravure portraits of four more Admirals and seven full-page pictures.

With this comes "Philip Nolan's Friends," Dr. Hale's historical novel, prematurely published in 1876, before the "Revolutionary" offspring of many sorts began to flourish, and therefore hardly noticed, except as a pleasant variation from the ordinary magazine story of the time. Its scene is what was then the Far West—that is, the Louisiana which the King of Spain was about to cede to the French Republic, leaving his Governors and subjects to settle their difficulties with one another, the French, the Americans, and the Indians as best they might. In the preface Dr. Hale suggests that the Southern hatred of Spain may proceed in part from the memory of Nolan's murder, which is possible, although the more recent Texan and Mexican wars must probably bear the heavier part of the burden. The publishers of these two books, Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., issue also "The Rebel's Daughter," a novel by J. G. Woerner, a very large book and not exactly entitled to be called light literature. In truth, its characters are very stiff and their speech is dull, but the author, being well acquainted with the subject, has been able to show the position of the German immigrant in the slaveholding South, and to expound his views, and the story is really worth the attention of a historian. It need hardly be said that the German dwarfs all the mere Americans. One expects that, and it is not necessary to quote Mr. Leowell in reference to it.

"The Puritan as Colonist and Reformer," by the Rev. Dr. Ezra Hoyt Byington, is half a world away from Mr. Woerner's novel. The author is not in the least disturbed by the discoveries made by the pseudo-historical societies; he does not admit that the Puritan stock was only one among many in the New England colonies, but credits it with the ancestry of nearly all New Englanders up to the close of the last century, and he gives the Puritan credit for as much education and taste as his contemporaries, and makes out a very good case for him. The closing chapter on Shakespeare and the Puritans is curiously independent in manner and thought. Lastly, Messrs. Little & Brown issue "In Ghostly Japan," by Mr. Lafcadio Hearn, with translations of proverbs and poetry; with stories of spirits that make table tipping seem a sport too low for anthropoid apes; with a paper on incense, and with page on page of courageous speculation connecting each soul with all existing or about to exist, and compelling the dullest reader to try to use his imagination.

"The Two Legacies," by Miss Georgina Lowell Putnam, is a puzzle. It is printed in an old-fashioned way, but the story itself might have been written in Palestine, or any place remote from the real struggle of civilized nineteenth century life. The legacies are a little brother, whom the hero's dying mother charges him to protect, and a box of money left by his father. He cherishes the boy very tenderly, but when the money is stolen he has not the courage to live from hand to mouth without saving, and economizes in order to renew his reserve fund. The little boy dies just as the money is made up and—that is all. "Well, don't pity him," says the author. "We'll lay his little coffin down gently by his mother's. Ned is living; pity him." In the whole book there is not one sordid touch; not an unkind word, nothing but unselfish love; and yet one sees that Ned will all his life be pursued by a ghost whispering that he might have kept his little brother with him. It is such a story as a tenderly nurtured child might write to make herself weep, but all that is known about it is that Mr. Lowell, the author's uncle, thought very highly of it. Perhaps he found it a blessed relief from some of the "real" stories. Mr. Horace E. Scudder has made a little "Book of Legends" as a companion for his "Fables" and "Folk Stories." It uses simple language to repeat tales which the modern child is not allowed to read where his fathers found them, St. George, King Cophetua, William Tell, Gelert, and eleven others. One looks at it, remembers those board school children discovered by Arnold, unable to tell what a steed was, and is thankful. These two are from Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

Messrs. Small, Maynard & Co. issue seven poems by Mr. Bliss Carman in a new slip of a book. Two have more rhythm than one expects to find in the verses of poets like Mr. Carman, and seem as if they might be written in answer to a challenge, but they are as carefully wrought as the others. The best are "Migrants," a greeting to Northern birds found in a tropic orange tree, and "In Bay Street," a ballad carrying the lesson that none can sell or buy "the power to love and see." The book is dedicated to T. B. M., Mr. T. B. Meteyard. "In Case of Need," by Mr. Ralph Bergengrin, a series of rimed and pictured lessons, both purposely absurd, and Mr. Oliver Herford's long announced "Alphabet of Celebrities," accompany Mr. Carman's book.

THOREAU.

His Teaching that All Have Time to Be Wise and to Cultivate the Spirit.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Among the many interesting letters called out by your editorial article on "Autumn with the Poets," the beautiful and suggestive quotations from Thoreau led me to take up a certain little soft leather copy of essays, bearing his name, and to try to learn anew how "in every life there might be time to be wise, opportunity to tend the growth of the spirit."

We cannot perhaps give up the strife of life and depart into the woods and live upon 27 cents a week, but we may occasionally call to mind that cabin on Walden Pond, and find in its contemplation what Stevenson calls "a station on man's underground railway from slavery to freedom." Oh! this slavery of living—spending one's real life in the struggle for physical existence, while the unfulfilled craving for wisdom and knowledge cries out for leisure, for freedom. So, though we may not build a hermitage away from the turmoil of life, may we not claim a portion of each day—and not the left-over, and most worthless, portion—for a soul-hermitage where we can stop and think and study?

One must read as he runs, says a practical man; yes, but one gets weary reading and running at the same time, and either the running becomes a walk and the race is not won, or the reading degenerates into hasty and superficial perusal of papers and magazines. Information thus gained is untrustworthy as a guide and unfit for use, so reading is gradually dropped and the sordid days are reached.

Another hard worker contends that we gain wisdom, and that wisdom best fitted for our special needs, by our daily life, by contact with people, by doing and not by reading of what others have done, in, perhaps, totally unlike circumstances. He declares that there is entirely too much reading, and that of the making of books he is sick. Granted that there may be too much reading and that there is, certainly, much unwise reading, still the mind must be exercised, fed, and recreated as well as the body, and in our search for truth, which is mental food, we must consult others, wiser and more thoughtful than ourselves. Thoreau says, "For what are the classics but the noblest recorded thoughts of man?"

This man, Thoreau, bred in a New England home where the fugitive slave was received and sent on, encouraged, to the next hiding place; where the family lived most frugally, that the intellectual life might be nourished, and cheerfully stinted itself that he might have his education at Harvard, must surely have imbibed lessons of the value of freedom and the beauty of self-sacrifice that sank deeply into a temperament already molded to such traits—traits inherited, presumably, from his Scotch grandmother. From his French grandfather he, doubtlessly, derived his facile touch, enabling him to earn a living at any manual work, such as the making of lead pencils, (at which industry he, later in life, supported his family;) also to this grandparent he probably owed his mastery of words, finding always the one most exactly suited to his meaning. By the way, one of the most amusing episodes in Barrie's "Sentimental Tommy," it seems to me, is Tommy's loss of the prize for literary composition because, after starting well and hopefully, he consumed the allotted time in seeking through his mind for a particular word he wanted, but could not find. The consternation of his teachers and friends, who were sanguine of his success in this line of work, is the one touch needed to complete the picture, which none but a literary artist could have conceived.

But to return to Thoreau—can we not learn from this "poet-naturalist," or, as Mr. Roberts, with finer insight, prefers to call him, this "Liberator," some truths on the favorite topic of reading?

He speaks of his residence at Walden as being more favorable to thought and to serious reading than a university; and after his two years there, his book of essays attests the truth of his statement and fulfills the purpose for which he went—viz., to grow in health and mind and to work and seek truth for himself and for humanity.

He loved and revered the old masters, and thought they should be read in their own language, saying: "It is worth the expense of youthful days and costly hours if you learn only some words of an ancient language, which are raised out of the trivialness of the street, to be perpetual suggestions and provocations."

It has always seemed to me that the happy people are the busy people—those that live out each day fully and roundly, and at night behold a larger horizon than at morning. Eliminating fret and worry, one can scarcely work too hard. Some physical work, some mental work, blending with both a moral purpose and a cheerful spirit, if nicely apportioned, will make a complete character.

Thoreau evidently did not consider reading as a mere recreation, for he says: "To read well—that is, to read true books in a true spirit—is a noble exercise, and one that will task the reader more than any exercise which the customs of the day esteem," and again he speaks of that reading doing us good which we have to stand on tiptoe to read, and to which we must devote our most alert and wakeful hours. Referring to the fact that Alexander carried the "Iliad" with him on his expeditions in a precious casket, he asserts that a written word is the choicest of relics, being the work of art

nearest to life itself, being carved out of the breath of life and capable of being breathed again by others.

The same questions have presented themselves to man in all ages and have been variously answered—it is as if the great have said, "We who are about to die salute you"—and shall we not listen? "How many a man has dated a new era in his life from the reading of a book?" And, finally, can we not say with this gentle stoic, "If we live in the nineteenth century, why should we not enjoy the advantages which the nineteenth century offers?"

HELEN CHURCH.

Brooklyn, Nov. 29, 1899.

Notes of a Recent Visit to Walden Pond.

The walk from Cambridge to Concord by way of Lexington is a delightful one, and to the person interested in the early struggle for liberty, doubly so. The journey can be made in a day by one accustomed to walking, but too much time must not be spent on the many by-paths of historic interest. This preliminary walk somehow inclines the mind to a receptive mood for what follows, foreign as it is to the memory of those stirring scenes of ancient days, mileposts to which are to be found on the King's Highway.

The most direct road from Concord to Walden Pond runs across a fertile though somewhat uncultivated meadow, bordered sparsely by shade trees. The signs of recent changes in the landscape are few. The ascent of the hill lying between the pond and the termination of the traveled path is by means of a wood road that shows signs of continued use, winding up and over knolls thinly covered with sprouts of oak and chestnut. Frequent pine stumps give evidence of the predominating quality of the former woods. This road, shaded by no tree, bordered by a fire-blackened undergrowth, somehow breathes of desolation, and is the antithesis of those charms which commonly attach to a rural pathway

The top of the hill reached, the visitor finds the hand of destruction stayed. Here is a forest, the trees of which are of fine growth, and diverse in species. Thinned here and there by the woodman, glades and vistas are afforded, the cool retreats of which are inviting to the eye.

The pond, which is now to be seen through the trees, is of such uncertain shape as to impress the beholder with a sense of magnitude quite in advance of the truth. The somewhat indented shores furnish bays and headlands in miniature, like those of a large lake held in bounds by mountainous surroundings. The survey of this sheet of water as made by Thoreau one Winter, when its surface was firmly frozen, gives the total area as about sixty-two acres. Unless the observer stands at either end near the axis of its greatest length, its true size is not apparent. The surrounding hills rise quite abruptly at the southern border, but on the side from which the described approach was made the descent is gentle. The color of the water is that of the sky when revealed by rifts in the clouds after a Summer shower has passed. As described by Thoreau himself, "a matchless and indescribable light blue, such as watered or changeable silks and sword blades suggest, more cerulean than the sky itself."

The objective point of every visitor to the pond is the site of the little house, or cabin, which furnished Thoreau a home for two years. The experience there gained of life in the woods added to much earlier knowledge of the same sort, along with the exercise of his rare genius for contemplation, laid the foundation for his principal book, "Walden." The house, of which there is no known picture except that which serves as a partial frontispiece to the first edition of the book just named, was a very small affair, as seen in the picture and as described by Thoreau. It was built by its tenant, and not long after his occupancy ceased it was removed by a near-by farmer, and then by accident destroyed.

The greatest length of the pond is east and west, the deepest bay, though not the largest, is on the northern shore, about an eighth of a mile from the extreme western limit. Coming down from the hillside to meet this bay is a small ravine, which widens somewhat as it goes downward. Every summer shower or settled rain has furnished a fugitive brook, which here finding course, has gradually brought down with it some grains of sand or portion of mold, which, spreading out as the stream grew less rapid, formed a slight plateau about midway between the top of the hill and the little plain just above the before-mentioned bay. Upon this natural level the house was built. The hill in the rear served as a wind-break, the southern exposure moderated some of the chill of Winter and furnished a pleasing prospect of shore, water, and the distant hills. The ravine was a natural drain for superfluous water. No remnant of the stonework upon which the building rested is in its former place, though it is probable that the larger portion of it is to be found in the cairn here erected. A depression indicates the situation of the cellar. The visitor does not need to draw very largely upon his imagination to picture the scene presented to the beholder of fifty years ago, which is about the date of Thoreau's occupancy. The chestnut tree which he describes as shading his dwelling was absent, and the writer was unable to find the trees standing on either side of the path which were passed between by Thoreau, even in the darkest night, with the ease born of long experience. The larger trees now standing near the site of the cabin were probably well-grown saplings half a century ago. Two or three evergreens near by, and an oak some distance down the hill toward the lake, give evidence of sufficient age to have been classed as sturdy trees in Thoreau's time. The path to the pond and the by-path which leads to the eastward are plainly marked, both mute witnesses of the past. The glint of the sun is still seen reflected from the polished boles of the black birches; the sunlight falls upon the path, sifting down through the boughs of the hemlocks that stood near the door of Thoreau's rude cabin. The humble flower raises its petals to delight the eye of the beholder, colored by the never-failing alchemy of nature, a constant reminder of the resurrection of matter. Yet that master mind to whom all of these mentioned simple things were a double delight is but a memory. Human life seems trivial when compared with the continued forces of nature and their ever-present results in field, flower, and tree.

Walden Pond is attractive as a beautiful expanse of water nestling down among the hills, and will ever so remain unless the seeming need for fuel should make it necessary to devastate the surrounding woodlands and thus remove the setting of this rural gem. Since no brooks contribute or acknowledge it as their source, it is to be hoped that its waters may not be diverted to a use less pleasing than the reflection of the sky or its wooded shores. Its greatest attraction, though, and ever will be, is its association with Thoreau and his self-enforced hermitage. It is not the purpose of the writer to discuss any cause leading to that retirement. He said it arose from a desire "to anticipate not the sunrise and the dawn merely, but if possible Nature herself!" Let that remain a sufficient reason. The experience gained here enabled him to "demonstrate triumphantly and forever that this life of ours may be of infinite value, and joy, even, when lived under circumstances ordinarily regarded as most discouraging."

A. S. CLARK.

"Dutch Courage."

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

The phrase "Dutch courage" has been popularly used to reflect upon the bravery of the Hollander. Strange that this should be as we view him in the light of history! At the opening of the present war together with other disparaging epithets, this was thrown up at the Boers of the Transvaal. That mode of warfare, however, has now ceased, and, whether victorious or defeated, the Dutchman will hereafter never be regarded as cowardly. Dr. Griffis quotes the phrase in its base sense in his book entitled "Brave Little Holland." I have been interested in discovering, as I think, its origin. It means an enforced and boastful courage when in an intoxicated condition. An example of this is given in Sir Walter Scott's "Heart of Midlothian," Vol. II., Page 68, Household Edition. The scene is in the old barn by the wayside, where was a gathering of desperate characters, including Madge Wildfire and her mother. The conference is between the mother and Frank, a robber. The old hag says: "Why, you must know, Frank, but first taste a snap of right Hollands." She drew a flask from her pocket and filled the fellow a large bumper, which he pronounced to be the right thing. "You must know, then, Frank—wunna ye mand your hand?" again offering the flask.

"No, no—when a woman wants mischief from you, she always begins by filling you drunk, D—n all Dutch courage. What I do I will do soberly. I'll hast the longer for that, too."

J. HOWARD SUYDAM.

Rhinebeck, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1899.

The Literature of India and Persia.

It is announced by Columbia University that a course of lectures on "The Literature of Ancient India and Persia," open to all students of the university and to the public, is being given during the Winter months of 1899-1900. The first six of the series are being delivered by Dr. A. V. Williams Jackson, Professor of Indo-Iranian Literatures. They are held on Tuesday afternoons, at 3:30, in Room 305, Schermerhorn Hall. The remaining subjects and dates of Prof. Jackson's series are as follows: Jan. 9, "The Mahabharata; or, Sanskrit Epic Poetry"; Jan. 16, "The Ramayana and Other Heroic Poems"; Jan. 23, "The Hindu Drama and Kalidasa"; Jan. 30, "The Successors of Kalidasa in Sanskrit Dramatic Poetry." No tickets are required for these lectures.

Two Anecdotes.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

It has often been said that unconscious humor is the best, and the following anecdote seems to prove the truth of the saying: The other evening at dinner a little lady who had been seriously reading Mr. Frank Stockton's collection of strange and wonderful tales contained in "A Story Teller's Pack," gravely announced that she had been reading Mr. Stockton's "A Pack of Lies." The application seemed so ludicrously true that a general roar went up and the little lady retired in calm indignation behind her coffee cup.

It was the same lady who after returning from one of Mr. Ian Maclaren's dialect lectures complained of the difficulty of understanding him. "What did he lecture about?" inquired an interested if not grammatical friend. "Oh, I should judge about an hour and a half," came the weary reply.

G. S.

New York, Dec. 15, 1899.

The Editor of Mrs. Powys.

Emily J. Climenson, who recently became known to us through the journals of Mrs. Powys, reviewed in THE TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW a few weeks since, has written several books. Her first was the history of the Parish of Shiplake, where she has lived for thirty-three years. This book, a true labor of love with her, took four and one-half years to write, and contains papers of much interest from the different Crown records for nearly every reign from the Conqueror to the present Queen. It is getting to be a scarce book. It is profusely illustrated. In 1896 she wrote a "Historical Guide to Henley-on-Thames," a neighboring town. She has also a book on animals, and a smuggling tale of the last century not published yet. Besides this, she has written in various magazines.

Shiplake is interesting for many reasons. Granger wrote his "Biographical History of England" when vicar there. Gray once staid here. Tennyson was married from the house this author lives in and in the church of which her husband is vicar. The church contains magnificent colored windows from the ruined Abbeys of St. Bertin and St. Omer. Mr. Swinburne once resided there with his parents.

The author has just had the whole of her great-great-aunt's, the famous Mrs. Montague's, correspondence given to her. She hopes to string together not only her letters, but letters from Johnson, Mrs. Thrale, Lyttleton, Chatham, Pitt, Sterne, E. Wortley, and hundreds of others.

The Briton and the Boer in Conflict.*

It seems unphilosophical to find it stated that most of the troubles in this world arise from racial hatreds. In "Briton and Boer" there are many authorities giving reasons for the war in the Transvaal. Mr. Bryce does justice to both sides. He does not overlook the personal equation. Mr. Sydney Brooks is decidedly for the English. He wants to know how an American would have stood years of snubbing. The Boer, from all accounts, belongs to the sixteenth century. His best traits are the animal ones, and these are by no means to be despised. He shows what a determined fighter he is. He is, however, unconscious of the changes the world has made, and is indifferent to them. Mr. Carnegie's main point is that the Dutch, being the more prolific race, will always outnumber the English in South Africa. Max Nordau's theme covers all humanity and is of universal application. Mr. Demetrius Boulger belches forth fire and flame. He scales the loftiest volcano of politics. Russia and France are to rule the destinies of the world. Everybody is to unite in the wiping out of the hateful Briton. Mr. Boulger's argument is as applicable to us as it is to England. Mr. Boulger is a distinguished example of the man suffering from racial distemper. All these papers have appeared in The North American Review. To mass them in one volume is a good idea.

THE Book on the Transvaal.

Twenty thousand copies of the work have already been sold in England, and the publishers both there and in this country have scarcely been able to keep it in stock.

Lord Rosebery recently said: "I would simply suggest to you that you should procure a book called

The Transvaal from Within

by J. F. Fitzpatrick—a book which seems to me to bear on every page and in every sentence the mark of truth, and which gives you wholesale and in detail an extraordinary and, I think I may say, an appalling record of the way in which the government of the Transvaal was carried on and the subjection to which it reduced your fellow countrymen."

The author, a South African by birth, a resident of the Transvaal since 1884, was Secretary of the Reform Committee, and he has made a record that will be part of the history of South Africa. With index.

Size, 6x9 inches, cloth, 452 pages, $3.00. For sale by all booksellers, or sent postpaid.

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY, 5-7 East 16th St., N. Y.

HAVE YOU READ THE LATEST VIVID PRESENTATION OF AMERICAN HISTORY?

SOLDIER RIGDALE: How He Sailed in the "Mayflower," and How He Served in the Standish.

is as thrilling a story as was ever written of the most adventurous days of France.

The Macmillan Company, Publishers, 66 FIFTH AVENUE.

E. P. DUTTON & CO.,
31 West 23d Street.
FINE BOOKS. FINE STATIONERY.
An Elegant Retail Store.
All books are sold in our Retail Department at a discount from advertised prices.
NEW YORK.

CAROLINE H. DALL'S BOOKS.
WHAT WE REALLY KNOW ABOUT SHAKESPEARE. 2d edition. 16mo, $1.25.
BARBARA FRITCHIE: A Study. Illustrated. 12mo. $1.00.
LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY, BOSTON.

MOODY'S SERMONS

"HIS MASTERPIECES," in 3 Volumes, delivered in

New York: Glad Tidings, 504 p.....$1.25
Chicago: Great Joy, 528 p.....$1.25
Boston: To All People, 528 p.....$1.25

"They are sermons of marvelous richness, unction, and power."—Baptist Weekly.

"They will prove a treasure in every Christian home."—N. Y. Christian Advocate.

Post paid on receipt of price. The set, $3.

Things of Northfield, and Other Things, which should be in every church. By David Gregg, D. D. 12mo, paper, 25c.; cloth, 50c.

New Epistles from **Old Lands,** in the light of modern researches. By David Gregg, D. D. Based on his travels in Palestine and the East. Photo-illustrations. 366 pages. $1.50.

The Old Book and the Old Faith. By Dr. MacArthur. Timely, helpful, and refreshing lectures, in this age of doubt and skepticism. 12mo. $1.50.

Christian Science: An Exposition of Mrs. Eddy's Wonderful Discovery. A Plea for Children and Other Helpless Sick. By W. A. Purrington of the New York Bar, Lecturer in the University and Bellevue Hospital College. 194 pages. 8vo. $1.00.

E. B. TREAT & CO.,
241-243 West 23d St., New York.

MAPS ATLASES GLOBES GUIDES

of all sizes and description, showing the latest changes in political boundaries and discoveries in all parts of the world. In addition to our own extensive manufacture we carry a full assortment of the leading makers of Europe. Catalogue free. Correspondence solicited.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
142 Fifth Ave., New York.

When calling ask for Mr. Grant.

SAVE ON BOOKS. Whenever you need any book, or information about books, write for quotations. Catalogues and special slips sent for 10-cent stamp.
F. E. GRANT, Books,
23 West 42d Street, New York City.

BURTON'S ARABIAN NIGHTS. An extra illustrated fac simile (unabridged) of the first edition in 16 vols. is being issued for free distribution among its members by THE BURTON SOCIETY.
Cost of Membership, $100. Full particulars on application.
THE BURTON SOCIETY.
81 BARTH BLOCK, DENVER, COLO.

THE NOVEL OF THE SEASON IS
F. MARION CRAWFORD'S VIA CRUCIS.
A ROMANCE OF THE SECOND CRUSADE.
The forty-second thousand has just left the press and probably will not fill all the orders received for it.

CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPAEDIA,
Revised to 1899.
Send for circulars to
J. B. LIPPINCOTT COMPANY,
Publishers, Philadelphia.

WOULD you Know the OCCULT POWER of WORDS and HOW TO USE IT? Send 10 cents for booklet "WORDS" to UNIVERSAL TRUTH PUBLISHING CO., 87-89 Washington St., Chicago.

BALZAC.—The original limited Wormeley Balzac; Ruisdael paper, "H de B" watermark; Goupil photogravures, all in duplicate; sumptuously bound in ½ green Levant; 40 volumes, royal 8vo, unopened; cost, unbound, $200; binding, $160; will sell for $200 cash; other books equally cheap. SACRIFICE, Box 129 Times.

THE WEEK IN ART.

The week in the art world of New York has not been one of any particular incident or excitement. There have been no new exhibitions, with the exception of some fifty paintings and drawings by Julius Rolshoven at the American Art Galleries, and of a number of paintings and pastels by the Boston art writer and painter, Philip L. Hale, at the Durand-Ruel Galleries. The event of the week was the private view on Wednesday afternoon of the new Appellate Court Building, at Madison Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, which, although it still lacks exterior sculptures and finishings, is virtually completed as to its interior decorations and furnishings.

***

A review of the interior furnishings and appointments, and especially the mural paintings in the main hall and courtroom, of the Appellate Court Building was published in THE NEW YORK TIMES of Thursday morning last. Attention was called in this review to the significant fact that the building is the first public one in the United States which has been produced by the co-operation of the allied arts of sculpture, painting, and architecture. Mr. James Brown Lord, the architect, deserves the greatest credit for having arranged his plans with reference to the co-operative work of the sculptors and painters whom he called in to aid him. Further than this, when, after long and careful study of the work of America's best-known mural painters, in the Congressional Library at Washington, the Court of General Sessions in this city, and such buildings as the Astoria and the Manhattan Hotels, Mr. Lord had decided upon the men best fitted to carry out the general scheme of decoration which he had determined upon, he gave to the six painters selected, all men of diverse temperaments and methods, full scope and play. As a result, not only these painters, but the sculptors of the groups which are to go on the exterior of the building, have co-operated with a cheerfulness and willingness which has brought about a most harmonious general effect.

***

It was a great disappointment to Mr. Lord that all the sculptures for the two facades are not yet in place. This is due to no fault of either architect or sculptors, but to the fact that a disagreement occurred as to the subjects for some of the statues. The cafyatids, by Thomas Shields Clark, were placed in position some time ago, and all that need be said is that if the rest of the work is as successful as they are, the Court House will be as fine in its adornments on the exterior as it is in its interior—and that is saying a great deal. Until the structure is relieved by statuary it will necessarily present an incomplete appearance, and description, much less criticism, of this exterior would therefore be out of place at this time. For this reason the interior furnishings and paintings were dwelt upon at length in the review already published. It may, however, be proper to say that the posts of masonry in the balustrade that crowns the edifice will eventually be surmounted by statues, and that Charles H. Niehaus is at work upon the composition representing the "Triumph of Law Over Anarchy," which will fill the pediment supported by the six Corinthian columns of the southern facade. W. F. Ruckstul is also at work upon two seated colossal statues, "Force" and "Wisdom," which will be placed upon bases on either side of the entrance steps, and M. M. Schwartzott is fashioning figures representing the four quarters of the day, to fill the pediments over the windows on either side of the entrance. Those eminent sculptors, Daniel C. French and Karl Bitter, are at work, the first on an allegorical group of "Justice," and the other on one typifying "Peace," which will be placed in the main pediments on the east and west sides, respectively, of the building. J. S. Hartley, J. T. Donoghue, Herbert Adams, H. J. Bush-Brown, A. Lukeman, George E. Bissell, Charles A. Lopez, Philip Marting, E. C. Potter, and William Cowper are to furnish the figures typifying eminent jurists of the past, which will be placed on the upper balustrade and fill the sky line of the building.

***

As has already been said, Mr. Lord's design is classic in character, having a portico in the centre of the southern façade. This portico is composed of six Corinthian columns supporting an entablature and pediment. The tall, narrow windows of the main floor have triangular and circular tympana, the windows of the second floor are square, and the third, or attic, floor, is illuminated with simple square lights. The material of the building is white marble from the quarries at Adams, Mass., while the steps and substructure are of granite. The portico is extremely impressive, and gives the building, which is built upon a comparatively small lot, the desired monumental character. Mention should also be made of the intelligent and effective use in the interior of a warm brownish Sienna marble and onyx paneling. The general color scheme of the main courtroom, which was, as it were, a sober lightness, with its yellowish marble wainscoting, dark oak fittings, and decorated walls, must be highly commended. In some ways it is the most effective bit of interior decoration in the country. The crescent-shaped, tall screen of carved oak which forms the back to the Judges' desk, is a remarkably fine piece of woodwork.

***

But the writer feels that further description of this remarkably effective and artistic building may only weary the reader, who, if he or she is truly an art lover, must wish to see and study for themselves this new building—the most complete and artistic, as a whole, of any, with the exception of the Congressional Library at Washington, yet erected in this country. The building will probably be thrown open at an early day for public inspection.

***

Some fifty paintings and drawings by Julius Rolshoven, whose work is not over familiar to New York art lovers, are now on exhibition at the American Art Galleries. The artist is a pupil of the German, French, and Italian schools. He is versatile, a good draughtsman, and his color schemes are, as a rule, agreeable and effective. The most important of his paintings is that of a large reclining female nude figure, "La Venera Bruna." The figure, although somewhat distorted, is well drawn, and lies upon a satin couch against a background of Oriental stuffs, whose texture and the details of their decoration are extremely well rendered. His portrait works are marked more by broad and vigorous handling than by refined or delicate treatment. His full length standing portrait of his wife is effective and individual, and the portrait of his mother is richer in color than the others, and sober in treatment. Perhaps his best portrait is that of Miss Hilda Stewart, a young lady gowned in white and wearing a large picture hat. In this the values are well preserved and the color and tone are excellent, although it has a somewhat sketchy effect. The portrait of "H. A. R.," a young man, is almost a direct copy of a Sargent in color and treatment. One of the most satisfactory of the portraits is the double half-length one of the two daughters of Mrs. Labau, who was Miss Vanderbilt—Mrs. Tiffany Dyer and Mrs. Aymar. The drawing and color in this work are especially commendable, and the likenesses are good. Mr. Rolshoven's copy of a portrait group by Franz Hals is good and interesting. His drawings do not call for any special mention.

***

Mr. Philip L. Hale, who is better known as an art writer than as a painter, has now on exhibition at the Durand-Ruel Galleries a number of canvases which show him to be a devoted follower of the modern French impressionists, whose methods he has closely followed. In fact, he may be said to out-impression the impressionists. He seemingly delights most in the depiction of maidens of tenuous form and vacuous expression, standing or sitting in a golden sunlight that "never was on sea or land," and each surrounded by its own halo. He fairly riots in yellows. It was once said of an American painter, "when he gets to his greens one trembles for him," and one certainly trembles for Mr. Hale when he uses yellow. His punishment should be made to fit his crime, and he should be immured for a year at least in a studio with yellow ochre walls and ceilings, and be made to paint under yellow gaslight in nothing but yellow. Then we might have hopes for his art. Seriously speaking, it is evident that Mr. Hale has capabilities for other and better work than that now shown, for he displays two or three sane canvases, an excellent still life, a cool interior in which the light is effectively managed, and a spring landscape done in cool grays and blues, which has much of atmosphere, sentiment, and feeling.

***

Following the exhibition of the Rolshoven pictures at the American Art Galleries will come one of a number of colored prints by Joseph Millet, the brother of Frank Millet, who has revived the old art of Japanese color painting. These will be on exhibition next week. On Jan. 11 or 12 the press and private view will be given at these same galleries of some one hundred canvases by the well-known genre painter, Henry Mosler. Mr. Mosler, who has had a studio for the past few years in Carnegie Hall, this city, where he has been engaged in painting and in conducting large and successful art classes, has decided to go abroad for an indefinite stay and to dispose not only of a number of his finished works, but of the sketches and studies which have filled his studio and of its appointments and furnishings as well. With Mr. Mosler's pictures and studio appointments there will be exhibited some 500 Japanese color prints owned by Capt. Henry Brinkley of Tokio and Prof. Conder, for twenty-five years chief architect and instructor in the Imperial University of Japan. The sale of Mr. Mosler's pictures and studio effects will be held at the galleries on Jan. 18 and 19.

***

The most important art sale of the Winter at present announced will be that of the collection of American pictures owned by Mr. W. T. Evans. These will be placed on exhibition at the American Art Galleries on Jan. 24. The sale will take place at Chickering Hall on the evenings of Jan. 31, Feb. 1 and 2. The sale of Mr. Evans's pictures will be an event of importance everywhere in art circles. He has been known for many years as an intelligent and discriminating collector of American paintings and a firm friend of American art, and since he sold his collection of foreign pictures on March 6, 1890, he has devoted himself solely to the acquiring of American canvases. There are 270 pictures in the collection to be sold. It is only natural to compare Mr. Evans's collection with that of Mr. Thomas B. Clarke sold last Winter. Mr. Evans's collection is not so rich, perhaps, in superior examples of Innes a and Winslow Homer, for example, as that of Mr. Clarke, but he has an unusual selection of Wyants and eight superior examples of Homer Martin. His collection also embraces canvases by the earlier men, such as Henry Peters Gray, William Hunt, Kensett, and Sandford Gifford, who were not so well represented in the Clarke collection. The sale will draw buyers from all over the country.

***

The Grolier Club has at present in its pretty clubhouse, in East Thirty-second Street, a very timely little display of a number of engraved portraits of George Washington. The collection has been made with great care and discrimination, and has afforded much delight and instruction to members of the club and their guests. The display is fully as good as, if not better than, that of the portraits of Lincoln made by the club last year, and embraces all the best-known portraits of the "Father of his Country."

***

A collection of pictorial photographs taken from the private collections of Miss Weil, Miss Watson, Alfred Stieglitz, John Beeby, Joseph Obermeyer, Joseph T. Keiley, and others, are now on view at the rooms of the Camera Club, 3 West Twenty-ninth Street, and will be shown there until the evening of Jan. 5.

***

The issue of The Collector and Art Critic of Dec. 15, of which Mr. David Preyer is editor and publisher, is worthy of a special note for the varied and excellent nature of its contents, which cover the field of American art. The number is illustrated with twenty-two half-tone reproductions of modern French canvases from the remarkable collection of H. S. Henry of Philadelphia. Some of these, and especially those of the Corot, "Ville d'Avray"; the Jules Dupré, the Géricault, and the superb Troyon, "On the Road," are such faithful representations of the original canvases as to be worth preserving in any art library.

***

There is now on exhibition at Sherry's a remarkable painting, entitled "A Day's Hunt," by Ben Austrian of Reading, Penn. Before it was brought to New York it was on exhibition at Earl's Art Gallery in Philadelphia for eight weeks, during which time 35,000 people viewed it. The picture has since been purchased by J. H. Sternberg, the millionaire, of Reading, Penn.

The painting is really an optical illusion. A lot of game, tied by the feet, hanging upon the shutters of a barn window—that is the picture. As a matter of fact, the window frame is a real window frame, but the shutters and all the rest of the composition are the work of the artist. But where the real window stops and the painted canvas begins is the problem that confronts all who view the painting. The artist is not yet thirty years old. "A Day's Hunt" was an early impression of his life. It was well thought out before he started to paint it. He went hunting and saw how the game was strung. In order to paint the picture he had to have the models—the old window, the casement, and the old shutters. So he obtained them from an old building which had been torn down, had the window casement and shutters placed in his studio, and hung up the game as it came in from the hunt, and painted it from nature. The price paid to Austrian for this work is probably the highest ever given for any single picture of still life. Austrian had many offers, but preferred that the picture should go to Mr. Sternberg and remain in Reading. Among the owners of Ben Austrian's beautiful pictures of dogs, cats, chickens, and game are John Wanamaker, the Hotel Netherland, the Horse Show Association, and others. Within the last few years he has painted as many as thirty characteristic pictures, and all are now sold and scattered over the United States. Austrian has also painted an ambitious and somewhat imaginative picture, the theme of which is "Music." It is now being exhibited at Berlin. For this he painted a piano top on which rested a violin and a flute and some threadbare scores. To the left of the picture the gorgeous background of spread peacock feathers fades to mist, and therein appears, dreamily suggested, the head of a beautiful woman.

Conversation as a Lost Art.

To The New York Times Saturday Review:

Upon reading the very excellent articles on conversation by Mrs. Hartwell and Miss Harris, this thought enters my mind: To be a good entertainer, is it more important to be a good conversationist or a good listener; which of the two is more essential to a person's popularity? Take, for instance, a person you have just met; he or she listens attentively to you, seemingly with much interest, and by a few well-directed questions keeps you talking on the subject upon which you are conversing. When you leave it is always with a very pleasant recollection of the evening spent in their company, for you have, or think you have, entertained them. On the other hand, a brilliant conversationist will entertain, amuse, instruct once, possibly twice. Then some begin to tire. After being thrown together for any length of time you know in what channels their minds run; consequently, you are aware of the opinions they may have upon most subjects discussed before they have expressed them, but you must listen, and you are bored. Sala says that the art of conversation is not only to say the right thing in the right place, but to leave unsaid the wrong thing at the tempting moment.

Burke says that the perfection of conversation is not to play a regular sonata, but, like the Aeolian harp, to await the inspiration of a passing breeze. Miss Harris rightly says that "prepared speeches are rarely apropos and their preparedness sounds like a forced note." Wait, then, till as our good old Methodist brethren say, "the spirit moves you." Never monopolize, for some you are bound to bore. Remember that Edison has a patent upon a talking machine; do not infringe, for you might be prosecuted.

Napoleon, Wellington, Washington, Grant, Lee, and Stonewall Jackson talked little; they were good listeners, and the oldest reigning monarch, the Queen, upon whose domain the sun never sets, has the reputation of having little to say. The leading men of the world have followed the advice given by Polonius to Laertes. "Give thy thoughts no tongue." They said little, but listened well. The public has little confidence in a constant talker; seldom in a raconteur, and never in a wit. The masses want representatives who will listen to them; be interested, or pretend to be, in their many troubles and voice their thoughts in legislative halls. Few, I think, are egotistical enough to imagine they can entertain the same company all the time; few, indeed, possess originality enough not to grow tiresome occasionally, for the art of talking has no need of cultivation in a few of my friends, who sometimes are called tiresome, while good listeners never tire. In closing, I would say that my humble opinion is that the art of entertaining lies not in brilliant repartee, nor in learned dissertations, but in talking little, and always to the point; and last, but by no means least, in listening well. I write this not as a seeker of controversy, but of knowledge on a subject I think most essential to all.

W. J. TULLIS.

Montgomery, Ala., Dec. 5, 1899.

The Foster Family.*

Ponderous is this handsome volume with its glowing red binding. How could it be otherwise than weighty when it holds the life histories of 9,923 persons, all Fosters, or having at least Foster blood in their veins? The biographical notices are, of course, short but definite. No possible Foster who has ever existed has possibly escaped the notice of the compiler of this genealogy, Mr. Frederick Clifton Pierce. So far as the American Fosters are concerned, town, city, county, and State records have been studied and many disputable points of relationship have been settled. Whence the name of Foster? Is it derived from the French Forestier? The first and original Foster or Forester might have been a wild man of the woods, or a maker of faggots. The name may be derived from the verb "to foster." There is fair authority for the belief that early family names belong to the eleventh century. Be the origin of the Fosters what it may, as every family must start somewhere, the editor makes the original Foster, Anacher, great Forrester of Flanders, who was born no one knows when, but who left this world supposedly in A. D. 837. As to the Americans bearing the name, four sons of Allen Foster, an Englishman, came early in the seventeenth century to the colonies. One settled in Maine, another on Long Island, and Samuel in South New Jersey, and from the New Jersey settler sprang the bulk of the present Fosters. Some one has written that if two soldiers of the time of William the Conqueror had remained in England, had married, and had progeny, all the descendants of these followers of the Norman King, even if they were to be counted by the millions, would be cousins in 1899. And so through the Duke and the clodhopper runs some little of the same blood. The volume is copiously illustrated.

*BRITON AND BOER. BOTH SIDES OF THE QUESTION. By the Right Hon. James Bryce, M. P.; Sydney Brooks, a Diplomat; Dr. F. V. Englenburg, Karl Blind, Andrew Carnegie, Francis Charmes, Demetrius C. Boulger, Max Nordau. With maps and illustrations. Reprinted by permission from the North American Review. New York: Harper & Brothers.

*FOSTER GENEALOGY. Being the Record of the Posterity of Reginald Foster, also the Record of all Other American Fosters. By Frederick Clifton Pierce. Published by the author. Chicago: Press of W. B. Conkey Company.